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# THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

WITH NOTES ON THE PHARMACOLOGY  
AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE MORE  
IMPORTANT DRUGS

AND AN  
INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

BY  
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ON PHARMACY AND FOOD AND DRUGS IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN  
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

*THIRTY-FIFTH THOUSAND*

ELEVENTH EDITION

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## PREFACE TO THE ELEVENTH EDITION

THE preceding edition was produced during the War period when, owing to pre-occupation, it was not possible to deal with new subject-matter as fully as could have been desired. Opportunity has now been taken for a complete revision. A number of drugs and chemicals which have fallen into disuse have been deleted, while in their place it is hoped that attention has been called to the more recent remedies that have either proved their worth or appear worthy of trial.

Among the latter are Acetylsalicylic Acid and its combinations, Salvarsan, Benzyl derivatives, Organic Silver Compounds of the Argyrol type—Silver proteinate, etc., Insulin, Cocaine substitutes, the Kaolin treatment of dysentery and stomach ailments, the Flavines, Scarlet Red and other synthetic dye stuffs, Organo-therapy, products of the Pituitary, Thymus and Thyroid glands, Colloidal Therapy, including Calcium, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Silver, Sulphur, and other Hydrosols, Paramag, a compound of Colloidal Magnesia and Liquid Paraffin, used in the treatment of habitual constipation, Tin-Ox, a compound of Pure Metallic Tin and Stannic Oxide, which is well spoken of in the treatment of boils, carbuncles, etc., Urea derivatives and the Ureides

The index of diseases and classified remedies has been carefully revised

To assist the prescriber in complying with the very stringent regulations of the Dangerous Drugs Act all drugs coming within the scope of the Act are plainly indicated

LONDON 1926

TABLE OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS  
IN TERMS OF  
IMPERIAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS

Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils	Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils
$\frac{1}{200}$ .	= 0 0003	10	= 0 6
$\frac{1}{100}$ .	= 0 0006	12	= 0 8
$\frac{1}{50}$ .	= 0 001	15	= 1 0
$\frac{1}{25}$ .	= 0 002	20	= 1 2
$\frac{1}{12}$ .	= 0 004	30	= 2 0
$\frac{1}{10}$	= 0 005	60	= 4 0
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 0 008	120	= 8 0
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 0 01	240	= 15 0
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 015	480	= 30 0
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 02		
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0 03	Ounces	
1 .	= 0 06	2	= 60 0
2	= 0 12	4	= 115 0
3	= 0 2	6	= 170 0
4	= 0 25	8	= 230 0
5	= 0 3	10	= 280 0
6	= 0 4	15	= 420 0
8	= 0 5	20	= 568 0

## INCOMPATIBLES

The following *combinations* are or may become dangerous, and should in no circumstances be prescribed

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Arsenic and its Salts                  | with Mercuric Chloride, Magnesia, Lime Water, Astringent Tinctures  |
| Bromides or Iodides                    | with Calomel, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Potassium Chlorate, or Strong Acids  |
| Chloral Hydrate                        | with Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates  |
| Poisonous Alkaloidal Salts             | with Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates, Borax, Tannic Acid, Astringent Tinctures, Iodides, Bromides, or Mercuric Chloride               |
| Chlorates should not be rubbed         | together with Sulphur, Creosote, Sugar, Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Tannic Acid, and other readily oxidisable substances |
| Chromic Acid or Potassium Permanganate | should not be mixed with Glycerin, Alcohol, and other readily oxidisable substances   |

## SYNONYMS

It is sometimes convenient to employ a synonym for a potent drug, particularly when it is not considered desirable for the patient to become acquainted with the treatment

Liquor Fowleri	for Liquor Arsenicalis
Liquor Donovanii	„ Liquor Arsenu et Hydrargyri Iodidi
Pulvis Doveri	„ Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus
Pulvis Thebaici	„ Pulvis Opii
Spiritus Vini Gallici	„ Brandy
Spiritus Frumenti	„ Whisky
Pilula Plummeri	„ Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita
Tinctura Meconii	„ Tinctura Opii
Tinctura Thebaici	„ Tinctura Opii
Liquor Glonoini	„ Liq Trinitrini





# THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

## ACACIA GUMMI

*Gum Acacia Gum Arabic*

A GUMMY exudation obtained from various species of *Acacia* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and somewhat nutritive. A piece allowed to dissolve in the mouth acts as a protective of inflamed mucous membrane in laryngitis, pharyngitis, gastritis, &c. Its principal use is in the manufacture of lozenges and pastilles, in dispensing, to suspend insoluble powders, resins, resinous tinctures, and to emulsify oils. It is also used in saline solution—Acacia 6 0, Sodium Chloride 0 9, Water to 100—for intravenous injection.

**Solubility** Almost completely soluble in water (1 in 2), insoluble in alcohol.

**Incompatibles** Alcohol, borax, ferric salts, lead subacetate.

R Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 0 mls
Syr Mori ℥xx	1 2 „
Aq Dest ad ʒiv	to 15 0 „
Take in a little water three times a day	
R Mucil Acaciæ ʒj	4 0 mls
Hexamin gr v	0 3 gramme
Dec Tritici ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take in a little water three times a day <i>Cystitis</i>	

## ACETANILIDUM

*Acetanilide Phenylacetamide Antifebrin*

Acetanilide occurs in colourless, odourless crystals. It is analgesic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic. Must be given with caution, as toxic effects have been produced by quite small doses. It is commonly given in migraine, and is the active constituent of some proprietary headache powders and nostrums for neuralgia, &c.

Acetanilide is a useful antiseptic, and at one time it was in good repute as a dusting powder for small wounds. It is contained in several of the advertised preparations of



times used for the removal of corns and warts, its use is attended by a good deal of pain

**Antidotes** Soap, soda, magnesia or chalk in water, followed by olive oil, milk or white of egg

**Dose of Acidum Aceticum Dilutum**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

## ACIDUM ACETYLSALICYLICUM

### *Acetylsalicylic Acid Aspirin*

A white crystalline powder with slightly acid taste. Passes through the stomach unchanged, but is decomposed by the alkaline secretions of the duodenum, salicylates and acetates being formed. Thus, while reacting in a manner similar to salicylic acid and salicylates, it produces less gastric disturbance. Best prescribed in tablets or cachets. Acetylsalicylic acid enjoys considerable popularity as an anti-rheumatic, being useful in both acute and chronic affections of the joints, in gouty complaints, neuralgia, and pleurisy. Given in the early stages of influenza it often induces perspiration. Originally introduced as aspirin. Similar preparations are known under the trade names of Genasprin, Salasprin, &c

**Solubility** About 1 in 300 water, 1 in 5 alcohol, soluble in ether and chloroform

**Incompatibles** Free acids, alkalis, iron salts. Thus, with sodium bicarbonate it forms a clear solution of sodium acetate and salicylate

**Dose**, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

R Acid Acetylsalicyl gr vij      0.50 gramme

Caffein gr j      0.06 "

Quinin Sulph gr ij      0.10 "

For one cachet. Take every four hours      *Influenza*

R Acid Acetylsalicyl gr iiss      0.15 gramme

Phenacetin gr iiss      0.15 "

Caffein gr i      0.06 "

For one tablet. One or two as required

### *Nervous Headache*

**CALCII ACETYLSALICYLAS** *Soluble Aspirin* Also known as *Kalmopyrin*, *Kalsal*, *Tylcalcin*. A white powder soluble in water 1 in 6. Incompatible with mineral acids, iron and quinine salts.

**Dose**, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**LITHII ACETYLSALICYLAS** Known as *Tyllithin*, *Hydropyrin*, and *Lithopyrin*. A white, somewhat

hygroscopic powder having a bitter taste Soluble in water 1 in 1, in alcohol 1 in 4 Incompatible with mineral acids and with iron and quinine salts It is hydrolysed rather readily in water and is better prescribed in cachets or tablets

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

## ACIDUM BENZOICUM

### *Benzoic Acid*

In feathery, silky crystals with an aromatic odour It is antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, antipyretic, and diuretic Employed in inflammation of the urinary tract, nocturnal incontinence of urine, calculous affections, acute rheumatism, &c In the system it is converted into hippuric acid

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 400 cold water freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, the fixed and volatile oils Its solubility in water is increased by the addition of borax or sodium phosphate but the benzoic acid does not exist free

Incompatibles Ferric salts, lead acetate and mercuric chloride

R Acid Benzoici gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Acid Tannici gr ʒ	1.0 "
Acid Carbolici gr ʒ	1.2 "
Colloidi ʒi	15.0 mils

The pigment To be applied to the affected parts

### *Ulceration Cervicæ Uteri*

R Acidi Benzoici gr ʒ	0.120 gramme
Camphoræ gr j	0.060 "
Ext Bellad gr ʒ	0.016 "

For one pill Take every night

### *Nocturnal Incontinence of Urine*

The action of the benzoates on the system is similar to that of benzoic acid Those most commonly used are

**AMMONII BENZOAS** Freely soluble in water Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**BENZYL BENZOAS** A white crystalline solid, or a colourless oily liquid It relieves spasm of the plain muscle of the intestine, bladder, uterus and bronchioles, and is therefore useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, colic (intestinal and uterine), arterial and bronchial spasm, and whooping cough Benzyl benzoate has been shown to be a powerful

vasodilator without being depressant to the heart when administered in small doses. It is, therefore, effective in treatment of hypertension and in angina pectoris.

It is usually administered in alcoholic solution (1 in 5), 20 to 30 drops being taken three or four times a day, well diluted with water or milk.

**BENZYL SUCCINAS** A white crystalline solid. Action similar to that of benzyl benzoate, but less irritating. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in tablets.

**SODII BENZOAS** Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes).

R Sodii Benzoatis gr xv	1 gramme
Liq Ammon Acetatis ℥j	4 mls
Syrupi Auranti ℥xx	2 "
Aq Gaultheriæ ad ℥j	to 30 "

Take every hour *Acute Rheumatism*

R Ammon Benzoatis gr xv	1.0 gramme
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0.3 ml
Syrupi Mori ℥ss	2.0 mls
Inf Buchu ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take three times a day in linseed tea

*Cystitis, Nephritis*

R Sodii Benzoatis gr xx	1.2 gramme
Tinct Buchu ℥ss	2.0 mls
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥xv	1.0 "
Spirit Chloroform ℥x	0.6 "
Dec Pareiræ ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take every four hours in barley water

*Irritable Bladder*

**SODII HIPPURAS** *Sodium Hippurate*. Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes). Given in gout, gravel, and calculus as solvent for urates. **AMMONIUM HIPPURATE** is used for similar purposes.

## ACIDUM BORICUM

*Boric Acid Boracic Acid*

A mild antiseptic and astringent. A 2½ per cent solution inhibits the growth of bacteria, but does not destroy them, if the powder is applied to a wound it absorbs moisture, and to a certain extent prevents the organisms from multiplying. *Externally* a hot solution containing about 4 per cent is useful as a fomentation for sloughing ulcers. A cold saturated solution—boric lotion

—is used to wash out cavities after operations. The powdered acid, either alone or mixed with an equal weight of talc, is used as a dusting powder for perspiring feet and axillæ. Internally it is given as a urinary disinfectant, the bladder being washed out at the same time with a 2 per cent solution.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 30 cold water, 1 in 3 boiling, 1 in 4 glycerin, 1 in 30 alcohol (90 per cent)

#### Preparations

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI BORICI B.P.** A combination of boric acid and glycerin. Useful as an antiseptic paint in throat affections. The proprietary compounds *Boroglyceride* and *Bisanalcane* are closely allied preparations.

**PULVIS ACIDI BORICI COMPOSITUS** A dusting powder containing boric acid 1, zinc oxide 2, starch 3. Useful for excoriated and chafed surfaces.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI B.P.** Thus, the official ointment is suitable for many skin affections, but as a dressing for wounds it should be diluted with an equal weight of paraffin ointment.

**PULVIS MAGNESII BORO-CITRATIS COMPOSITUS** This compound is one of the most useful remedies in diseases of the bladder, irritability, cystitis, dysuria, enuresis, decomposing urine, gravel, &c. Dose, half to one teaspoonful in half a pint of water three times a day.

**BORAX** is milder and more sedative than boric acid, probably owing to its alkaline reaction. It is especially useful in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and a dilute solution is soothing to irritable eyelids. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

#### Preparations

**GLYCERINUM BORACIS B.P.** Useful in aphthæ, tonsillitis, and sore throat.

**LIQUOR BORACIS COMPOSITUS B.P.C.** *Collutarium Acidi Carbonici Compositum Dobell's Solution*. Borax 1½, Sodium Bicarbonate 1½, Phenol ½, Glycerin 3½, Water to 100. Useful for nasal irrigation.

**MEL BORACIS B.P.** Borax 10, Glycerin 5, Honey to 100 (weight). Useful in aphthous ulceration.

**UNGUENTUM BORACIS.** B.P.C. 1 in 8 Excellent for chaps, chilblains and cracked nipples

**SODII PERBORAS** *Sodium Perborate* A powerful and very useful antiseptic and deodorant. The dry salt may be mixed with talc and used as a dusting powder or with chalk for brushing the teeth. Lotions may contain from 2 to 5 per cent. of the salt

R Acid Borici gr viij 0.6 gramme  
Aq Laurocerasi ℥iv 15.0 mls  
Aq Sambuci ad ℥viij to 250.0 "

The astringent lotion for the eyes

R Thymol gr ss 0.03 gramme.  
Sp Cinnamomi ℥ss 2.00 mls  
Glyc Acid Borici ad ℥j to 30.00 "

The paint To be applied to the throat every four hours in early stage of measles or scarlet fever

R Pulv Magnes Boro-Cit Co ℥j 4 grammes  
Take three times a day in a tumbler of water

*Fetid Urine, Gravel*

R P Magnes Boro-Cit Co ℥j 4.0 grammes  
Hexamin gr v 0.3 gramme  
Take three times a day in half a tumbler of water  
*Urinary Disinfectant*

R Pulv Boracis gr v 0.3 gramme  
Sodii Benzoatis gr ij 0.1 "  
Sodii Chlorid gr. v 0.3 "  
Aq Gaultheriæ ad ℥iv to 100.0 grammes  
The lotion To irrigate the nostrils every four hours  
*Chronic Catarrh*

R Glycerin Boracis ℥iv 15 mls  
Potassii Chloratis ℥ss 2 grammes  
Tinct Myrrhæ ℥j 4 mls  
Aq Dest ad ℥ij to 60 "  
The lotion *Aphthous Mouth*

R P Boracis ℥iv 15 grammes  
Glyc Acid Carbohc ℥ss 2 mls  
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥viij to 200 "  
The gargle *Sore Throat*

R Pulv Boracis gr viii 0.5 gramme  
Sodii Benzoatis gr x 0.6 "  
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j to 30.0 mls  
Take in a cup of linseed tea every four hours  
*Cystitis*



## ACIDUM CACODYLICUM

*Cacodylic Acid*

Occurs in colourless, odourless crystals. Freely soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.060 gramme).

Cacodylic acid is usually prescribed as the sodium, iron or magnesium salt.

The cacodylates have been recommended for the treatment of chronic skin diseases, anaemia, malaria, tuberculosis, &c.

**CALCII CACODYLAS** A white amorphous powder, freely soluble in water or alcohol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme), per os or intramuscularly.

**FERRI CACODYLAS** A yellowish amorphous powder. Soluble in water 1 in 15. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain, three times daily, in pills. Recommended in anaemia and in acne and lupus.

**GUAIACOL CACODYLAS** Soluble 1 in 25 water, freely in alcohol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme).

**MAGNESII CACODYLAS** White amorphous powder, freely soluble in water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme).

**SODII CACODYLAS** *Sodium Dimethylarsinate* White amorphous powder, freely soluble in water or alcohol. This is the salt of cacodylic acid most frequently used. It may be administered in mixture or pills or hypodermically. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme).

## ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

*Carbolic Acid Phenol*

Obtained in the fractional distillation of coal-tar oil. It is caustic, antizymotic, antiseptic, and disinfectant. *Externally* it is used as a general disinfectant of sick-room utensils, drains, &c. Undiluted it acts as a caustic. Accidental burns by carbolic acid should be freely washed with methylated spirit and then covered with boric ointment, *quarter strength*. A solution of 2 per cent may be applied locally to allay itching but not over too great an area. For cleansing the hands the strength should not be more than 2½ per cent, 2½ per cent solution may be used for washing small wounds. If the wound is extensive there is danger of poisoning by absorption.

Neither carbolic acid nor lysol should be applied to the skin or to wounds, even in dilute solutions on lint or cotton for longer than a few minutes, and on no account should the dressing be covered with oiled silk, &c, on account of the risk of gangrene. *Internally* it is occasionally of service in heartburn or painful dyspepsia with flatulence, and small doses sometimes check sickness and diarrhoea.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.20 gramme) in pill

**Solubility.** Freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, the fixed and volatile oils. With water it behaves in a very peculiar way, but 5 per cent and 2½ per cent solutions are stable. Mixed with about 10 per cent of water it forms *Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum*, which remains liquid at comparatively low temperatures.

**Incompatibles.** Ferrous salts and free alkalis.

**Antidotes.** Emetic of zinc sulphate or apomorphine hypodermically, good dose of sodium or potassium sulphate, raw white of egg, lime water, chalk, brandy or ether subcutaneously, hot-water bottles.

### Preparations

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI B.P.** Contains 20 per cent phenol. Diluted with ten times its volume of glycerin, it is useful in aphthous stomatitis, or, with 30 parts of water, as a gargle in foul throat.

**OLEUM CARBOLICUM. B.P.C.** Contains 5 per cent phenol in olive oil. Used as a dressing for burns.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI B.P.** Contains 3 per cent phenol in paraffin ointment. Useful in parasitic skin diseases.

R. Acid. Carbolic. gr. x	0.6 gramme
Glycerini ʒj	30.0 mls
Aq. Rosæ ʒj	30.0 „
The lotion	<i>Impetigo or Acne</i>
R. Acid. Carbolic.	1 part
Tincturæ Iod.	1 „
Acid. Boric	2 parts
Aq. Camphoræ	to 100 „

A stimulant antiseptic lotion employed as gargle, nasal douche, or intra-uterine injection.

R. Acid. Carbolic. gr. j	0.06 gramme
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij	0.12 „

For one pill. Take after each meal.

*Flatulence.*

R Acid Carbolici gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 03 gramme  
 Extract Opii gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 01 "  
 D D A Bismuth Salicylatis gr  $\frac{11}{16}$  0 20 "  
 For one pill Take three times a day

*Summer Diarrhoea*

R Cocain Hydrochlor gr  $\frac{11}{16}$  0 5 gramme  
 Acid Hydrocyan Dil  $\overline{3s}$  2 0 mils  
 Glycerini  $\overline{3i}$  15 0 "

D D A Lot Carbol 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  % ad  $\overline{5vi}$  to 250 0 "  
 The lotion to be rubbed on three times daily

*Pruritus Vulvae*

R Glycerini Acid Carbolici  $\overline{3i}$  60 mils  
 Glycerini Acid Tannici  $\overline{3vi}$  180 "  
 A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of tepid water and  
 used as an injection night and morning

*Fetid Vaginal Discharge*

See also Sodium and Zinc Sulphocarbolates

## ACIDUM CHROMICUM

*Chromic Acid Chromic Anhydride*

In orange-red deliquescent crystals It is a very powerful caustic and when freely diluted an efficient antiseptic One gramme made up to the measure of 1 mil with water may be applied with a pointed rod to warts, condylomata, syphilitic affections of the tongue and throat A 1 per cent solution is used for bathing sweaty feet

It is important to see that this preparation is free from sulphuric acid—a common impurity

Solubility Very freely soluble in water

Incompatibles Alcohol or alcoholic preparations, ether, glycerin, arsenious acid, almost all organic substances When a strong solution of chromic acid has been applied as an escharotic, it should after a few minutes be washed off with solution of aluminum acetate

R Acid Chromici gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 6 gramme  
 Aq Dest ad  $\overline{3j}$  to 30 0 mils  
 The application To be painted on with a camel-hair brush once a day

*Superficial Glossitis, syphilitic or otherwise*

## ACIDUM CITRICUM

*Citric Acid*

Citric acid occurs in colourless prisms with a strongly acid taste In dilute solution with a little sugar it forms a

refreshing drink in febrile states, it is frequently employed for the extemporaneous preparation of fresh citrates in effervescing draughts. Lemon juice is commonly given in scurvy, it contains about 40 grains of citric acid in each fluid ounce.

Seventeen grains of citric acid neutralise about

24 grains Potassium Bicarbonate

20 „ Sodium Bicarbonate

13 „ Ammonium Carbonate

11 „ Magnesium Carbonate

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol

R Potassu Bicarb gr xv 1.2 gramme

Ammon Carb gr ij 0.1 „

Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0.6 mil

Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30.0 mils

The alkaline mixture

R Acid Citric gr xx 1.2 gramme

Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij 0.2 mil

Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30.0 mils

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken with an equal quantity of the alkaline mixture, while effervescing, three times a day.

*Dyspepsia and Sickness*

## ACIDUM FORMICUM

### *Formic Acid*

The formic acid used in medicine is an aqueous solution containing about 25 per cent of real acid. It is given in doses of 2 to 10 minims (0.12 to 0.6 mil) freely diluted to give tone to the muscles. Sodium Formate and Calcium Formate are the salts in general use. Both are freely soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme), increased to as much as 1 drachm (4 grammes in the day). Potassium and Lithium Formates are used similarly.

### *Preparations*

ELIXIR FORMATUM B.P.C. Contains Sodium Formate 5, Potassium Formate 5, Simple Elixir to 100. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils).

ELIXIR FORMATUM COMPOSITUM B.P.C. Is elixir formatum combined with about 2 per cent of solution

of strychnine hydrochloride Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms  
(4 to 8 mls)

## ACIDUM GALLICUM

### *Gallic Acid*

In pale fawn-coloured or white silky needles. It does not possess the local astringent properties of tannic acid, but as it is converted into the latter in the system it is occasionally given as a hæmorrhagic in hæmoptysis, pyrosis, uterine hæmorrhage, &c

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in solution or cachet

Solubility 1 in 100 water, 1 in 5 alcohol, 1 in 12 glycerin

Incompatibles Metallic salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R. Acid. Gallici gr v	0.300 gramme
D D A Morphine Hydrochlor gr ʒi	0.006 "
In one cachet	<i>Uterine Hæmorrhage</i>

R. Acid. Gallici gr viij	0.5 gramme
Pulv. Ergotæ gr viij	0.5 "
For one cachet, every four hours	<i>Ménorrhagia</i>

R. Acid. Gallici gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Glycerini ʒss	2.0 mls
Inf. Aurantii ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take every four hours	<i>Intestinal Hæmorrhage</i>

R. Acid. Gallici gr v	0.3 gramme
Spirit. Rect. ʒss	2.0 mls
Tinct. Opii Mij	0.2 ml
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒij	to 8.0 mls
Two teaspoonfuls for a dose	<i>Hæmoptysis</i>

## ACIDUM GLYCEROPHOSPHORICUM

### *Glycerophosphoric Acid*

Glycerophosphoric acid is rarely prescribed alone, but its salts have come into very general use, they are of service in rickets, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nutrition, especially when associated with nervous diseases. For young children the Compound Syrup introduced by Dr Robin is of more value than the better known "Chemical Food," and is certainly more palatable.

The following salts are given

Calcii Glycerophosphas	}	Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)
Ferri "		
Lithii "		
Magnesi "		
Manganesi "		
Quininae "		
Sodii "		
Potassii "		

All except the last two appear in scales or amorphous powder, and are moderately soluble in water or wine. The sodium and potassium salts are hygroscopic, and are usually prepared in 50 per cent solutions.

### Preparations

**SYRUPUS GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUS**  
**"ROBIN"** Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the glycerophosphates of calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium and sodium, together with very small doses of diastase, pepsin and strychnine.

For those who are run down through overwork or are subjects of nervous debility there is no doubt this preparation is useful. It is quite palatable and is readily taken by young children or fastidious persons.

Glycerinum Glycerophosphatum Compositum is prepared for cases where sugar is objectionable.

Dose, of either, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

**PULVIS GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUS**  
**"ROBIN"** Is useful where the liquid preparations are objected to. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).  
 Given in cachets.

R Syr Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ℥ss 2 mls  
 Syr Calcii Lactophosph ℥ss 2 "  
 A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day  
*Rickets, Scrofulous Diseases*

R Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒj 4 mls  
 Take three times a day  
*Deficient Nutrition or Brain Fag*

R Syrup Glycerophosph Co "Robin" ʒss 2 mls  
 Syrup Hypophosph Co ʒss 2 "  
 A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, after meals  
*Nerve Tonic*

*Preparations*

**ELIXIR LECITHINI** B.P.C. Contains 1 grain of lecithin in each fluid drachm. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls)

**EMULSIO LECITHINI** B.P.C. Same strength and dose as the elixir

**PILULA LECITHINI** B.P.C. Each pill contains 1½ grains lecithin and ½ grain trichlorine hydrochloride. Dose, 1 to 4 pills

**CEREGEN** A compound of specially purified and sterilised milk proteid with glycerophosphate. While most cases cerogen is very palatable and it has been found of enormous service in all cases of defective nutrition. After influenza wasting diseases &c. it is very beneficial. For business men and others who do not keep regular meal hours cerogen is invaluable. For convalescents it is an excellent tonic and is largely used in the wards of many Hospitals.

**ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM**

*Diluted Hydrobromic Acid*

An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent of hydrogen bromide. The acid is a nervine tonic and is given in much the same cases as its salts. Administered with salts of quinine it is reputed to prevent quinsism.

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls). The larger dose may be considered the equivalent of 10 grains (0.6 grammes) of potassium bromide.

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil ℥ss 2.00 mls  
Quinine Hydrobrom gr j 0.06 gramme  
Syrup Aurant ℥ss 2.00 mls  
Aq. Dest ad ʒj to 30.00 "

Take three times a day, before meals

*Nervous Exhaustion*

R Acid Hydrobrom Dil ℥ss	2 0 mls
Tinct Quininae ℥ss	2 0 "
Magnesi Sulphatis gr ss	1 2 gramme
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3 ml
Syr Zingiberis ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	
<i>Nervine Tonic</i>	

## ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM

*Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid*

A colourless, fuming liquid containing 31.79 per cent hydrogen chloride. When suitably diluted it is tonic and astringent. It is given in scarlet and typhoid fevers, hepatic affections, in some forms of sore throat, and in cases of phosphatic urinary deposits.

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and their carbonates, salts of silver and lead.

**Antidotes** Magnesia, chalk, alkaline carbonates, white of egg, demulcent drinks. If none of these is at hand, give soap and water.

**Dose of Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum**, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml).

R Acid Hydrochlor Dil ℥x	0 6 ml
Syr Auranti ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Gentianæ Co ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

Take in a little water three times a day.

*An acid tonic after typhoid when hydrochloric acid is deficient in stomach.*

Acid Hydrochlor Dil ℥v	1 ml
Syrup Mori ℥ss	2 mls
Decoct Hordei ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day in a wineglassful of water	
<i>Phosphatic Urinary Deposits</i>	

R Acid Hydrochlor Dil ℥x	0 6 ml
Sodii Sulphatis ʒj	4 0 grammes
Spirit Chloroformi ℥x	0 6 ml
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take every morning in half a tumbler of water, before breakfast	
<i>Torpid Liver</i>	



R Acid Hydrochloric Dil ʒj 4 mls  
 Potass Chloratis ʒij 8 grammes  
 Glycerini ʒiv 15 mls  
 Aq Dest ad ʒviij to 250 o "

Gargle the throat with 1 tablespoonful and reject it  
 Repeat with another tablespoonful, which swallow

*Sore Throat*

R Acid Hydrochlor M℥ 0 6 mil  
 Potass Chloratis gr ʒl 2 5 grammes  
 Aq Dest ad ʒviij to 250 o mls

Allow the acid and chlorate to react for ten minutes in a well-corked bottle, add the water quickly, and shake until the chlorine is dissolved

*Chlorine Gargle and Mouth Wash*

## ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM

*Diluted Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid*

An aqueous solution containing 2 per cent by weight of hydrogen cyanide. It has a characteristic penetrating odour and is a deadly poison. It is antispasmodic and sedative, applied to the unbroken skin in a lotion it is stated to be a local anæsthetic. Small doses quieten dry irritable cough, allay vomiting and gastric pain generally.

Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0 12 to 0 30 mil)

Skin lotions should not contain more than 10 minims in the fluid ounce (0 6 mil in 30 mls), and must never be applied if the skin is broken.

**Antidotes.** Prussic acid acts so rapidly that antidotes are generally of no avail. If possible give strong emetic, ether or brandy subcutaneously with  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0 006 gramme) of atropine sulphate, fresh air, cold affusions, artificial respiration, inhalation of ammonia. If at hand give hydrogen peroxide solution, chlorine water, or solution of chlorinated lime.

**POTASSII CYANIDUM** Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 004 to 0 01 gramme). May be substituted for prussic acid in skin lotions—not to be stronger than  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. A few drops  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent solution remove silver nitrate stains from conjunctiva &c.

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iij 0 2 mil  
 Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥i 0 3 "  
 Syr Tolutan ʒss 2 0 mls  
 Aq Anis ad ʒij to 10 o "

A dessertspoonful every four hours

*Dry Irritable Cough*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	0 2 mil
Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Sodu Bicarb gr xx	1 2 gramme
Liq Morphine Acet ℥viij	0 5 mil
Sp Chloroform ℥viij	0 5 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take every four hours *Gastric Irritability*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥iv	0 25 mil
Potassu Bicarb gr xx	1 20 gramme
Sp Ammon Aromat ℥xv	1 00 mil
Liq Bismuthi ℥xxx	2 00 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 00 "

Take three times a day with a dessertspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing *To allay Vomiting*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥j	0 06 mil
Sp Ammon Fetid ℥viij	0 50 "
Tinct Hyoscyam ℥iv	0 25 "
Syrup Auranti ℥xv	1 00 "
Aq Anisi ad ʒij	to 10 00 mls

Take every four hours *Laryngismus Stridulus*

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil ʒss	2 0 mls
Liq Plumbi Fort ʒj	4 0 "
Acid Carbolic Liq ℥v	0 3 mil
Crem Lactis ad ʒij	to 60 0 mls

The paint To be smeared thinly over the irritable part  
*Not to be applied to mucous membrane or where the skin is broken*

## ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM DILUTUM

### *Diluted Hydrofluoric Acid*

A solution containing 0 5 per cent of hydrogen fluoride. The B P C suggests 0 2 per cent solution, but the former is more generally used. It must be kept and dispensed in gutta-percha bottles. Has been recommended in goitre.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil) well diluted.

The fluorides of ammonia, iron, calcium, and sodium have been put forward as specific for enlarged spleen, phthisis, and whooping cough, but there is little evidence of their value in these complaints. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 0025 to 0 03 gramme).

## ACIDUM LACTICUM

### *Lactic Acid*

A syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent of hydrogen lactate. It increases the appetite and promotes digestion.

when the acid of the gastric juice is deficient. It has been recommended in phosphatic diathesis, as a spray or paint in croup and diphtheria, tuberculous ulceration of tongue or pharynx, and for the treatment of diabetes. Large doses are sometimes attended by acute pains simulating articular rheumatism.

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls), of Acidum Lacticum Dilutum, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mls)

R Acid Lactici ℥ss	1 ml
Glycerini ℥ss	2 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30 "

Take in a little water three times a day

*Simple Indigestion*

R Acid Lactici ʒij	5 mls
Glycerini ʒij	8 "
Aq Dist ad ʒj	to 30 "

The paint. After several applications, to be gradually increased in strength until equal parts of lactic acid and glycerin are employed. *Tuberculous Ulceration of Tongue*

LACTATES and LACTOPHOSPHATES are given as mild tonics and digestives. Calcium lactophosphate is a favourite remedy in rickets.

R Ferri Lactatis gr ij	0.2 gramme
Syr Calci Lactophosph ʒj	4.0 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

Take three times a day

*Rickets*

## ACIDUM NITRICUM

### *Nitric Acid*

A fuming liquid containing 70 per cent, by weight, of hydrogen nitrate. It is exceedingly corrosive, is sometimes applied to warts, vascular growths, sloughing phagedæne, hæmorrhoidal excrescences &c, diluted it is applied to superficial ulcers which are indisposed to cicatrise, to offensive sores, and caries of the bones. It should be applied on a pointed glass rod the surrounding parts being protected by paraffin ointment. Dilute nitric acid is tonic, and acts as a cholagogue. Is given in chronic hepatitis, dyspepsia associated with uric and phosphatic urinary deposits, in scrofulous constitutions, and febrile diseases.

Dose of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

Incompatibles Alkalies, alkaline salts

**Antidotes** Whiting, chalk, magnesia, strong soap-suds, white of egg, demulcent drinks, sodium bicarbonate

R Acid Nitric Dil ℞ 0 6 mil

Syrup Auranti ℥j 4 0 mls

Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Typhoid, Chronic Hepatitis*

R Acid Nitric Dil ℞vj 0 5 mil

Tinct Cardam Co ℞v 2 0 mls

Vin Pepsini ℞v 2 0 "

Aq Chlorof ad ℥j to 30 0 "

Take in a little water three times a day

*Tonic, Dyspepsia*

## ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM

*Diluted Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid*

A colourless compound of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It is alterative, tonic, stomachic, and is one of the most useful hepatic stimulants. It is given in cases of torpid liver, whether acute or chronic.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)

R Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℞x 0 6 mil

Liq Strychninæ ℞ij 0 2 "

Sp Chloroformi ℞v 0 3 "

Syr Zingiberis ℥ss 2 0 mls

Aq ad ℥j to 30 0 "

Take in a little water three times a day

*Tonic, useful in Ovaluria*

R Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℞vj 0 5 mil

Tinct Nucis Vom ℞v 0 3 "

Ext Taraxaci Liq ℞xxx 2 0 mls

Aq Chlorof ad ℥j to 30 0 "

Take three times a day

*Hepatic Tonic*

## ACIDUM OLEICUM

*Oleic Acid*

A straw-coloured liquid, with faint acid reaction, obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats and oils. It dissolves alkaloids as well as the oxides of lead, mercury, zinc, &c. It is sometimes added to alcoholic liniments to assist penetration.

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and the fixed and volatile oils, insoluble in water.

## ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM CONCENTRATUM

*Concentrated Phosphoric Acid*

A syrupy liquid containing 66·3 per cent of hydrogen orthophosphoric. It is caustic and astringent, but less so than sulphuric acid. Very freely diluted it is employed as a cooling drink in fevers and to relieve thirst in diabetes. Phosphoric acid in medicinal doses rarely disturbs the digestion. It may be given to render the urine acid, and when taken *after* a meal is sometimes of service in alleviating that form of indigestion in which the patient complains of acid eructations and heartburn (Hale White). The phosphates are dealt with under the headings of their respective bases.

Dose of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, B.P., 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil)

R Acid Phosph Dil M℥	o 6 mil
Finct Limonis M℥ss	2 0 mils
Aq Dist ad ℥iv	to 15 0 "

One tablespoonful in a tumbler of water when thirsty  
*Diabetes*

## ACIDUM PICRICUM

*Picric Acid Carbazotic Acid*

Occurs in yellow crystals which dissolve in water, forming a deep yellow and intensely bitter solution. It stains the skin. *Externally* a saturated solution of great service in burns, relieving pain and acting as an antiseptic.

Solubility 1 in 100 cold water, 1 in 10 alcohol (90 per cent)

NOTE.—Picric acid and its salts explode violently when heated or even when rubbed vigorously in a mortar

*Preparations*

SOLUTIO ACIDI PICRICI B.P.C. A 1 per cent aqueous solution. Useful as an application to burns or scalds. Do not apply over too large an area.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PICRICI B.P.C. Contains 2 per cent picric acid in soft paraffin. Used as an ophthalmic dressing for burns due to quicklime.

## ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM

*Pyrogallol Pyrogallic Acid*

In small white crystals. Has been given as an astringent in hæmoptysis but is a somewhat dangerous remedy.

*Externally* it is used in parasitic skin affections, it leaves dark-brown stains

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.03 to 0.10 gramme) in pill

Solubility Freely soluble in water and alcohol

Antidotes. Acid Nit-Hyd Dil in 20 to 30 drop doses, well diluted

### *Preparations*

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PYROGALLICI B P C Contains 12<sup>1</sup> per cent pyrogallic acid in soft paraffin Used for small patches of psoriasis, ringworm and lupus

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PYROGALLICI COMPOSITUM B P C *Unna's Compound Pyrogallol Ointment* Composed of Pyrogallic Acid 5, Ichthamol 5, Salicylic Acid 2, and Soft Paraffin 88

R Acid Pyrogallic gr  $\text{vv}$  1 gramme

Adipis Præp  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  30 grammes

This is a weaker form of Jarisch's Ointment

*Psoriasis*

NOTE—*Pyrogallol ointment must not be applied over extensive areas*

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM OXIDATUM *Pyroloxin*  
A black powder introduced by Unna as being less toxic than ordinary pyrogallol Used in the treatment of leprosy in 5 to 10 per cent ointment

EUGALLOL, SALIGALLOL, LENIGALLOL Acetic derivatives suggested as substitutes for pyrogallol Ointments may be made of 5 per cent strength

## ACIDUM SALICYLICUM

### *Salicylic Acid*

A crystalline acid obtained from the oils of sweet birch and wintergreen, or synthetically It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and to a certain extent antiperiodic *Externally* it is employed in the treatment of various skin affections—eczema, psoriasis, pruritus, ringworm, sweaty feet, &c, as a pigment for the removal of hardened epidermis (corns and warts), as an ointment for inflamed rheumatic joints, and generally for the preparation of antiseptic surgical dressings *Internally* it is rarely given alone, being too irritating, but the sodium and other salts find many uses Sodium salicylate is one of the most useful remedies avail-

able for the treatment of acute rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and quinsy. In subacute, chronic, and gonorrhoeal rheumatism it is of less service, although some cases are undoubtedly benefited. Salicylates are occasionally employed as antiseptics to the urinary tract, but they are *contra-indicated* in cases of renal inflammation, combined with quinine they are of service in malaria.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**Solubility** Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether.

**Incompatibles** Spirit of nitrous ether, salts of quinine, iron salts, ammonia, ammon carb, spirit of sal volatile.

#### Preparations

**COLLODIUM SALICYLICUM COMPOSITUM** B.P.C.  
Contains salicylic acid, extract of Indian hemp, acetone and acetone collodion. In general use as a corn paint.

**PULVIS ACIDI SALICYLICI COMPOSITUS** B.P.C.  
Contains salicylic acid, boric acid and French chalk. Useful as a dusting powder for tender feet.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI** B.P. Contains 2 per cent salicylic acid. Useful in eczema, acne, &c.

R Ung Acid Salicylic ̄j 30 grammes  
The ointment *Acne, Ringworm, Seborrhoea Capitis*

R Acid Salicylic gr ʒi 2.5 grammes  
Ext Cannabis Ind gr v 0.3 gramme  
Collod Fleuve ad ̄j to 30.0 mil  
The paint *For removing Corns and Warts*

R Acid Salicylic gr ʒv 1 gramme  
Zinci Oxidi ̄j 8 grammes  
P Amyli ̄j 8 "  
Paraff Moll ̄jvi 22 "  
To be spread thickly over the affected parts

*Dry Eczema*

R Ung Acid Salicylic ̄j 30 grammes  
Ung Eucalypti ̄iv 15 "  
The ointment *Pruritus Ani*

R Ung Acid Salicylic ̄j 30 grammes  
Ung Picis ̄j 30 "  
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ̄j 30 "  
The ointment *Lichen Planus, Psoriasis*

R P Acid Salicylic gr ss	1 2 grammes
P Amyl ℥j	1 0 grammes
P Talc ℥j	30 0 "
P Zinc Oxide ℥iv	15 0 "

The dusting powder For Local Perspiration of the Feet

**AMMONII SALICYLAS** is used similarly to sodium salicylate, but is less depressing. Useful in influenza. Moderately soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes)

R Ammonii Salicylatis gr ss	1 0 grammes
Finet Belladonna ℥ss	0 3 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥ss	0 6 "
Aq Dist ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

Take every four hours *Influenza*

**FERRI SALICYLAS** possesses styptic properties, is but slightly soluble in water. Recommended in cachets for tonsillitis. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0 3 to 0 6 gramme)

**METHYL SALICYLAS** This, the synthetic oil of wintergreen, is scarcely distinguishable in its odour and effects from the natural oil of *Gaultheria*. It is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0 3 to 1 mil) in gelatin capsule

**Solubility** Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils

### Preparations

**LINIMENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS** B P C *Linimentum Betulae Compositum* Contains methyl salicylate, menthol, oil of eucalyptus and essential oil of camphor. Useful as a paint in rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and sciatica

**LINIMENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS COMPOSITUM** B P C Contains methyl salicylate, chloral hydrate, camphor, extract of Indian hemp and essential oil of camphor

**UNGUENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS COMPOSITUM FORTE** B P C Contains methyl salicylate, menthol, eucalyptol, oil of cayuput, beeswax and lanolin. Applied with friction in lumbago, rheumatism and sciatica



R Methyl Salicylatis } 5ā pts ʒq equal parts  
Ol Olive }

The painful part to be painted once daily and then covered with a layer of cotton wool or lint. No friction should be used and the part must not be wrapped tightly.  
*To relieve Rheumatic Pains*

R Methyl Salicylatis } 5ā pts ʒq equal parts  
Etheris Acetici }  
Ol Amygd Dule }

To be painted on the affected area and lightly covered with flannel.  
*To relieve Rheumatic Pains*

**POTASSII SALICYLAS** Dose, ʒc, ʒs the sodium salt, over which it possesses no advantage

**QUININÆ SALICYLAS** is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic. Specially useful in malaria influenza rheumatism and lumbago. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

**SODII SALICYLAS** internally has all the physiological properties of salicylic acid, but is less likely to derange digestion. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water

**Incompatibles** Iron salts, spirit of nitrous ether, quinine salts, acids, ammoniæ, ammonium carbonate, spirit of sal volatile

R Sodii Salicylatis gr ʒ                    0.6 gramme  
Salicin gr ʒ                    0.3  
For one cachet. Take every four hours *Influenza*

R Sodii Salicylatis gr ʒss                    1.2 gramme  
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq M℥ss                    1.2 mil  
Tinct Aurantii M℥ss                    1.2 "  
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj                    to 30.0 mils  
Take every four hours *Acute Rheumatism Quinsy*

R Sodii Salicylatis gr ʒv                    1.0 gramme  
Tinct Belladon Mv                    0.3 mil  
Syrup Aurantii ʒss                    2.0 mils  
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj                    to 30.0 "  
Take three times a day *Erythematous Skin Affections*

R Sodii Salicyl Efferv ʒj                    1 gramme  
Take in half tumbler of water while effervescing

## ACIDUM SULPHURICUM

*Sulphuric Acid Oil of Vitriol*

Concentrated sulphuric acid contains not less than 95 per cent of hydrogen sulphate. It is exceedingly corrosive, charring and destroying all organised tissue. The diluted acid is astringent and tonic. Small doses are of service in summer diarrhoea, and good results have been reported of its use in cholera. Five drops in a tumbler of water forms a pleasant cooling drink in febrile cases, and it is the drink generally supplied in lead works to prevent lead poisoning. Dilute sulphuric acid will often stop small hæmorrhages.

*Preparations*

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM B P  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM B P Dose,  
5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)

Incompatibles Alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates, salts of lead and calcium

Antidotes Magnesia, chalk, whiting, bicarbonate of soda, washing soda, soap and water, white of egg, copious draughts of milk or linseed tea

R. Acid. Sulphuric Arom ℥x	0.6 mil
Tinct. Opii ℥v	0.3 "
Tinct. Capsici ℥ij	0.2 "
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	2.0 mls
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day	<i>Summer Diarrhoea</i>

R. Acid. Sulphuric Dil. ℥xv	1 mil
Magnes. Sulph. ʒj	4 grammes
Syrup. ʒj	4 mls
Inf. Rosæ Acid. ʒiv	15 "
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day	<i>Epistaxis</i>

R. Acid. Sulphuric Arom ℥x	0.6 mil
Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. ℥x	0.6 "
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0.3 "
Syrup. Aurant. ʒss	2.0 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day	<i>Tonic</i>

## ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM

*Sulphurous Acid*

A colourless pungent liquid containing 5 per cent by weight of sulphurous anhydride. It is antiseptic and disinfectant and is used externally as a parasiticide.

The undiluted acid (which should be quite freshly prepared) may be used as a spray or paint in tonalitis, thrush, pruritis, chloasma, ringworm, &c. Doses of half to one teaspoonful in a tumblerful of water are of service in forms of dyspepsia set up by decomposing food and will sometimes check vomiting in gastric ventriculi. See also Magnesi Sulphus, Sodii Sulphus, Sodii Hyposulphus.

**Incompatibles** All oxidising agents.

**Dose**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.), well diluted.

*Preparations*

**LOTIO ACIDI SULPHUROSI** B.P.C. Sulphurous Acid 1, Glycerin Acid Tannic 1 Water 2. Used as a paint or spray in septic sore throat.

R. Acidi Sulphurosi ℥ss 2 mls.  
Aq. Dest. ad ʒss to 15 "

Take in a wineglass of water three times a day.  
*Dilated Stomach*

R. Acidi Sulphurosi ʒ  
Glycerini ʒā pts  
Aq. Dest. ) equal parts

The paint *Erysipelas*

R. Acidi Sulphurosi ʒiv 100.0 mls.  
Acidi Salicylici ʒj 3.5 grammes  
Quininæ ʒj 3.5 "  
Spirit Rect. ad ʒviij to 200.0 mls.

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night until the scalp is nearly clean. Every third day the head must be well rinsed with hot water and then shampooed with this lotion.

Sapon Mollis ʒij 60 grammes  
Spirit Rect ʒiv 100 mls.  
Liq. Ammoniac ʒiv 15 "  
Aq. Dest. ad ʒviij to 200 "

Care must be taken to wash away every trace of soap before resuming the acid treatment. When the scalp is

clean—about seven or eight dressings usually suffice—the following ointment may be used twice a week.

Hydrarg Oleatis ℥ij	8 grammes
Paraff Moll ℥ij	8 "
Adipis Præp ℥j	30 "
Ol Rosæ gtt ij	2 drops
<i>Seborrhœa</i>	

NOTE —Some people cannot use the sulphurous acid lotion, as it sets up bronchitis, but where it can be used it is a specific for certain forms of seborrhœa. No ill effect on the hair has been noticed.

## ACIDUM TANNICUM

### *Tannic Acid*

Occurs in pale brown glistening scales. It is a powerful local astringent and hæmostatic, and may be employed to stop bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach, rectum, uterus, &c. Glycerin of tannic acid is applied as an astringent paint in pharyngitis, to sore nipples, &c. Lotions of tannic acid have been used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ozæna, weeping eczema, &c.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme), but to stop gastric bleeding doses up to 30 or 40 grains (2 or 2.5 grammes) may be given.

For the treatment of diarrhœa the preparations of krameria, hamamelis, catechu, logwood, and kino are sometimes preferred to tannic acid, they are discussed under their respective headings.

**Incompatibles** Mineral acids, alkalies, lead, silver, antimony, ferric salts, alkaloids, and gelatin.

**Solubility** Very freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

### *Preparations*

**COLLODIUM STYPTICUM** B.P.C. Tannic Acid 15, Tincture of Benzoin 15, Collodion to 100. Arrests bleeding from small wounds.

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI** B.P. Contains 20 per cent tannic acid in glycerin. Useful as a paint or spray (diluted with water) in relaxed throat or inflamed tonsils.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI** B.P. Each contains 3 grains tannic acid. Useful in hæmorrhoids.

**TROCHISCUS ACIDI TANNICI** B.P. Each contains 1 grain tannic acid

R P Acidi Tannici 1 part  
P Kaolin 9 parts

The dusting powder For drying and checking discharge in moist eczema and other weeping skin disease.

R Acid Tannici gr xxx 2 grammes  
Glycerini Mxxx 2 mils

Aq Dest ad ʒj 10 30

Take at once Gastric Hemorrhage

R Glycerin Acid Tannic ʒj 30 mils

The paint To be applied twice a day with a camel-hair brush

Consilid. Pharyngitis

R Acidi Tannici gr xxx 2 grammes  
Aq Dest ʒj 4 mils

Solve et adde

Cocain Oleat gr x 0.6 grammes

D D A Ung Lanolin ʒj 30.0 grammes

The ointment For Piles

**ACETANNIN** Acetyl Tannin known as Tannigen  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in cachet. A whitish insoluble powder given as an astringent in gastroenteritis and infantile diarrhoea

**TANNALBIN** A brownish insoluble powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and albumen. An intestinal astringent recommended in diarrhoea. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes) in cachet

**TANNOCOL** Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes) in cachet. A greyish powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and gelatin. An intestinal astringent similar to tannalbin

**TANNOFORM** Methyl Ditannin Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grammes). A light brown insoluble powder, obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and formaldehyde. A harmless astringent and antiseptic, said to liberate formaldehyde

R Tannoform 1 part

P Kaolin 4 parts

The dusting powder

Sweaty Feet, Moist Eczema, Ozæna

- R Tannoform ʒj } 0 grammes.  
 Cocam Hydrochlor gr x } 0 6 gramme  
 Adipis Præp } ʒā ʒiv 15 0 grammes of  
 D D A Adipis Lanæ Hydrosi } each  
 The ointment *Pruritus and Itching Piles*  
  
 R Tannoform gr x } 0 6 gramme  
 Bismuth Salicyl gr v } 0 3 "  
 For one cachet Take three times a day  
*Summer Diarrhœa*

## ACIDUM TARTARICUM

*Tartaric Acid*

In colourless prisms, obtained from cream of tartar. It has the same therapeutic action as citric acid, for which it is occasionally employed. It is, however, more irritant, and in doses of a few drachms has proved fatal. It is often employed with potassium bicarbonate to make effervescing saline draughts.

**Solubility** Very soluble in water, 1 in 3 of alcohol.

**Incompatibles** Vegetable astringents, salts of potassium, lime, mercury and lead.

**Dose**, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

*Table of Equivalents*

- 18 grains of Tartaric Acid neutralise about  
 24 grains Potassium Bicarbonate  
 20 " Sodium Bicarbonate  
 13 " Ammonium Carbonate

- R Potassu Bicarb gr xij } 0 70 gramme  
 Ammon Carb gr ij } 0 15 "  
 Syr Zingib ℥xxx } 2 00 mls  
 Aq Dest ad ʒj } to 30 00 "  
  
 R Acid Tart gr x } 0 06 gramme

Take two tablespoonfuls of the mixture with a powder while effervescing, three times a day.

*A mild effervescing saline in Feverish Conditions*

## ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM

*Trichloroacetic Acid*

Occurs in deliquescent crystals, freely soluble in water. It is incompatible with albuminous compounds. Applied to corns or venereal warts it is a rapid escharotic. It is

preferable to chromic acid, causing less pain and inflammation

Has been given internally in dilute solution, for gastritis

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.30 gramme)

## ACONITUM

*Aconite Monishood*

The root of *Aconitum Napellus* (Ranunculaceæ) Aconite is a virulent poison. It is cultivated in gardens, and its root, eaten in mistake for horseradish, has caused death. Its preparations, unless very dilute produce a sensation of tingling and numbness in the mouth and throat. A dose of one or two minims of the tincture every hour is frequently of service in the early stages of ordinary cold, tonsillitis, laryngitis gonorrhœa (to prevent chordee), and in the very earliest stage of sthenic pneumonia, if there is great arterial excitement. Very small doses frequently repeated give much better results than one large dose. Tincture of aconite also relieves the joint pain in acute rheumatism, and does good in neuralgia, nervous palpitation, and cardiac hypertrophy.

*Externally* preparations of aconite and aconitine relieve neuralgic, rheumatic, and superficial pain of almost every kind. *They must not, however, be applied if the skin is broken.*

**Antidotes.** Wash out stomach with pump or syphon. Inject ether, followed by alcohol and digitalis. Inject atropine or strychnine  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain (0.003 gramme), keep prone, with feet higher than head, and maintain bodily warmth. Employ artificial respiration and administer amyl nitrite inhalation (cautiously). Emetics are somewhat dangerous, as vomiting may cause cardiac failure.

### *Preparations*

**CHLOROFORMUM ACONITI B.P.C.** Prepared by percolation with mixture of alcohol and chloroform. One fluid part equals about one part of aconite root. Used as a paint (on unbroken skin) to relieve neuralgia.

**LINIMENTUM ACONITI B.P.** Contains 0.2 per cent of ether soluble alkaloids of aconite and 3 per cent of camphor in alcohol. Used as an anodyne in neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica.

**TINCTURA ACONITI B.P.** Contains 0.04 per cent of ether soluble alkaloids of aconite. Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.30 ml). Not more than 30 minims (2 mls) should be given in twenty-four hours.

**TINCTURA ACONITI FORTIS** B P C *Fleming's Tincture of Aconite* Usually mixed with an equal volume of tincture of iodine and used to paint the gums in dental periostitis

R Tinct Aconiti ℥j	o 06 mil
Tinct Digitalis ℥ij	o 12 "
Tinct Belladon ℥ij	o 12 "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥iv	to 15 00 mls

Take every four hours *Nervous Palpitation of Heart*

R Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	o 12 mil
Spirit Chlorof ℥v	o 30 "
Salicin gr v	o 30 gramme.
Aq Camph ad ℥ss	to 15 00 mls

Take every two hours for four doses

*Commencement of ordinary Cold*

R Linim Aconiti ℥iv	15 mls
Linim Belladon ℥iv	15 "

To be painted over the painful part *Neuralgia*

R Chlorof Aconiti ℥j	30 mls
Chlorof Belladonnæ ℥j	30 "
Lin Camphoræ ℥j	30 "

The liniment To be rubbed into the affected parts  
*Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pain*

**ACONITINA** The active principle of aconite occurs in colourless crystals It is intensely poisonous, and if administered internally it must be with the greatest care  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.1 milligram)

#### *Preparations*

**COLLODIUM ANODYNUM** B P C Aconitine 0.11, Veratrine 0.68, Acetone 30, Acetone Collodion to 100  
Used as an anodyne paint

**UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ** B P Contains 2 per cent aconitine Used on unbroken skin in neuralgia and acute rheumatism

R Aconitinæ gr ij	o 2 gramme
Atropinæ gr ij	o 2 "
Morphinæ gr ij	o 2 "
Cocainæ gr v	o 3 "
Acid Oleici ℥j	4 0 mls
D D A Ung Lanolin ℥vii	44 0 grammes

A piece the size of a small bean to be gently rubbed into the affected part *Not to be used if skin is broken*

*Neuralgia and Sciatica*



## ACRIFLAVINUM

*Flavine Trypaflavine*

The hydrochloride of diamino-methyl-acridine occurs as a reddish-brown crystalline powder. Soluble in water, 1 in 5, less readily in alcohol. Solutions may be sterilised by boiling. Acriflavine possesses antiseptic properties, and has a marked action on trypanosomes. It is a parasitotrope, that is, it possesses a greater affinity for a parasitic micro-organism than the tissue. It is particularly active in the presence of serum, being far more active against *Staphylococcus aureus* than mercuric chloride, chloramine T and brilliant green.

Usually used in solutions, 1 in 1,000, in normal saline.

Doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.005 gramme) have been given in pill.

**EUTLAVINE** Known as *Neutroflavine*, *Trypaflavine Neutral*. Is the monoacid salt of acriflavine. It is stated to be less irritant than acriflavine.

**PROFLAVINE** is very similar to acriflavine, being diamino-acridine-sulphate.

*Preparations*

**LIQUOR ACRIFLAVINI** B.P.C. 0.1 per cent acriflavine in normal saline solution.

## ADEPS

*Lard*

The purified fat from the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, is a useful ointment base. It melts at the temperature of the body, and is rapidly absorbed.

**ADEPS BENZOATUS** *Benzoated Lard*. Consists of lard which has been heated with benzoic acid and its esters remain in solution and confer antiseptic properties. It is a favourite basis, but should not be used for eye ointments on account of the discomfort it occasions.

**ADEPS LANÆ** *Wool-fat* (known as *Anhydrous Lanolin*). The purified cholesterol-fat of sheep's wool. A yellowish, unctuous, and very tenacious substance. Too sticky for use alone.

**ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS** B.P. *Hydrous Wool-fat*, known as "*Lanolin*." Wool-fat combined with 30 per

cent of water. It is less tenacious than anhydrous wool-fat, but still too sticky for use in ointments alone.

Mixtures of lard and wool-fat form the most absorbent ointment base at disposal.

**UNGUENTUM LANÆ COMPOSITUS B P** *Compound Lanolin Ointment*. An excellent and very emollient basis consisting of lard, lanolin, and paraffin ointment.

## ÆTHER

### *Ether*

A highly inflammable volatile liquid obtained by the interaction of alcohol with sulphuric acid. *Internally* it is a powerful diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and anæsthetic. Injected subcutaneously it is a reliable stimulant in syncope. Inhalation of a small quantity controls spasmodic asthma.

The use of ether for producing local and complete anæsthesia for surgical operations does not come within the scope of this work.

It should be noted that ether, while suitable for *internal* use, is not intended for producing anæsthesia. For this purpose æther purificatus (purified ether) should alone be used.

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls) for repeated administration, but as much as 60 minims (3.5 mls) may be given with safety for a single dose.

**Solubility** 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol.

### *Preparations*

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS B P** Ether 1, Alcohol 2.  
Dose (repeated), 20 to 40 minims (1.2 to 2.5 mls). Dose (single), 60 to 90 minims (4 to 6 mls). Used as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS B P 1898**  
*Hoffmann's Anodyne*. A variable mixture of ethyl sulphate, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, ether and alcohol. Dose, as for Spiritus Etheris B P.

R Sapon Mollis	2 parts
Spirit Rect	1 part
Æther	3 parts

*Ethereal Soap Solution* used for cleansing the hands prior to operations. It has been noticed that after using this

solution and rinsing, ointments are very rapidly absorbed. It is therefore suggested that prior to mercury or iodineunction the skin should be thoroughly cleansed from natural fat with the above. *See also Pathone*

R Ætheris ℞viij	o 5 mil
Ol Terebinth ℞v	o 3 "
For one capsule	Take three times a day

*Gall-stone*

R Sp Ætheris ℞xx	2 mls
Sp Ammon Aromat ℞xxx	2 "
Syr Zingiberis ʒj	4 "
Aq Anethi ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day	

*Hysteria, Syncope, Tympanitis*

R Sp Ætheris ʒij	8 mls
Liq Morph Hydroch ℞xx	2 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒiiss	to 50 "
The draught	

*Spasmodic Colic*

R Spirit Ætheris Comp ℞xx	2 o mls
Ammon Carb gr ij	o 2 gramme
Spirit Armoracæ Co ʒj	4 o mls
Inf Cascarillæ ad ʒj	to 30 o "
Take three times a day	

*Chronic Bronchitis*

R Æther Purif ℞	o 6 mil
For a glass capsule covered with silk	To be broken and contents inhaled when required

*Spasmodic Asthma*

**ETHYL BROMIDUM** *Ethyl Bromide* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid of unpleasant odour. It decomposes on keeping, especially in sunlight, and should be stored in amber-coloured bottles. It has been used to produce both general and local anæsthesia.

Glass capsules containing 5 minims, encased in a wrapping of cotton-wool and silk, are made. One may be snapped between the fingers and the vapour inhaled for nervous headache.

**ETHYL CHLORIDUM** *Ethyl Chloride* A colourless inflammable liquid used for producing anæsthesia. Generally supplied in glass tubes with a suitable nozzle for directing a stream of the liquid on to the part to be anæsthetised.

Ethyl and methyl chlorides are sold under fanciful names as Antidolorin, Anestile, Anæsthon, Kelene, &c

**ETHYL IODIDUM** *Fluor Iodide* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid Acts as an anti-spasmodic when inhaled Conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 5 minims, protected with cotton-wool and silk One may be broken between the fingers and the vapour inhaled as before described Useful in dyspnoea of bronchial and spasmodic asthma

## ETHER ACETICUS

### *Acetic Ether*

A colourless ethereal liquid of pleasant odour It is anti-spasmodic, diaphoretic, and stimulant Externally it is used as a liniment in gout

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mls) for repeated administration, but as much as 60 minims (4 mls) may be given for a single dose

Solubility 1 in 10 of water, freely soluble in alcohol

R Ætheris Acetici ℥i	2 mls
Liq Ammon Acet ʒj	4 "
Syrup Mori ʒj	4 "
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 "

Take every four hours until the skin acts freely

*To promote Diaphoresis*

R Ætheris Acetici ʒij	8 mls
Ol Cajuputi ℥iv	1 mil
D D A Tinct Opii ʒj	4 mls
Ten or fifteen drops every two hours on a lump of sugar	
<i>Diarrhoea</i>	

R Sapon Mollis ʒiv	15 grammes
Spirit Rect ʒiv	15 mls
Æther Acetic ad ʒiv	to 125 "

The liniment To be rubbed *very gently* into the painful parts  
*Gouty Rheumatism*

## AGARICUS

### *White Agaric Larch Agaric*

A fungus, *Polyporus officinalis* (Hymenomycetes), growing on the larch, which, after preparation, occurs in white, spongy, friable pieces In large doses it is purgative, in small, astringent It has been given to check night sweats in phthisis

Dose, 3 to 30 grains (0.2 to 2 grammes)

Agaric enters into TINCTURA ANTIPERIODICA B P C  
*Warburg's Tincture* Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15  
 mls)

ACIDUM AGARICUM *Agaric Acid, Agaricin* The  
 most usual form of employing agaric Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain  
 (0.005 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

R Acidi Agarici gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0.015 gramme  
 Acidi Camphorici gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0.200 "  
 For one pill Take at bedtime *Night Scurfs*

## AGROPYRUM

*Cock Grass Triticum*

The dried rhizome of *Agropyrum repens* (Gramineæ)  
 The decoction and liquid extract are reputed to be sedative  
 and demulcent, diuretic and are frequently given in  
 irritable conditions of the bladder and genito-urinary tract

### Preparations

DECOCTUM AGROPYRI B P 1 in 20 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  
 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

EXTRACTUM AGROPYRI LIQUIDUM B P 1 in 1  
 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Potassu Citratis gr  $\text{vv}$  1 gramme  
 Spirit Chloroformi M $\text{xx}$  1 mil  
 Dec Agropyri ad  $\text{℥j}$  to 30 mls  
 Take every four hours in a wineglassful of water  
*Irritable Bladder*

R Ext Agropyri Liquid  $\text{℥j}$  40 mls  
 Hexaminæ gr  $\text{v}$  0.3 gramme  
 Glycerin  $\text{℥ss}$  20 mls  
 Aq Cinnam ad  $\text{℥j}$  to 300 "  
 Take three times daily in half a tumbler of water  
*Irritable Bladder*

## ALLIUM

*Garlic*

The bulb of *Allium Sativum* (Liliaceæ) Contains a  
 volatile oil consisting principally of allyl sulphide Possesses  
 antiseptic, diuretic, stimulant and expectorant properties.  
 Useful in chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, tuberculosis,  
 hysteria, &c Dose, of fresh bulb,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms (2 to 8  
 grammes)





R Aloin gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 010 gramme  
 Strychnine gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0 001 "  
 Ext Bellad Ale gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 008 "  
 For one pill Take three times a day  
*Laxative and Tonic*

R Aloin  
 Ext Nucis Vom  
 P Myrrh e  
 Ferri Sulph  
 P Saponis aa gr ss of each 0 03 gramme  
 For one pill Take shortly before dinner Dinner Pill  
 R Pil Aloes et Myrrh e  
 Pil Asafet Co aa gr iiss of each 0 15 gramme  
 For one pill Take three times a day  
*Constipation and Nervous Debility*

## ALSTONIA

*Alstonia*

The dried bark of *Alstonia scholaris* and *A. constricta* (Apocynaceæ), known as Fever or Dita Bark Employed in the East as a tonic and for malaria and dysentery though it is doubtful if it is of much use in either of these diseases

*Preparations*

INFUSUM ALSTONIÆ B P 1 in 20 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1  
 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA ALSTONIÆ B P 1 in 8 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1  
 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Alstoniæ ℥ss 2 0 mls  
 Quin Hydrochlor gr iij 0 2 gramme  
 Salicin gr iij 0 2 "  
 Spirit Chlorof ℥x 0 6 ml  
 Aq Dest ad ℥j to 30 0 mls  
*Tonic in Dysentery*

## ALUMEN

*Alum*

In colourless transparent crystals It is astringent and hæmostatic, useful in hæmaturia, menorrhagia, and other hæmorrhages, in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and in atonic discharges generally It is purgative and irritant in large doses, an emetic in repeated doses Externally it is applied in a saturated solution as a styptic, and in a weaker



**ALUMEN FERRICUM** *Iron Alum* Dose 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes). In aethyst-colored crystals, freely soluble in water. Is a more powerful haemostatic than alum. An injection containing 2 grains to an ounce of water is employed in gleet.

**LAPIS DIVINUS** *Divine Stone* *Aluminate of Copper.* A popular haemostatic, astringent, and antiseptic.

**ALUMINII ACETAS (BASIC)** *Basic Aluminium Acetate*, known as *Estone*, *Lemicel* A gummy mass or granular powder insoluble in water Given in dysentery  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

#### Preparation

**LIQUOR ALUMINII ACETATIS** B.P.C. *Brown's Solution* Contains about 8 per cent basic aluminium acetate Dose, 6 to 12 minims (0.4 to 0.8 mil) Diluted with two volumes of water is excellent for dressing lacerated wounds

Liq. Alumin. Acet. ̄ij 8 mls

Aq. Rosæ ad ̄j ̄j to 30 "

The mouth lotion and gargle Dilute with a little water  
*Relaxed Throat, Spongy Gums*

**ALUMINII ACETO-TARTRAS** *Aluminium Acetate*, known as *Alsol* In colourless granules, freely but slowly soluble in water Astringent and disinfectant A 50 per cent solution is used to paint chilblains, 1 to 2 per cent solution may be used as a gargle or mouth wash

**ALUMINII CHLORIDUM** *Aluminium Chloride* Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.25 gramme) A deliquescent amorphous salt Suggested in locomotor ataxy It is disinfectant and antiseptic, and may be used in the sick-room for cleansing utensils, in the same manner as zinc chloride, over which it possesses the advantage of being non-poisonous A solution of Aluminium Chloride (sp. gr. 1.15) is known as *Chloralum*

**ALUMINII SULPHAS** *Aluminium Sulphate* Used for the same purposes as ordinary alum, but is a more powerful astringent Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.30 gramme)

**ALUMINII NAPHTHOL-SULPHONAS** *Aluminium Naphthol-sulphonate*, known as *Alummol* Freely soluble in water and glycerin A 2 per cent gargle useful in pharyngitis and tonsillitis, 1 per cent injection in gonorrhœa and gleet Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.50 gramme)

## AMMONIACUM

### *Ammoniacum*

A gum resin obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum* (*Umbellifera*) Occurs in tears or masses of a pale yellowish-brown colour It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic

## AMMONIUM

### *Ammonium*

**LIQUOR AMMONIÆ** *Solution of Ammonia* (sp gr 0.959) Contains 10 per cent by weight of ammonia gas.  
Solution of ammonia is stimulant, expectorant, antacid, antispasmodic, rubefacient, and counter irritant. It is

useful in dyspepsia and bronchitis, and is given to counteract the effects of alcohol and tobacco, in low states of the system, in typhoid, scarlet fever, &c., as an antidote to prussic acid, and the bites of poisonous reptiles, used as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in pain and stiffness of the joints

The vapour of ammonia is applied to the nostrils as a stimulant in fainting, nervous headache, vertigo, suspended animation, &c. It should not be used in too concentrated a form, especially in cases of insensibility, as the after-effects have sometimes proved serious

Dose of *Liquor Ammonia*, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)  
For a snake-bite 10 to 15 mils, diluted with an equal volume of water, although not a true antidote, should be injected subcutaneously without loss of time

**LIQUOR AMMONIAE FORTIS** B.P. *Strong Solution of Ammonia* (sp gr 0.886) Contains 32.5 per cent by weight of ammonia gas. Is too strong for internal use

**SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FETIDUS** B.P. *Fetid Spirit of Ammonia* Asafetida 7½, Strong Solution of Ammonia 10, Alcohol to 100. Is stimulant and antispasmodic. Given in hysterical and nervous affections. Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils)

**SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS** B.P. *Spirit of Sal Volatile*. Contains ammonium carbonate, strong solution of ammonia, oil of nutmeg, oil of lemon, alcohol and water. One of the favourite preparations of ammonia. It is a valuable general and cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and antacid. Given in syncope, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1.2 to 2.5 mils), but for a single dose as much as 90 minims (6 mils) may be given in water

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIAE** B.P. *Liniment of Ammonia*. Solution of Ammonia 1, Almond Oil 1, Olive Oil 2. Employed as a counter-irritant and rubefacient. If used too vigorously acts as a vesicant

R Sp Ammon Aromat	℥xxx	2 mils
Sodii Bicarb gr	xxx	2 grammes
Tinct Zingiberis	℥xv	1 mil
Aq Cinnam ad	℥j	to 30 mils

Take an hour after each meal

*Antacid and Stimulant*

R Spirit Ammon Ictid מלל	12 mil
Linct Hyoscyami מלל	20 mils
Spirit Anis מלל	10 mil
Aq De-st ad 3j	to 300 mils
Take every four hours	<i>Hysterical Affections</i>

**LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS** *Minderer's Spirit* A safe and reliable diaphoretic and diuretic Given in renal disease and all kinds of febrile conditions Externally it is applied to bruises and inflammations and as a collyrium (diluted) in chronic ophthalmia For this last purpose it is most important for the solution to be neutral Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mils)

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis 3ij	80 mils
Linct Aconiti מלל	02 mil
Vin Ipecac מלל	03 "
Aq Chlorof ad 3j	to 300 mils
Take at bedtime	<i>Diaphoretic in Simple Cold</i>

R Liq Ammon Acetatis 3ij	12 mils
Syr Tolu 3ss	2 "
Aq Camph ad 3j	to 30 "
The draught	<i>A mild Diaphoretic</i>

R Liq Ammon Acet 3iss	6 mils
Sp Ætheris Nit מלל	1 mil
Vin Ipecac מלל	1 "
Syr Tolutani 3ss	2 mils
Mist Amygdalæ 3ij	8 "
Aq Camphoræ ad 3j	to 30 "
Take every four hours	<i>Bronchitis</i>

R Liq Ammon Acetatis 3ij	90 mils
Spirit Rect 3ss	15 "
Aq Rosæ ad 3ij	to 250 "
The lotion	<i>Lichen</i>

R Liq Ammonii Acetatis 3ij	80 mils
Ammon Benzoatis gr ʒ	06 gramme
Linct Hyoscyami 3ss	20 mils
Dec Scoparii ad 3j	to 300 "
Take in a little water every four hours	<i>Acute Nephritis</i>

**AMMONII BENZOAS** Occurs in colourless, scaly crystals Action similar to that of the sodium salt, but is more rapidly absorbed Useful in chronic bronchitis, also in catarrh of the bladder

Solubility 1 in 6 water, 1 in 30 alcohol

**Incompatibles** Acids, acid salts, fixed caustic alkalis and ferric salts    **Dose**, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1·0 gramme)

**AMMONII BROMIDUM.** *Ammonium Bromide* Occurs in small, colourless crystals. Its action is analogous to that of potassium bromide, but is less depressing. **Dose**, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes)

**Solubility.** Freely in water, 1 in 13 alcohol (90 per cent.)

**Incompatibles** Acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether

R Ammon Bromid gr xv	1 gramme
Syrup Auranti ℥j	4 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 "

The draught    Take at bedtime    *Soporific*

R Ammon Bromid gr xx	1·20 gramme
Liq Arsenicalis ℥j	0·06 mil
Tinct Hyoscyami ℥viij	0·50 "
Inf Caryoph ad ℥ss	to 15·00 mils

Take three times a day    *Epilepsy*

R Ammon Bromid gr v	0·3 gramme
Syr Papav Alb ℥xv	1·0 mil
Aq Rosæ ad ℥j	to 8·0 mils

To be given at bedtime, if the child is inclined to wake up screaming

R Ammon Bromid gr x	0·6 gramme
Ferri Ammon Cit gr v	0·3 "
Sp Ammon Arom ℥xxx	1·2 "
Tinct Lavand Co ℥j	4·0 grammes
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30·0 "

Take three times a day    *Neuralgia*

**AMMONII CARBONAS** *Ammonium Carbonate* Occurs in translucent crystalline masses of characteristic odour. In large doses it is emetic, in small, a valuable gastric and cardiac stimulant, it is also given as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, croup, &c. A tablespoonful of lemon juice or 17 grains of citric acid neutralises 13 grains of ammonium carbonate. **Dose**, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme)

**Solubility** 1 in 4 of water

**Incompatibles** Acids, alkalis, lime water

R Ammon Carb gr v	0·3 gramme
Liq Ammon Acet ℥xxx	2·0 mils
Syr Tolu ℥ss	2·0 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30·0 "

Take as directed    *Stimulant and Diaphoretic*

R Ammon Carb gr iv	0 25 gramme
Ammonii Bromid gr vv	1 00 "
Ir Lobelia Ether ℥ss	2 00 mls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 00 "

Take at once and repeat in a quarter of an hour if not relieved

*Spasmodic Asthma*

R Ammon Carb gr ½	0 030 gramme
Sodii Bicarb gr v	0 300 "
Oleo-Resin Zingib gr ʒi	0 008 "
Ol Menth Pip gr ʒi	0 010 "

Make a tablet Two or three to be taken for *Indigestion and Flatulence*

R Caffein Cit gr iij	0 2 gramme
Sp Ammon Arom ℥xv	1 0 mil
Tinct Valerian Ammon ℥v	1 0 "
Syrup Zingib ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take when required

*Nervous Headache*

**AMMONII CHLORIDUM** *Ammonium Chloride* *Sa Ammoniac* Appears in small white crystals of unpleasant taste Thus to a certain extent may be covered by liquid extract of liquorice *Internally* it acts as a mild cholagogue diaphoretic diuretic, and general gastric stimulant It stimulates the mucous membrane of the pharynx, larynx, lungs &c, especially when inhaled as a vapour from a suitable apparatus Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lead and silver salts

R Ammonii Chloridi gr v	0 6 gramme
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 mil
Syr Tolutani ℥ss	2 0 mls
Mist Ammoniaci ℥ij	8 0 "
Aq Anisi ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>

R Ammonii Chloridi gr vv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Gelsemii ℥x	0 6 mil
Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0 01 "
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liquid ℥ss	2 0 mls
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take every four hours	<i>Neuralgia</i>

R Ammonii Chloridi gr $\lambda v$	1 0 gramme
Infus Valerianæ Amm $\mathcal{M}\lambda v$	1 0 mil
Infus Belladonnæ $\mathcal{M}v$	0 6 "
Infus Ignatiæ $\mathcal{M}v$	0 3 "
Syrup Aromatici $\mathfrak{z}$ j	4 0 mls
Aq Dest ad $\mathfrak{z}$ j	to 30 0 "

Take in a little water every four hours for three doses  
*Neuralgia*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr $\lambda$	0 6 gramme
Vin Antimonial $\mathcal{M}vj$	0 4 mil
Ext Glycyrrhiz Liq $\mathfrak{z}$ ss	2 0 mls
Aq Anisi ad $\mathfrak{z}$ ss	to 15 0 "

Take every four hours

*Pleurisy, Mucous Congestion, &c*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr $\mathfrak{v}$ j	0 8 gramme
Ext Taraxaci Liq $\mathfrak{z}$ j	4 0 mls
Infus Gent Co $\mathfrak{z}$ ss	2 0 "
Syrup Aurant $\mathfrak{z}$ ss	2 0 "
Inf Sennæ Co ad $\mathfrak{z}$ j	to 30 0 "

Take twice a day

*Cirrhosis of Liver*

For producing local effect on larynx and pharynx,  
Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi T H P may be prescribed  
One to be slowly sucked every hour

**LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS** *Solution of Ammonium Citrate* A neutral solution made by dissolving citric acid in solution of ammonium carbonate. A mild diaphoretic and diuretic used in a manner similar to solution of ammonium acetate. Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mls)

R Liq Ammonii Citratis $\mathfrak{z}$ ij	8 0 mls
Ammon Carb gr $\mathfrak{v}$	0 1 gramme
Syr Tolu $\mathfrak{z}$ ss	2 0 mls
Aq Camph ad $\mathfrak{z}$ j	to 30 0 "

Take every four hours *Febri-fuge and Expectorant*

**AMMONII IODIDUM** *Ammonium Iodide* A granular white salt gradually turning yellow on keeping. Its action is similar to that of potassium iodide, but is not so depressing. Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0 12 to 0 4 gramme)

*Solubility* Freely soluble in water and rectified spirit

**AMMONII PHOSPHAS** *Ammonium Phosphate* A salt occurring in colourless prisms, becoming opaque on exposure to air, and losing ammonia and water. It is



antilitic, diaphoretic, and a hepatic stimulant. It is given in rheumatism and gout to prevent lithic deposits, and in cases of uric acid calculus. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Solubility 1 in 4 of water, insoluble in rectified spirit

Incompatibles Fixed alkalis

R Ammonii Phosphatis gr ʒ 0.6 gramme

Ammonii Salicylatis gr ʒ 0.6 "

Aq Cinnam ad ʒss to 150 mls

Take three times a day

*Acute and Subacute Rheumatism*

R Ammonii Phosphatis ʒj 4 grammes

P Mag Boro-Citratis Co ʒj 30 "

The powder Take a teaspoonful three times a day in aerated lithia water

*Gout and Gravel*

## AMYGDALA AMARA

*Bitter Almond*

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *amara* (Rosaceæ). It contains a bland fixed oil and when bruised with water a volatile oil (oleum amygdalæ volatile) is formed together with prussic acid. The powdered seeds rubbed with water and strained yield a milk-like emulsion which is soothing in certain skin affections.

On account of the variable yield of hydrocyanic acid, bitter almonds should not be used internally.

R Glycerini ʒss 20 mls

Hydrag Perchlor gr ʒ 0.1 gramme

Sinct Benzoin Simp ʒj 40 mls

Amygd Amare (Decort) ʒij 80 grammes

Aq Sambuci ad ʒiij to 250 mls

1 Soothing Lotion for Sunburn and Chapped Skin

## AMYGDALA DULCIS

*Sweet Almond*

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var *dulcis* (Rosaceæ) known as the Jordan almond. When triturated with water almonds form an emulsion which is emollient and demulcent. The expressed oil is bland and slightly laxative. The emulsion is a useful adjunct to cough mixtures.

*Fig. 110*

**MISTURA AMYGDALÆ** B.P. *Almond Mixture*  
Compound Almond Powder 12½, Water to 100 Dose, ½ to  
1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.) Useful for cough mixtures

R. Diuretica Hydrochlor gr. ʒ.	0.002 gr. mm.
Vin. Ipecac. Mx	0.300 ml.
Syr. Tolu. ʒss	2.000 mls.
Mist. Amygdal. ad ʒss	to 15.000
Take every four hours	<i>Troublesome Cough</i>

**AMYL NITRIS***Amyl Nitrite*

An ethereal liquid of somewhat fragrant odour. It is a powerful antispasmodic, giving speedy relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic and uræmic asthma, and all kinds of paroxysmic cardiac pain. It is useful for the relief of sea-sickness, migraine, neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus, &c. It averts syncope from sudden fright, shock, or anaesthetics. In syncope, if the first few whiffs are of no avail it should not be pushed. For the relief of tetanic convulsions it must be administered *between* the spasms.

Inhalations of amyl nitrite are valuable in hæmoptysis, being in fact almost a specific. Menorrhagia is controlled by a single inhalation a day. Good results in post-partum hæmorrhage. If not efficacious at first, provided sufficient has been inhaled to induce full physiological action, subsequent inhalations rarely do any good.

Amyl nitrite decomposes on keeping or on exposure, and cannot be dispensed in mixtures except for immediate use. A few drops may be inhaled from a handkerchief, but it is most conveniently prescribed in glass capsules, containing 2 to 5 minims (0.12 or 0.3 ml.). These are encased in cotton-wool and silk, and when snapped between the fingers permit inhalation without danger of overdose. The vapour should be directed to be inhaled slowly at first, and continued for three or four minutes.

*See also* Erythrol and Mannitol Nitrates, Nitro-glycerin

**AMYLUM***Starch*

Starch obtained from maize, wheat, or rice is used for various purposes. *Internally* it is nutritive and demulcent. As a dusting powder it is the safest application to prevent

excoriation in infants. Alone or mixed with talc, fullers' earth, boric acid, &c., it is employed to absorb secretions, prevent chafing, and allay inflammation. *Freshly prepared* enemata of starch, with or without opium, are commonly employed in irritable states of the rectum, &c.

R Glycerin Amyli ℥iv	15 grammes
Ung. Lanæ Co ℥iv	15 "
Ol. Rosæ gtt j	1 drop

A soothing application for chapped hands. It is especially useful to surgeons for counteracting the effects of strong antiseptics on the hands.

R Zinc Oxidi ℥ss	2 grammes
Adipis Benzoatis ℥ij	8 "
Adipis Lanæ ℥ij	8 "
Liq. Calcis ℥ij	8 "
Glycerin Amyli ℥ij	8 "
Ol. Rosæ gtt j	1 drop

An emollient cream for irritable skin.

R P. Zinc Oxid	5 parts
Pulv. Indis	5 "
Pulv. Amyli	90 "

The dusting powder. For infants or sensitive skins.

## ANETHI FRUCTUS

### *Dill Fruit*

The ripe fruit of *Pucedanum graveolens* (Umbellifere). It is aromatic, carminative, stimulant. Of service in the flatulent disorders of infancy, hiccup, &c., and as a vehicle for more active or less agreeable remedies, especially to disguise the taste and to prevent the griping effects of purgatives. The distilled saturated water is preferable for children.

**AQUA ANETHI** Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls.)

**OLEUM ANETHI** Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls.)

## ANISI FRUCTUS

### *Anise Fruit*

The ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Umbellifere). Like dill and caraway it is a useful carminative, stomachic, and flavouring agent. The distilled water or spirit is a useful addition to cough mixtures, especially for children.

AQUA ANISI Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls)

OLEUM ANISI Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)

SPIRITUS ANISI 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)

## ANTHEMIDIS FLORES

### *Chamomile Flowers*

The dried flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ) Aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and tonic. They are useful in dyspepsia, and are a popular domestic remedy. Externally the hot decoction or the flowers made into a poultice are used to relieve pain.

### *Preparations*

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS ET PAPAVERIS B.P.C.  
Chamomile Flowers 10, Poppy Capsules 5, Water to 100  
Used as a soothing fomentation

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.18 mil) Given with purgatives, in pills, it prevents griping

R Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0.03 gramme
Pil Coloc Co gr ij	0.20 "
Ol Anthemidis gr ss	0.03 "
For one pill	<i>Antibilious Pill</i>
R Tinct Carminativæ ℥v	0.3 mil
Tinct Rhei Co ℥ss	2.0 mls
Syr Zingib ℥j	4.0 "
Inf Anthemidis ad ℥j	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day	<i>Tonic and Stomachic</i>

## ANTIMONIUM

### *Antimony*

LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI *Solution of Antimony Chloride* A reddish liquid coloured by impurity. Externally it has been applied as an escharotic to cancerous growths. Is reported to cause but little pain or inflammation, and to leave a clean and healthy surface.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM B.P. *Antimony Oxide* A greyish-white, insoluble powder, possessing emetic, alterative, and diaphoretic properties. It is generally prescribed as Pulvis Antimonialis. Antimony compounds are external

and internal irritants They are depressants Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.6 to 0.12 gramme)

Antidotes Emetics, strong solution of tannin, stimulants and demulcents

#### *Preparations*

**PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS B P** A mixture of antimony oxide 1 part, and calcium phosphate, 2 parts Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme)

*James's Powder* is an analogous preparation, but with some slight unascertained difference of composition

R Pulv Antimonialis gr ij	0.12 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0.03 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr iiss	0.10 "

1 or one pill Take twice a day *Chronic Rheumatism*

**ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM B P** *Sulphurated Antimony* A dull red powder consisting of a mixture of antimony sulphides and oxides It is alterative, diaphoretic emetic Its action is uncertain, being dependent upon the acidity of the stomach Used in chronic rheumatism syphilis and cutaneous eruptions Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme)

Incompatibles Acids, acidulated food, &c

Solubility Insoluble in water

Antidotes Emetics, strong tannin solution, stimulants and demulcents

R Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0.10 gramme
Pil Hyd Subchlor Co gr iij	0.20 "
P Sapo Cast gr j	0.06 "

For one pill Every other night *Bilious Dyspepsia*

**ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM B P** *Tartarated Antimony Tartar Emetic* A combination of acid potassium tartrate and antimonious oxide It is emetic, diaphoretic and a powerful depressant Useful in the early acute stage of bronchitis and pneumonia, but should not be continued after free secretion of mucus has been established Its administration has been largely abandoned in favour of ipecacuanha Dose, as a diaphoretic,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.0025 to 0.008 gramme), as an emetic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 17 cold water, almost insoluble in alcohol

Antidotes Strong tannin solution, stimulants and demulcents

R Antim Tart gr $\frac{1}{4}$	25 mils
Potass Nitrat gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.3 gramme
Tinct Camph Co M $\frac{1}{2}$	0.6 mil
Mist Amygdali ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 150 mils
Take every three hours	Only Acute Bronchitis

*Preparation*

VINUM ANTIMONIALE B.P. Antimonial Wine  
Sherry wine containing 2 grains (0.12 grammes) of tartarated antimony in each fluid ounce (30 mils) Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 mils) as a diaphoretic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils) as an emetic

R Vin Antimonial M $\frac{1}{2}$	0.6 mil
Syrup Papaveris $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	2.0 mils
Aq ad $\frac{3}{4}$ ss	to 150 "
Take every four hours	Spasmodic Cough

## APIOL

*Apiol*

A greenish oily liquid obtained from common parsley, *Carum Petroselinum* (Umbelliferae) Used as an emmenagogue, and stated to be of service in malaria

Dose, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water

On account of its pungency and insolubility it should be prescribed in gelatin capsules or perles, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil) in each

R Ext Ergotæ gr j	0.06 gramme
Apiol M $\frac{1}{2}$	0.20 "
For one capsule	One to be taken three times a day
	<i>Amenorrhœa and Dysmenorrhœa</i>

## APOCYNUM

*Canadian Hemp*

The rhizome and root of *Apocynum Cannabinum* (Apocynaceæ) This is known in America as Indian hemp, but it must not be confounded with *Cannabis indica* It is emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic Good results have attended the use of apocynum in cases

of feeble heart action accompanied by dropsy due to defective compensation when the pulse is feeble and either slow or rapid

*Preparations*

TINCTURA APOCYNI B.P.C. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

R Tinct Apocyni M℥ss 0.6 mil

Tinct Digitalis M℥ss 0.3 "

Liq Strychnine M℥ss 0.1 "

Liq Chlorof ad ℥ss to 15.0 mils

Take three times a day *2 min in*

## APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDUM

### *Apomorphine Hydrochloride*

An alkaloid obtained by heating morphine hydrochloride in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. Occurs in greyish-white acicular crystals. A powerful and prompt emetic and hence valuable in cases of poisoning. It is usually injected hypodermically. In very small doses a useful expectorant and sedative in bronchitis and cough.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.002 gramme) as an expectorant  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.016 gramme) or less as an emetic. Hypodermically as an emetic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.003 to 0.006 gramme).

Incompatibles Alkalies iodides and bromides, ferric salts

Antidotes Strychnine chloral chloroform

*Preparations*

INJECTIO APOMORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA B.P. 1 in 100 Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

SYRUPUS APOMORPHINÆ B.P.C. Contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain apomorphine hydrochloride in each fluid drachm. Useful as an expectorant in cough and chronic bronchitis. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

R Syr Apomorph ℥ss 2 mils

Syr Prun Virg ℥ss 2 "

Liq ad ℥ss to 15 "

Take three times a day *Dry Irritable Cough*

## ARGENTUM

*Silver*

The continued internal use of silver salts causes discoloration of the skin

**ARGENTI ACETAS** *Silver Acetate* A white crystalline powder Solubility 1 in 100 water Action similar to silver nitrate, but less caustic

**ARGENTI CHLORIDUM** *Silver Chloride* A white, insoluble powder, blackening on exposure to light It is antiseptic and a nerve sedative Given in chronic dysentery, gastralgia, syphilis, epilepsy, and various neuroses Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pill

**ARGENTI CITRAS** *Silver Citrate* A white, slightly soluble powder Astringent and antiseptic Used as a dusting powder with kaolin as diluent, or as an ointment (strength 1 to 2 per cent) In lotion for gonorrhœa (strength 1 in 4000) *Solutions do not keep*

**ARGENTI CYANIDUM** *Silver Cyanide* A white insoluble powder It is antiseptic and sedative Given in epilepsy and chorea Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.001 to 0.003 gramme) in pill

**ARGENTI IODIDUM** *Silver Iodide* A yellowish insoluble powder given in gastralgia, syphilis, and epilepsy Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in pill Its protracted use is stated not to cause discoloration of the skin, but this statement requires corroboration

**ARGENTI LACTAS** *Silver Lactate* A white powder Astringent and antiseptic Used in ointment (5 to 10 per cent) or as a lotion for surgical use 1 in 1000 to 1 in 500 For injection in gonorrhœa or for a gargle 1 in 1,000 is strong enough

Solubility 1 in 20 of water *Solutions do not keep*

**ARGENTI NITRAS** *Silver Nitrate, Lunar Caustic* In colourless, tabular crystals *Externally* is astringent, escharotic, and hæmostatic *Internally* is said to be astringent, alterative, and tonic Used in epilepsy, chorea, &c It is applied directly to ulcers, morbid growths, &c Weak lotions are used to paint bedsores, the affected parts, laryngitis, pharyngitis, &c Still weaker solutions are



used as injections in gonorrhœa and gleet, and as lotions in ophthalmia. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.016 to 0.03 gramme) in pill.

**Solubility** Freely soluble in water, 1 in 18 alcohol.

**Incompatibles** Organic matter of any kind, chlorides, phosphates, tannic acid, &c.

**Antidotes** Solution of common salt, emetics, milk, white of egg, demulcents.

The stains produced on the unbroken skin may be removed by solution of potassium cyanide. The latter should be quickly and thoroughly washed off.

R Argenti Nitratis gr 11                      0.25 gramme

Aq. Dest. ad  $\overline{3j}$                       to 30.00 mls.

The application To be painted on the affected part  
For Bedsores, Laryngitis

R Argenti Nitratis gr 1j                      0.12 gramme

Aq. Dest. ad  $\overline{3j}$                       to 30.00 mls.

The lotion To be injected twice a day.

Gleet or may be applied for Granular Eclids.

**Antidotes** Emetic, stomach tube, ammonia, and stimulants, artificial respiration.

**ARGENTI OXIDUM** *Silver Oxide* A brownish insoluble powder. Astringent, sedative, and tonic. It is not so powerful an escharotic as the nitrate. Given in dyspepsia, gastrodynia, uterine hæmorrhage, chronic diarrhœa. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme) in pill.

**Incompatibles** Ammonia, creosote, tannic acid, extracts, and organic substances generally.

**ARGENTI PROTEINATUM** *Silver Proteinate* known as *Protargol* *Novargan*. A brownish-yellow powder readily soluble in water. Soluble 1 in 2, water. Antiseptic and bactericide. Useful in gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis and purulent ophthalmia. Lotions may be made from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent, even 25 per cent is sometimes used in ophthalmic practice.

Many organic silver compounds are prepared under trade names. The activity of any preparation appears to depend on the degree of ionisation. The following are some of the better known —

**ARGYROL** *Silver Vitellin*. Stated to contain 30 per cent of silver. It is freely soluble in water, the solution does not coagulate albumen. Used as an injection in

gonorrhœa, commencing with 2 per cent solutions, gradually increased to 5 per cent. For purulent conjunctivitis, &c., the solution may be even stronger. Is favourably reported upon.

**COLLAGOL** *Colloid Silver* Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme). Antiseptic and bactericide. Lotions may be 0.1 to 1 per cent, ointments 5 to 10 per cent. Soluble 1 in 20 of water.

*See also Colloids*

## ARMORACIÆ RADIX

### *Horseradish Root*

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia* (Crucifera). Diaphoretic and stimulant, having properties similar to mustard. The compound spirit is frequently given in atonic dyspepsia and rheumatism, and is a pleasant flavouring agent. The compound syrup is used for whooping cough, and seems to be beneficial.

### *Preparations*

**SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS** Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

**SYRUPUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS** Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Sp Armoracæ Co ʒj	40 mls
Sp Ammon Arom ʒi	12 "
Inf Rhei Co ad ʒj	to 300 "
Take three times a day	<i>Tonic in Dyspepsia</i>

## ARNICÆ FLORES

### *Arnica Flowers*

The dried flowers of *Arnica montana* (Compositæ). Arnica is an irritant both to the stomach and intestinal tract and may induce paralysis of the nervous centres. It is rarely given internally, and even externally the tincture should be very largely diluted with water before application to sprains or bruises. On some skins it produces extensive dermatitis, and should not be employed when the skin is broken.

Dose of Tinctura Arnicæ Florum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

## ARSENIUM

*Arsenic*

Arsenic is not used medicinally in the free state

**ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM** Arsenious Acid, Arsenious Anhydride, White Arsenic Occurs as a heavy, white, inodorous powder All its soluble preparations are irritant poisons and the insoluble compounds are probably so far acted on by the gastric secretion as to become so In very small doses it is alterative antiperiodic, and tonic

*Externally* arsenious acid is a powerful caustic, made into a paste with charcoal and starch mucilage, it is sometimes used to destroy superficial morbid growths

*Internally* it is of service in the treatment of chronic skin affections especially when the skin is dry and scaly, in pemphigus acne lichen chronic urticaria, in chronic malaria and as a prophylactic it is frequently beneficial when quinine fails or is not tolerated, in chlorosis, in pernicious anæmia especially when injected subcutaneously, in chorea rheumatoid arthritis, dysmenorrhœa, and as a general tonic in debility, arsenic, combined with general treatment, is often beneficial

Preparations of arsenic should always be taken immediately *after* a meal The course of treatment commencing with a very small dose, should not extend over more than three weeks at a stretch, after a rest of a week or so, it may be resumed

Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain (0.001 to 0.004 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 100 water, 1 in 5 glycerin

Incompatibles Salts of iron and magnesia, lime water, tannic acid

Antidotes Emetics stomach syphon, freshly precipitated ferric hydrate (made by adding calcined magnesia to ferric chloride) dialysed iron, milk and white of egg, magnesia

*Preparations*

**LIQUOR ARSENICALIS** B.P. *Fowler's Solution*  
Arsenious Acid 1 Potassium Carbonate 1, Compound Tincture of Lavender 3, Water to 100 Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to 0.5 mil)

**LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICUS** B.P.  
Arsenious Acid 1, Hydrochloric Acid 1 2, Water to 100 Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to 0.5 mil)

**LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENATIS ET BROMIDI** B P C *Liquor Arseni Bromidi, Clemm's Solution*  
 Arsenious Acid 1, Potassium Bicarbonate 1, Bromine 0.5  
 (by volume), Water to 100 Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.12 to  
 0.5 ml)

**PASTA ARSENICALIS** B P C Arsenious Acid 2,  
 Morphine Acetate 1 Creosote to mass Used to destroy  
 nerves before stopping teeth

**ARSENII BROMIDUM** In yellowish-white crystals  
*decomposed by water* Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.001 to 0.004  
 gramme) in pills

**ARSENII IODIDUM** In orange-red crystals, soluble  
 in water or alcohol Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.003 to 0.012  
 gramme) May be given in pills but is commonly  
 administered as Donovan's solution

#### *Preparation*

**LIQUOR ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI** B P  
*Donovan's Solution* Arsenious Iodide 1, Red Mercuric  
 Iodide 1, Water to 100 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to  
 1.2 mls) Useful in skin disorders, neuritis, epilepsy and  
 syphilis It is incompatible with acids, sal volatile, and all  
 alkaloidal preparations

R Liq Arsenicalis ℥iv	0.25 mil
Sodu Bicarb gr viij	0.50 gramme
Sp Chloroformi ℥v	0.30 mil
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30.00 "

Take in a little water three times a day, after food  
*Chronic Eczema*

R Liq Arsenicalis ℥iij	0.2 mil
Potassu Citratis gr xv	1.0 gramme
Vin Colchici ℥v	0.3 mil
Tr Camicifugæ ℥viij	0.5 "
Syrup Auranti ʒss	2.0 "
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15.0 "

Take in a little water three times a day, after food  
*Rheumatism*

R Liq Arsenici Hydrochlor ℥iij	0.2 mil
Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℥v	0.3 "
Tinct Quininæ ʒss	2.0 "
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss	to 15.0 "

Take in a little water three times a day, after meals  
*Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis*

R Acid Arseniosi gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0 002 gramme  
 Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr ij 0 100 "  
 Ext Gentianæ q s a sufficiency

For one pill Take twice a day, after food *Chlorosis*

R Acid Arseniosi gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0 002 gramme  
 Pulv Opii gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 030 "  
 Quininæ Sulph gr j 0 060 "  
 D D A Ext Paracaci q s a sufficiency

For one pill Take three times a day, after food  
*Typhoid Diarrhœa*

R Ferri et Ammon Cit Virid 8 parts  
 Sodii Arsenatis 1 part  
 Aq Dest ad 200 parts

This closely resembles *Zambelelli's Injection of Iron Arsenate*, with which excellent results have been recorded in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, chorea, and chronic malaria. Dose, 0 5 to 1 mil To be injected deeply into the gluteal region every third day. If a piece of ice is held against the buttock for a minute or two, the insertion of the needle is scarcely noticed.

R Acid Arseniosi gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0 001 gramme  
 Pil Ferri gr v 0 300 "

For one pill Take after each meal for three weeks,  
 then discontinue for 1 week *Anæmia*

R Acid Arseniosi gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0 002 gramme  
 Ferri Redacti gr ij 0 120 "  
 Quininæ Sulphatis gr j 0 060 "  
 Ext Gentianæ q s a sufficiency

For one pill Take twice daily, after food  
*Chronic Malaria*

R Liq Donovanii ℥℥ 0 6 mil  
 Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ℥℥℥ 2 0 mils  
 Spirit Chlorof ℥℥ 0 3 mil  
 Inf Gent Co ad  $\frac{1}{2}$  j to 30 0 mils  
 Take three times daily, after meals *Syphilis*

R Sodii Arsenatis gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0 0025 gramme  
 Pulv Guaiaci gr ij 0 1000 "  
 P Antim Sulphurati gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 0300 "  
 For one pill Take twice daily, after food  
*Chronic Eczema*

R Acid Arsenosi gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0025 gramme
Alum gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0300 "
Str. chalc. gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0010 "
Pil. Ferr. gr iv	0.2500 "

For one pill Take twice a day, after food

*Loric and Antiperiodic*

**ARSENOBENZOL** *Ehrlich-Hata "606", Salvarsan, Aharvarsan, Arsphenanar, Arsphenolamine* Occurs as a yellow crystalline powder, very unstable in air. Soluble 1 in 5, water, 1 in 12, alcohol. Introduced as a steriliser of the system.

For full particulars of arsenobenzol treatment, the reader is referred to the excellent chapter in "The Extra Pharmacopœia 'Martindale'" *The importance not only of sterilising the water used but of removing dead micro-organisms must be insisted upon.*

Arsenobenzol is given in all forms of syphilis, in malaria, yaws, leprosy, plague, pernicious anæmia, &c. Average intramuscular or intravenous dose, 0.5 gramme for an adult, 0.2 gramme for a child.

Patients should be warned that unpleasant symptoms may supervene.

One of the drawbacks to the use of arsenobenzol for injection was the difficulty of preparing the *neutral* solution. This has been overcome by a modification of arsenobenzol which is easily prepared for injection. It is known as *Ehrlich-Hata "914", Neosalvarsan, Neopharsvan, Novarsenobillon (N A B)*, &c.

This is an orange-yellow powder, readily soluble in water, yielding a yellow solution, *neutral* to litmus.

## ASAFETIDA

### *Asafetida*

A gum-resin obtained from the root of *Ferula foetida* and other species (Umbelliferae). Antispasmodic, stimulant, and laxative, given in hysterical and nervous affections, in flatulent distension of the bowels.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

### *Preparations*

**PILULA ALOES ET ASAFETIDÆ** B.P. A 4-grain pill contains  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains each of aloes, asafetida and hard soap. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

**TINCTURA ASAFETIDÆ**. B.P. 1 in 5. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Useful in mixtures, in

## ASPARAGIN

*Asparagin Lithm*

In colourless crystals having a slight acid reaction  
Soluble 1 in 50 of water almost insoluble in alcohol  
Diuretic Is given in drops cardiac dropsy, and gout

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 grammes) in pill or in aqueous solution

## AURANTII CORTEX

*Bitter Orange Peel*

The fresh and dried outer part of the pericarp of *Citrus Aurantium* var *Bigaradia* (Rutaceae) Orange peel is a bitter tonic, carminative, and stomachic

### *Preparations*

INFUSUM AURANTII B.P. 1 in 20 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM B.P. Dried Orange Peel 2½ Lemon Peel 1, Cloves  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Water to 100 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

SYRUPUS AURANTII B.P. Tincture of Orange 1, Syrup 7 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Much used as a flavouring agent

**TINCTURA AURANTII** B.P. Fresh Orange Peel 1,  
Alcohol 4 Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

The foregoing preparations of bitter orange peel are all agreeable flavouring agents, and may be used freely

R Tinct Aurantii ʒj 10 mils

Spirit Chlorof ʒss 6 mil

Inf Cascuilla ad ʒj to 300 mils

Take three times a day Mild Tonic and Stomachic

R Soda Bicarb gr x 1 gramme

Syrup Zingiberis ʒss 2 mils

Sp Ammon Aroni ʒss 2 "

Inf Auranti Co ad ʒj to 30 "

Take three times a day, an hour after meals

Tonic in Dyspepsia

## AURUM

Gold

**AURI BROMIDUM** Auric Bromide Gold Tribromide  
A dark-brown powder, soluble in water 1 in 75 Given in hysteria, epilepsy, nervous dyspepsia, Bright's disease, migraine, alcoholic neurasthenia, &c Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.001 to 0.032 gramme) in pill or mixture Small and frequent doses give the best results

*Preparations*

**LIQUOR AURI ET ARSENII BROMINATUS** B.P.C  
Syn, *Liquor Auri et Arsenii Bromidi* Each 10 minims contains the equivalent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain arsenious anhydride and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain gold tribromide Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

R Auri Tribromidi gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0.001 gramme

Kaolin gr j 0.060 "

Ung Paraffini q s a sufficiency

For one pill Take every three hours

Hystero-epilepsy

## BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM

Balsam of Peru

A balsam obtained from the trunk of *Myroxylon Peruvia* (Leguminosæ) It is disinfectant, antiseptic, carminative, and expectorant Applied *externally* to sore nipples, to chilblains, to indolent ulcers, and as a parasiticide

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)



**Solubility** Freely soluble in chloroform; mixes with an equal bulk of 90 per cent alcohol, but is thrown out on the addition of a larger quantity.

R Bals Peru ℥j	1 mils
Ung Resin ℥j	30 grammes
The application to be spread on lint	<i>bedsores</i>
R Bals Peruvian ℥j	1 mils
Ung Lan Co ℥j	30 grammes
The ointment	<i>For Sore Nipples</i>
R Symp Sulphur Camphor, et Bals Peru	
To be used in place of ordinary toilet soap	<i>St. V Diseases</i>

## BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM

*Balsam of Tolu*

A balsam obtained from *Miconia tolufera* (Leguminosae). Is chemically the Balsam of Peru in properties, used almost entirely as an expectorant in cough mixtures &c.

**Dose**, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1.0 gramme)

*Preparations*

**SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS** B.P. *Syrup of Balsam of Tolu* 1 in 10 **Dose**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**TINCTURA TOLUTANA** B.P. *Tincture of Balsam of Tolu* 1 in 10 **Dose**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils). Mixtures containing this require a suspending agent, such as mucilage of acacia, almond mixture, &c.

R Tinct Tolu ℥ss	0.6 mil
Vin Ipecac ℥ij	0.2 "
Mist Amygdalæ ℥ij	8.0 mils
Aq Anisi ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "
Take in a little water when cough is troublesome	
R Syrup Tolu ℥ss	2 mils
Syrup Scillæ ℥ss	2 "
Inf Senege ad ℥iv	to 15 "
Take in a little water three times a day	

*Old Croup*

## BAPTISINUM

*Baptisin*

An eclectic resinoid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria* (Wild Indigo) (Leguminosae). Appears as a brown powder,

insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol Purgative and emetic in large doses, mild laxative and hepatic stimulant in small Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill

**TINCTURA BAPTISÆ** *Tincture of Baptisia* Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls)

R. Baptisæ gr j	0.06 gramme
Aloni gr ss	0.03 "
Ext Cascaræ gr j	0.06 "
Ext Hyoscy gr ss	0.03 "

For one pill Take every other night

*Cholagogue and Laxative*

R. Tinct Baptisæ ℥xv 1 ml  
 Tinct Podophyll Amm ℥xv 1 "  
 Syrup Zingib ad ʒj to 4 mls  
 One teaspoonful at bedtime, in a little water

*Cholagogue*

## BARIUM

*Barium*

**BARIUM SULPHAS** A heavy non-crystalline white powder, practically insoluble in water or acids. Chemically pure barium sulphate is an absolutely inert non-toxic compound, which makes it invaluable as a contrast medium in X-ray work. For this purpose from 2 to 6 ounces (60 to 180 grammes) is given mixed with cornflour.

Barium sulphate has been found useful in dysentery and enteritis, also in cases of duodenal ulcer, being quite inert probably acts as a protective agent.

**BARIUM SULPHIDUM** A greyish powder, soluble in water with decomposition. It is administered as an alterative in syphilitic affections.

Dose, 1 to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme) in pills. These should be varnished or keratin coated so that solution takes place in the intestines.

The chief use of barium sulphide is as a depilatory, for which purpose, if perfectly fresh, it is efficient.

R. Barii Sulphidi Recentis ʒij 8 grammes  
 Pulvis Amyli ʒij 8 "

Mix and preserve in a stoppered bottle. For use, make a little into a thin paste with water and spread over the skin. After five or ten minutes (according to the strength of the sulphide) scrape off with a bone knife, and bathe the part with warm water. If there is any soreness or inflammation, apply a little cold cream after bathing.

## BELLADONNA

*Belladonna Deadly Nightshade*

All parts of the plant *Atropa Belladonna* (Solanaceæ) contain practically the same mydriatic principle, atropine. This alkaloid a virulent poison, acts on the skin as an anodyne and local anæsthetic and is of service in relieving neuralgic, osteoarthritic and other pain.

Belladonna is diuretic and antispasmodic, and is given for cardiac palpitation, dysmenorrhœa, constipation, laryngismus stridulus, colicæ, the night sweats of phthisis, nocturnal incontinence of urine, cystitis, spasmodic asthma and whooping cough, it is employed both *externally and internally* in neuralgic affections, to check secretion of milk to relieve cramp whether of body or limbs, spasm of sphincter of uterus, bladder, or rectum, in choreæ &c. Instilled into the eye it dilates the pupil. Some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy towards belladonna, quite moderate doses producing delirium and occasionally an erythematous rash.

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, tannic acid and astringent tinctures, mercuric chloride.

**Antagonists** Morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, eserine.

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, large doses of charcoal and water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain pilocarpine nitrate hypodermically (the best).

*Preparations*

**CHLOROFORMUM BELLADONNÆ** B.P.C. 1 of Liquid Extract in 2. Used as a paint on unbroken skin to relieve neuralgia.

**EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ** B.P. Contains 0.25 per cent belladonna alkaloids. Relieves pain and checks the secretion of milk.

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ LIQUIDUM** B.P. Contains 0.75 per cent belladonna alkaloids. This preparation of belladonna root enters into the official plaster, liniment, ointment and suppository.

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ SICCUM** B.P. Prepared from belladonna leaves. Contains 1 per cent belladonna alkaloids. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme).

**GLYCERINUM BELLADONNÆ B P C** Green Extract of Belladonna 8, Water 1, Glycerin to 16 Affords relief in acute inflammations Lint soaked in glycerin of belladonna and applied to the breasts arrests the secretion of milk in nursing women

**LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ B P** Liquid Extract 10, Camphor 1, Water 2, Alcohol to 20 Alone or combined with other liniments is useful in neuralgic or rheumatic pains

**SUPPOSITORIA BELLADONNÆ B P** Each suppository contains  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.001 gramme) belladonna alkaloids Useful in allaying pain

**TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ B P** Prepared from belladonna leaves Contains 0.035 per cent belladonna alkaloids Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil) Useful in the spasm of asthma and whooping cough Full doses given for incontinence of urine

**UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ B P** Contains 0.6 per cent of belladonna alkaloids Relieves neuralgic pain Useful application for spasm of sphincter For spasm of urethra or chordee it may be smeared along the underside of the penis

R Ung Belladonnæ  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  30 grammes

To be smeared thickly over boils or carbuncles and covered with lint

R Glycerin Belladonnæ  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  30 mils

Paint thickly over the boil and cover with lint wrung out in hot water

R Ext Belladonnæ gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0.010 gramme

Alomi gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0.015 "

Strychninæ Sulph gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0.001 "

Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0.015 "

For one pill Take twice a day

*Chronic Constipation*

R Ext Belladonnæ gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0.015 gramme

Pil Rhei Co gr  $\text{ij}$  0.200 "

For one pill Take every night

*Constipation*

R Tr Belladonnæ  $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$  0.3 mil

Tr Camph Co  $\mathfrak{M}\text{xv}$  1.0 "

Syr Aurant  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  2.0 mils

Aq Camph ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  to 30.0 "

Take three times a day when required

*Palpitation and Heart Pain*

- R Tr Belladonnæ ℥ij                    0 1 mil  
 Bromoform ℥i                    0 06 "  
 Vin Ipecac ℥v                    0 3 "  
 Mist Amygdalæ ℥ij                    8 0 mls  
 Aq ad ℥ss                    to 15 0 "  
 Take every four hours                    *Whooping Cough*
- R Tr Belladonnæ ℥v                    1 0 mil  
 Tr Lobelia Ether ℥x                    0 6 "  
 Aq Chlorof ad ℥j                    to 30 0 mls  
 The draught                    *Spasmodic Asthma*
- R Tr Belladonnæ ℥viij                    0 5 mil  
 Ext Kava Liq ℥v                    1 0 "  
 Inf Buchu ad ℥j                    to 30 0 mls  
 Take in half a tumbler of barley water every six hours  
    *Irritable Bladder*
- R Emp Belladonnæ 6 in diameter, on thin leather  
 To be applied to the breasts                    *To check Flow of Milk*
- R Chlorof Belladonnæ ℥j                    30 mls  
 Linim Belladonnæ ℥j                    30 "  
 To be painted several times a day over the painful part  
    *Lumbago*
- R Linim Belladonnæ  
 Linim Chloroformi  
 Linim Aconiti aa ℥j                    of each 30 mls  
 The liniment                    1 tablespoonful to be rubbed into  
 the painful area, the part then to be covered with hot  
 spongiopline                    *Lumbago*
- R Ammonii Benzoatis gr ʒ                    0 6 gramme  
 Liq Ammonii Citratis ℥j                    4 0 mls  
 Tr Belladonnæ ℥viij                    0 5 mil  
 Spirit Chlorof ℥viij                    0 5 "  
 Dec Agropyri ad ℥j                    to 30 0 mls  
 Two tablespoonfuls in a wineglassful of water every  
 four hours                    *Nephritis*

**ATROPINA** *Atropine* The active principle of belladonna Dose,  $\frac{1}{160}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) In acute mania larger doses are given—up to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0 030 gramme) Solubility 1 in 500 water, 1 in 40 olive oil, freely soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and oleic acid

#### *Preparations*

**OCULENTUM ATROPINÆ** B P C Contains 1 per cent atropine Used to dilate the pupil

**UNGUENTUM ATROPINÆ.** B P Contains 2 per cent atropine Used to relieve neuralgic pain

**ATROPINÆ SULPHAS** *Atropine Sulphate* Best antidote in fungus and opium poisoning Dose,  $\frac{1}{300}$  to  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain (0 0003 to 0 0006 gramme) Solubility 1 in 4 alcohol, freely soluble in water, insoluble in chloroform, ether, and oils Incompatibles Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, salts of mercury

#### Preparations

**LAMELLÆ ATROPINÆ** B P Each contains  $\frac{1}{300}$  grain atropine sulphate Discs containing up to  $\frac{1}{300}$  grain are used to paralyse the accommodation

**LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS** B P Contains 1 gramme of salt in 100 mls Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 minim (0 03 to 0 06 mil), hypodermically 1 to 2 minims (0 06 to 0 12 mil)

R Atropinæ gr iv	0 25 gramme
Cocainæ gr viij	0 50 "
Acid Oleici $\mathfrak{z}$ iv	15 00 mls
D D A Methyl Salicyl ad $\mathfrak{z}$ j	to 30 00 "

The Pigment 30 drops to be gently rubbed into the affected part *Neuralgia and Lumbago*

R Atropinæ Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 gramme
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ij	0 12 "
D D A Aq Dest Steril ad $\mathfrak{M}$ c	to 10 00 mls

The eye drops

**HOMATROPINA** *Homatropine* This has practically superseded atropine as a mydriatic, dilating the pupil as quickly and as certainly The effects pass off quickly, the eye regaining its normal condition in about one-fourth the time A 2 per cent solution of homatropine, or 2 per cent each of cocaine and homatropine in castor oil, may be dropped into the lower lid in place of watery solutions, and is not so readily washed out by the tears

**HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM** *Homatropine Hydrobromide* Dose,  $\frac{1}{64}$  to  $\frac{1}{32}$  grain (0 001 to 0 002 gramme)

#### Preparations

**INJECTIO HOMATROPINÆ HYPODERMICA** B P C 0 6 per cent solution Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0 1 to 0 5 mil)

**LAMELLÆ HOMATROPINÆ** Gelatin discs containing  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain in each

## BENZONUM

*Benzoin*

A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* and other species (*Styrax*). It is insipid and styptic, *internally* an expectorant. Burned in the form of benzoinated paper it is a useful sedative in the sick room while the vapours relieve coughs and hoarse throats. A teaspoonful of the simple tincture added to a quart of water forms a milk. *Leaf Benzoin* largely employed in the toilet and for bathing irritable skin eruptions.

**Solubility**—Easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and caustic alkalis.

*Preparations*

**NEBULA BENZOINI COMPOSITA** B.P.C. Contains oil of pine, oil of eucalyptus, oil of cassia, menthol, glycerin and tincture of benzoin. Useful as a nose and throat spray in catarrh.

**TINCTURA BENZOINI** B.P.C. 1 in 10. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

**TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA** B.P. *Frar's Balsam*. Contains benzoin, aloes, storax and balsam of tolu. Applied on lint to cuts and small wounds, it is a popular household remedy. Added to hot water, the vapour is inhaled in bronchitis &c. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.)

R. Tinct. Benz. Co.  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  20 mls

Vin. Ipecac.  $\overline{\text{mij}}$  0.5 ml

Syrup. Prun. Virg.  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  20 mls

Mucil. Acac.  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  20 "

Aq. Amari  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300 "

Take in a little water three times a day

*Chronic Bronchitis*

## BENZOLUM

*Benzol Benzene*

For *internal* use benzol should readily crystallise in cold weather. It is miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed oils. It is an antiseptic and antispasmodic, occasionally given in catarrh, cough, influenza, and whooping cough.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil) in gelatin capsule or as an emulsion

R Benzol Puriss ʒij	8 mls
Ol Menth Pip ʒss	2 "
Ol Amygdalæ ad ʒij	to 60 "

Dose for *ad lib*, 30 drops on sugar three times a day  
*Children* one quarter the quantity *Pertussis*

Benzol destroys pediculi. A single application is generally sufficient. Care must be taken not to use benzol near a light or fire, as it is exceedingly inflammable.

A little sprinkled about the room is said to be useful in whooping cough.

## BERBERIS

### *Berberis*

The dried stem of *Berberis aristata* (Berberideæ), an Indian shrub. Is used in India and the East as a bitter tonic in intermittent fevers.

### *Preparations*

TINCTURA BERBERIDIS. B.P. 1 in 10 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Berberidis ʒss	1.00 mls
Quinin Hydrochlor gr j	0.06 gramme
Syr Zingib ʒss	2.00 mls
Inf Alstoniæ ad ʒss	to 15.00 "

Take every four hours *Malaria*

**BERBERINA** *Berberin* Obtained chiefly from *Berberis vulgaris* (Berberideæ). It is antiperiodic, tonic, and stomachic. The salts in use are the carbonate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate. They are sparingly soluble in water. Given in malaria, vomiting of pregnancy, and dyspepsia.

Dose of the salts, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill.

R Berberin Sulph gr ij	0.120 gramme
Ext Anthemidis gr j	0.060 "
Ol Anthemidis M℥i	0.016 mil

For one pill Twice a day *Dyspepsia*

## BETEL

### *Betel*

The dried leaves of *Piper Belle* (Piperaceæ), an Indian and Malayan shrub. Betel is stimulant and carminative, and is commonly chewed throughout the East.



## BISMUTHUM

*Bismuth*

**BISMUTHI BENZOAS** *Bismuth Benzoate* A tasteless white powder insoluble in water. Has been used *externally* as an antiseptic in place of iodoform. *Internally* it is a gastro intestinal antiseptic and mild astringent. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**BISMUTHI CARBOLAS** *Phenol-bismuth* An insoluble powder containing about 14 per cent phenol. Given as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**BISMUTHI CARBONAS** *Bismuth Oxycarbonate* (*Subcarbonate*) An odourless and tasteless white powder, insoluble in water. Useful in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and chronic vomiting. *Externally* is a soothing dusting powder. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

*Preparations*

**GLYCERINUM BISMUTHI CARBONATIS** B.P.C. *Clen or Bismuthi* Contains about 50 per cent bismuth oxycarbonate as a very fine precipitate, therefore therapeutically active. Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.4 mls)

**TROCHISCUS BISMUTHI COMPOSITUS.** B.P. Each lozenge contains Bismuth Oxycarbonate 2 grains, Heavy Magnesium carbonate 2 grains, and Precipitated Chalk 4 grains. Useful in gastric catarrh and as an antacid.

**BISMUTHI CITRAS** *Bismuth Citrate* A white, tasteless and odourless powder almost insoluble in water, stomachic and astringent. Given in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme)

**BISMUTHI ET CERII SALICYLAS** *Bismuth and Cerium Salicylate* A double salt, supposed to combine the virtues of both metals, given to check vomiting and summer diarrhoea, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**BISMUTHI NAPHTHOLAS** Known as *Orphol*. Introduced as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Given in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dose, 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme)

**BISMUTHI NITRAS** *Bismuth Trimtrate* In colourless hygroscopic crystals with very acid reaction, is decom-

posed by water, but freely soluble in glycerin. Dissolved in the latter it is used as an application in eczema.

**BISMUTHI OLEAS.** Occurs in greyish-white pasty masses.

**BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDUM** *Bismuth Oxychloride*  
An insoluble, tasteless, and perfectly smooth white powder. Is used in the manufacture of face powders. Applied as a lotion to mucous membrane or raw places, it acts as a soothing protective. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

**BISMUTHI OXYIODIDUM** *Bismuth Subiodide*  
Brownish red, tasteless, odourless, insoluble powder. An internal and external antiseptic, applied as a dusting powder in place of iodoform. Given in gastritis, typhoid fever, &c. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

**BISMUTHI OXYIODOGALLAS** Known as *Airof*, *Airoform*, *Airogen*. Occurs as a greyish, odourless and tasteless powder. Introduced as a substitute for iodoform. Astringent and protective in skin diseases. May be applied directly, or as an ointment (1 in 10).

**BISMUTHI SALICYLAS** *Bismuth Salicylate*. A white, tasteless, and odourless powder, insoluble in water. An internal and external antiseptic. May be dusted on wounds and suppurating sores, is useful in diarrhoea and typhoid fever. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). *Thioform* is stated to be dithio-salicylate of bismuth. Recommended as a desiccant antiseptic powder.

**BISMUTHI SUBGALLAS** *Bismuth Subgallate* known as *Dermatol*. A tasteless, odourless, insoluble yellow powder. A useful antiseptic and siccative. Employed in gastro-intestinal affections, and may be dusted on clean wounds. As a dusting powder and ointment is useful in eczema. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

**BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS** *Bismuth Oxynitrate*. An insoluble white powder with an acid reaction. Possesses the general properties of bismuth, but its acidity is a drawback. Should not be prescribed with alkaline carbonates. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

#### *Preparations*

**LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS** B.P.  
Contains the equivalent of 5 per cent bismuth oxide.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Sedative and astringent Useful in all forms of vomiting and dyspepsia, in gastric ulcer and in diarrhoea

**BISMUTHI TRIBROMPHENAS** Known as *Xeroform*  
An almost tasteless insoluble powder, introduced as a surgical antiseptic in place of iodoform Is administered *internally* as an intestinal antiseptic in summer diarrhoea.  
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

R Bismuth Carb gr $\times$	0.60 gramme
Vin Pepsini $\mathfrak{ss}$	4.00 mls
Linct Nucis Vom $\mathfrak{Mij}$	0.50 ml
P Acacia gr $\text{ss}$	0.25 gramme
Aq Menth Pip ad $\mathfrak{ss}$	to 30.00 mls
Take every four hours	<i>Dyspepsia</i>
R Bismuth Carb gr $\times$	0.60 gramme
P Acacia gr $\text{ss}$	0.25 "
Acd Hydrocyan Dil $\mathfrak{Mij}$	0.25 ml "
Liq Morphine Hed $\mathfrak{Mx}$	0.60 "
Aq Chlorof ad $\mathfrak{ss}$	to 15.00 mls
Take three times a day when necessary	<i>Subacute Gastritis</i>

## BROMUM

*Bromine*

Bromine is not used medicinally in the free state. The bromides are considered under the headings of their respective bases.

**BROMOFORMUM** *Bromoform* A heavy, colourless liquid, having a sweet taste similar to chloroform. Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. A powerful sedative and antispasmodic. Chiefly used in whooping cough. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil) according to age. May be administered in capsules containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 minim (0.03 to 0.06 mil) dissolved in oil, or in emulsion as—

R. Bromoform ℥j	0.06 mil
Tinct Aurant ℥x	0.60 "
Tinct Senegæ ℥ij	0.20 "
Mucil Tragac ad ʒj	to 4.00 mls

Take four or five times a day, shaking well before each dose.

*Pertussis*

**ELIXIR BROMOFORMI** B.P.C. *Mistura Bromoformi Composita* Contains 2 per cent bromoform. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls).

**SYRUPUS BROMOFORMI COMPOSITUS** B.P.C. Contains Bromoform 0.15 per cent, Codeine 0.05 per cent. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls).

## BRYONIA

*White Bryony Vitis Alba*

A tincture made from the fresh root of *Bryonia dioica* (Cucurbitaceæ) has been resuscitated. In small doses it is given in pleurisy and for cough, in large doses it is a hydragogue cathartic.

**TINCTURA BRYONIÆ** B.P.C. 1 in 10. Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 mil).

## BUCHU

*Buchu Bucco*

The dried leaves of *Barosma betulina* (Rutaceæ). Buchu acts as a diuretic and astringent disinfectant to the urinary tract. It is useful in irritable bladder, especially in

catarrh, in incontinence of urine, in dyspepsia and gastric debility

### Preparations

**INFUSUM BUCHU** B P 1 in 20 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) A most useful vehicle for urinary antiseptics, diuretics and sedatives

**TINCTURA BUCHU** B P 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Potass Bicarb gr $\lambda$ v	1 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami $\tilde{ss}$	2 mls
Inf Buchu ad $\tilde{ss}$	to 30 "
Take three times a day	<i>Catarrh of Bladder</i>

R Tinct Buchu $\tilde{ss}$	40 mls
Hevamin	0.5 gramme
Tinct Belladonnae $\mathbb{M}$ v	0.3 ml
Dec Agropyri ad $\tilde{ss}$	to 300 mls
Take every six hours in water	<i>Cystitis</i>

R Potassu Acetatis gr $\lambda$	0.6 gramme
Tinct Scillae $\mathbb{M}$ vij	0.6 ml
Tinct Digitalis $\mathbb{M}$ v	0.3 "
Inf Buchu ad $\tilde{ss}$	to 300 mls
Take every four hours	<i>Diuretic</i>

R Sodii Benzoatis gr $\lambda$	0.6 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami $\mathbb{M}$ xv	1.0 ml
Sp Chloroform $\mathbb{M}$ x	0.6 "
Inf Buchu ad $\tilde{ss}$	to 300 mls
Take every four hours	<i>Cystitis</i>

## BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS

*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Croton-Chloral Hydrate*

Occurs in pearly white scales possessing a pungent odour and unpleasant taste. It is analgesic, hypnotic, and antispasmodic, and is one of the most useful remedies for facial neuralgia.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 50 water, freely soluble in glycerin and strong alcohol

Antidotes Atropine, strychnine, caffeine, artificial respiration

*Preparations.*

**SYRUPUS BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS B P C.**  
 Contains 2 grains of butyl-chloral hydrate in each fluid drachm Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls). An analgesic in neuralgia

R Butyl-Chloral Hyd gr x      o 6000 grammic

Gelsem Hydrochl gr ʒʒ      o 0003 "

For one cachet Take one at once Repeat in thirty minutes if necessary, but not again within six hours

*Acute Facial Neuralgia*

R Butyl-Chloral Hyd gr viij      o 5 grammic

Phenazoni gr v      o 3 "

Spirit Chlorof ℥℥v      1 o mil "

Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj      to 30 o mls

Take every two hours for three doses, but not again until after six hours

*Facial Neuralgia*

**CHLORBUTOL.** *Trichlor-tertiary-butyl-alcohol* Known as *Chloretone* Occurs in white needles slightly soluble in water Dose, 5 to 20 grains (o 3 to 1 2 grammic) in cachet Is hypnotic, and *externally* a local anæsthetic and weak antiseptic Given to prevent sea-sickness A saturated aqueous solution may be used for spraying the throat and nostrils

**CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS**

*Night-blooming Cereus*

By some prescribers cactus is regarded as a more generally applicable heart tonic than digitalis It is given in cardiac weakness associated with defective nutrition, so is especially valuable in cases of extreme irregularity of the heart's action due to debility, but is to be avoided if this action is of nervous origin Cactus lowers the temperature in fever, but in certain cases with a subnormal temperature it restores it more quickly than strychnine, this apparently contradictory action is due to the effect on the heart

*Preparation*

**TINCTURA CACTI GRANDIFLORI** 1 in 5 Dose, 3 to 15 minims (o 2 to 1 mil)

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflor	M℥	o 60 mil
Ir Nucis Vom	Miv	o 25 "
Sp Chloroformi	M℥	1 00 "
Inf Uumbæ ad	℥ss	to 15 00 mls

Take one tablespoonful when pain is felt in the heart  
*Cardiac Tonic*

R Tinct Cacti Grandiflor	Mv	o 3 mil
Caffein Cit gr	ij	o 2 gramme
Liq Strichnina Hyd	Mij	o 2 mil
Aq Chlorof ad	℥ss	to 15 0 mls

Take in a little water every four hours  
*Dyspeptic Palpitation*

## CAFFEINA

### *Caffeine Theine Guanine*

A principle obtained from the leaves of *Camellia Thea* (Ternstroemiaceæ). In colourless silky needles. Caffeine is a diuretic and a cardiac stimulant. Much used in heart disease, especially as a stimulant in aortic or mitral obstruction but it does not take the place of digitalis. As a diuretic is valuable in cardiac dropsy, in migraine and bronchial asthma. Apt to induce insomnia.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (o 06 to o 3 gramme) in pill or cachet

Solubility 1 in 80 water, freely soluble in alcohol

**CAFFEINÆ CITRAS** *Caffeine Citrate* A white powder (not a true salt) with bitter acid taste. Soluble 1 in 32 water. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (o 1 to o 6 gramme). This salt may be prescribed for headache in the granular effervescent form—*Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens*—dose, 1 to 2 drachms 4 to 8 grammes)

**CAFFEINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM** *Caffeine Bromide* Occurs in glassy crystals discolouring on exposure. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (o 06 to o 25 gramme)

**CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOAS** } The sodio-benzoate  
**CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLAS** } and sodio-salicylate  
are soluble in 2 parts of water. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (o 1 to o 5 gramme). For *Hypodermic Injection* 1 to 5 grains (o 06 to o 3 gramme)

**CAFFEINÆ VALERIANAS** Given in hysteria and whooping cough. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (o 06 to o 20 gramme) in pill

**MIGRAININ** Said to be *Caffeine-phenazone Citrate*  
Recommended in headache and migraine Dose, 5 to 15  
grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr iv                    0.25 gramme  
Tinct Digitalis Mv                    0.30 mil  
Decoct Agropyri ad ʒj                    to 30.00 mls  
Take every four hours                    Diuretic

R Caffeinæ Sodio-Benzoylatis gr v                    0.3 gramme  
Ammonii Benzoylatis gr viij                    0.5 "  
Sp Chlorof Mx                    0.6 mil  
Dec Pareiræ ad ʒj                    to 30.0 mls  
Take every three hours                    Partial Suppression of Urine

R Caffeinæ gr ij                    0.20 gramme  
Phenazon gr iv                    0.25 "  
Phenacetin gr v                    0.30 "  
For one cachet Take one at once, and repeat if  
necessary in an hour                    Migraine

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr v                    0.3 gramme  
Tinct Cacti Grand Mv                    0.3 mil  
Tinct Cimicifugæ Mv                    0.3 "  
Aq Chlorof ad ʒss                    to 15.0 mls  
Take three times a day                    Cardiac Tonic

**THEOCIN** A synthetic body said to be identical with  
a rare principle, theophylline, contained in tea-leaves,  
introduced as a diuretic in place of caffeine Dose, 3 to  
6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme), in dilute solution, imme-  
diately after meals

**THEOCIN-SODIUM** and **THEOCIN-SODIUM ACETATE**  
are more soluble compounds Dose as for Theocin

## CAJUPUTI OLEUM

### *Oil of Cajuput*

A bluish-green oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca  
Leucadendron* (Myrtaceæ) Is stimulant, aromatic, and  
carminative, and is given in flatulent colic, gastric spasm,  
&c As a liniment it is employed as a gentle irritant for  
rheumatic pains, chilblains, and similar inflammatory  
conditions

Dose, ʒ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol and in the fixed and  
volatile oils



*Preparation*

**SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI** B.P. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil)

R Spirit Cajuputi ℥ss	1.0 mil
Tinct Chlorof et Morph Co ℥ss	0.6 "
Sp Armoracia Co ℥ss	2.0 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 10.0 "

The draught To be taken at once *Colic*

R Spirit Cajuputi ℥ss	0.6 mil
Tinct Cardam Co ℥ss	2.0 mils
Tinct Carminativa ℥ss	1.0 mil
Syr Auranti ℥ss	2.0 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take in a little water when required

*Flatulent Colic*

R Ol Cajuputi	)	
Lin Belladon	)	pts æq equal parts
Lin Chloroformi	)	

The liniment *Chronic Rheumatism*

**CALAMINA***Prepared Calamine*

A pinkish impalpable powder, consisting of zinc oxide coloured with iron earths &c. It is slightly astringent, and is largely employed in skin lotions and dusting powders. A well-prepared lotion should leave a smooth, closely adherent film.<sup>1</sup>

R Calamine ℥iv	15 grammes
Glycerin ℥ss	2 mils
Liq Picis Carbonis ℥ss	2 "
Aq Rose ad ℥viij	to 250 "

*Chronic Eczema*

R Calamine ℥iv	15.00 grammes
Hydrarg Perchlor gr j	0.06 gramme
Aq Lauracerasi ℥ss	15.00 mils
Glycerin ℥ss	2.00 "
Aq Sambuci ad ℥vj	to 200.00 "

The lotion *Pityriasis*

<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that calamine and zinc oxide lotions for weeping surfaces, as in chronic eczema, should be spread very thinly otherwise a sensation of heat is produced.

R Calaminæ ℥ij	8 0 grammes
Ol Olivæ ℥iv	15 0 mls
Acid Carbolic ℥x	0 6 mil
Liq Picis Carbonis ℥v	0 3 "
Liq Calcis ad ℥ij	to 60 0 mls
To be painted on and covered with gauze	
<i>Irritable Eczema</i>	

Should the film of calamine be too dark-coloured when dry, a proportion of zinc oxide may be substituted, the therapeutic effects being identical. Consult also Zinc Oxidum and Colloids

## CALCIUM

### *Calcium*

**CALCI BROMIDUM** A nearly white odourless, deliquescent powder with saline bitter taste. Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Dose, 8 to 30 grains ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grammes). Useful in chorea and epilepsy.

**CALCI CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS** *Precipitated Chalk* Occurs as a fine white insoluble crystalline powder. Its chief use is as an antacid and as a basis for tooth powders. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).

**CALCI CHLORIDUM.** *Calcium Chloride* A crystalline deliquescent salt which for medicinal purposes is generally desiccated. *Internally* it is given for the reduction of lymphatic glands, profuse menstruation, chorea, and intestinal hæmorrhage, *externally* it acts as a hæmostatic and styptic. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme).

R Calci Chloridi gr xv	1 gramme.
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥ss	2 mls
Aq Anisi ad ℥j	to 30 "
Take three times a day	
<i>Intestinal Bleeding</i>	

**CALCI HIPURAS** *Calcium Hippurate* An almost insoluble white powder. Is antilithic, and is given in cystitis, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

**CALCI HYDRAS** *Slaked Lime* A white odourless powder with a caustic taste. Slightly soluble in water (1 in 900), more soluble in a solution of cane sugar.

**CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Calcium Hypophosphite* Take the sodium salt this is given as a nervous tonic. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 grammes). It is most conveniently given in the compound syrup with other hypophosphates. See Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus.

Solubility 1 in 5 cold water

**CALCII LACTAS** *Calcium Lactate* Occurs as a granular white mass soluble about 1 in 20 of cold water. Almost without taste. It increases the coagulability of the blood and is given before operations. Useful to prevent chilblains in rickets and in tubercular disease.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes)

R. Calcii Lact gr. ss 1.6 grammes

Syrup Aurant Mxx 12 mil

Tr Calumbæ Mxx 12 "

Aq Dest ad ʒj 1030 mils

Take three times a day (Chilblains)

**CALCII LACTOPHOSPHAS** A white crystalline powder freely soluble in water. May be administered in milk but generally given as Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatus. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 grammes)

#### Preparations

**SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS** B.P. Prepared from calcium lactate, phosphoric acid, sugar and

water, flavoured with orange-flower water. A pleasant and excellent method of administering lime and phosphates to children. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

**CALX SULPHURATA.** *Calcium Sulphide*. A greyish-white powder with a strong odour of hydrogen sulphide. It is administered in small but frequent doses for acne, boils, carbuncles, &c. Also used as a depilatory in a manner similar to barium sulphide, but is not so efficacious. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pill or tablet.

**CRETA PRÆPARATA** *Prepared Chalk*. Should be absolutely free from gritty particles. It is antacid and astringent, and is given in heartburn, diarrhoea, rickets, &c. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes). In the form of *whiting* it is the readiest antidote to poisoning by corrosive acids. *Externally* it is mildly astringent, and is sometimes employed as a dusting powder to moist eczema.

A mixture of chalk and oil with a little vinegar (to liberate carbonic acid gas), well stirred in and applied promptly, alleviates pain of burns and scalds almost at once.

#### *Preparations*

**PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS** B.P. *Aromatic Chalk Powder* is prepared chalk associated with aromatics and carminatives. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes). It is a safe remedy for simple diarrhoea, especially in children. Combined with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of opium, it constitutes **PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO**. B.P. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes).

**MISTURA CRETÆ** B.P. *Chalk Mixture*. Consists of chalk suspended in sweetened cinnamon water by the aid of gum acacia. Useful in simple diarrhoea. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.).

**MISTURA CRETÆ COMPOSITA** B.P.C. *Board of Health Cholera Mixture*. Each fluid ounce contains aromatic chalk powder, 9 grains, sal volatile, 9 minims, tincture of catechu, 30 minims, compound tincture of cardamom, 18 minims, and tincture of opium, 3 minims, combined with chalk mixture. Dose, 1 fluid ounce (30 mls.) for an adult. Useful in cholera and diarrhoea.

℞ Pulv Cretæ Aromat	gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Tinct Card Co	℥v	1.0 mil
Mist Cretæ ad	℥ss	to 15.0 mls
Take every four hours		<i>Simple Diarrhoea</i>



**TINCTURA CALUMBÆ** B P 1 in 10 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Calumbæ ℥xv	1 mil
Tinct Aurantii ℥xv	1 "
Syr Aurantii ℥ss	2 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 "

Take in a little water three times a day, before meals  
*Tonic for Children*

R Pulv Calumbæ gr v	0 3 gramme
Pulv Rheī gr v	0 3 "
Pulv Cinnam Co gr v	0 3 "
Sodu Bicarb gr x	0 6 "

For one cachet, an hour after each meat meal  
*In Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr viij	0 5 gramme
Tinct Aurantii ℥x	0 6 mil
Syrup Mori ℥j	4 0 mls
Infus Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Tonic in Convalescence*

R Tinct Calumbæ ℥ss	2 0 mls
Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℥viij	0 5 mil
Syrup Aurantii ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take in a little water three times a day  
*Mild Hepatic Tonic*

**COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM** In the East this drug is used as a substitute for calumba. It contains a large amount of berberine, and is decidedly unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of Tinctura Coscinu,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls), Infusum Coscinu,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (8 to 30 mls).

## CAMBOGIA

### *Gamboge*

A gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* (Guttiferæ). It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative. Causes griping, and action is uncertain. Rarely used alone. It enters into Pil Cambogiæ Co. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0 03 to 0 12 gramme).

## CAMPHORÆ

*Camphor*

Obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Laurinæ).  
*Externally* camphor is a mild rubeficient, anæsthetic, and antiseptic. *Internally* it is sedative, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac diaphoretic and carminative, in large doses it is deliriant and poisonous. It is a favourite ingredient in liniments for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica &c. Dissolved in olive oil (*camphorated oil*) it is a popular application for the milder chest affections of children. A saturated alcoholic solution (*Rubim's Essence*) is a household remedy for colds—3 or 4 drops on sugar.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme)

*Preparations*

**AQUA CAMPHORÆ** B.P. 1 in 1000 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) Mildly carminative and diaphoretic

**CHLOROFORMUM CAMPHORATUM** B.P.C. Camphor 2 Chloroform 1. A well-known remedy for toothache. Either applied to the cavity or rubbed on the gums.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ** B.P. 1 in 5 Stimulant, rubeficient and counter-irritant. Useful in infantile bronchitis.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM** B.P. Camphor 12.5 Oil of Lavender 0.5 Strong Solution of Ammonia 25, Alcohol to 100. Useful in neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

**SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ** B.P. 1 in 10 Given on sugar for colds. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml) Diaphoretic and expectorant.

**TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA** B.P. *Paragonic* Tincture of Opium 5, Benzoic Acid 0.5, Camphor 0.3 Oil of Anise 0.3 Alcohol (60 per cent) to 100. Useful in allaying coughs.

R Camphoræ gr 11 0.2 gramme

Ext Hyoscyami gr 11 0.1 "

For one pill. Take at bedtime and repeat in 1½ hour if required.

*Chordee*

R Spirit Camphoræ ℞℥	1 mil	
Tinct Valerianæ Anm ℞℥℥	2 mils	
Mucil Acaciæ ʒss	2 "	
Aq Caryoph ad ʒj	to 30 "	
Take three times a day		<i>Hysteria</i>
R Camphoræ gr j	0 060	gramme
Pulv Ipecac gr ʒ	0 015	"
Morphinæ Hyd gr ʒ	0 008	"
DD \ Plumbi Acet gr ij	0 100	"
For one pill Every three hours		<i>Diarrhœa</i>
R Camphoræ ʒj	4	grammes
Chloral Hydrat ʒj	4	"
Acid Carbolic Cryst ʒj	4	"
Thymol gr ℥v	1	gramme
To be applied to the hollow tooth on cotton-wool		<i>Toothache</i>
R Spirit Camphoræ ℞℥v	1 0 mil	
Tr Belladonnæ ℞℥	0 6 "	
Mucil Acaciæ ℞℥℥	2 0 mils	
Potass Bromid gr ℥	1 2	gramme
Aq Chlorof ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils	
The draught To be taken at the commencement of a paroxysm		<i>Spasmodic Asthma</i>
R Linim Camphoræ ʒj	30 mils	
Olei Terebinth ʒj	30 "	
The liniment		<i>Lumbago</i>
R Linim Camph Co ʒj	30 mils	
Linim Saponis ʒj	30 "	
Linim Aconiti ʒj	30 "	
		<i>Stimulating Liniment</i>

**ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM** *Camphoric Acid* In colourless needles or scales, practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether Is antieatarrhal and antiseptic Given in gonorrhœa, chronic cystitis, and as an intestinal disinfectant Recommended for night sweats of phthisis Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme) in cachet

**CAMPORA MONOBROMATA** *Camphor Monobromide* Is well spoken of as a hypnotic in lumbago, delirium tremens, whooping cough, &c Has been suggested in chorea, spermatorrhœa and epilepsy Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme) in cachet or pill Must not be given where there is gastric irritation



## CANNABIS INDICA

*Indian Hemp*

The dried flowering or fruiting tops of *Cannabis sativa* (Urticaceæ) grown in India. It is exhilarant, narcotic, and anodyne. It is useful in insomnia, dysmenorrhœa, migraine and painful neuralgic and rheumatic affections. An overdose produces a peculiar delirium and vertigo. Best given in small and frequent doses.

Antidotes. Stomach pump or emetics, followed by artificial respiration and stimulants.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ** B.P. A soft oleo-resinous extract of deep green colour. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pills.

**TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ** B.P. 1 in 20. Mixtures containing this require the addition of a suspending agent, such as acacia mucilage. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil). It is an ingredient of compound tincture of chloroform and morphine.

R	℞ Cannabis Ind	℥℥	0.6 mil
	Phenazoni	gr viij	0.5 gramme
	Mucil Acaciæ	℥ss	2.0 mils
	℞ Chlorof	ad ℥j	to 30.0

The draught

*Sciatica or Neuralgia*

R	℞ Cannabis Ind	gr ss	0.03 gramme
	Pulv Opi	gr ss	0.03 "
D D A	Camphoræ	gr ij	0.10 "

For one pill

*Dysmenorrhœa*

R	℞ Cannabis Ind	gr ss	0.03 gramme
	℞ Hydrastis	gr j	0.06 "
	Camphoræ	gr j	0.06 "

For one pill

*Menorrhagia*

**CANNABINÆ TANNAS** *Cannabin Tannate* A brownish powder, insoluble in water. A somewhat uncertain hypnotic. Suggested in hysteria, dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme) in pill or cachet.

## CANTHARIS

*Cantharides Lytta Spanish Fly*

The dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Colcoptera). Externally cantharides act as an irritant and vesicant, and

are employed as a counter-irritant in neuritis, pleurisy, pericarditis, &c Weak preparations are used as stimulants to promote the growth of hair As absorption takes place fairly rapidly, the areas treated must not be extensive *Internally* very small doses (of the tincture) are said to stimulate the genito-urinary tract, and are given as a uterine stimulant in atonic amenorrhœa, in chronic parenchymatous nephritis, pyelitis, chronic cystitis, gleet, and impotence, in incontinence of urine of the aged, &c, but are *contra-indicated* if there is inflammation of any kind Cantharides are no longer official All preparations are now made from the active constituent cantharidin, thus ensuring greater uniformity

**Antidotes** Stomach tube, emetics, opium, morphine subcutaneously

**CANTHARIDIN** A crystalline principle obtained from cantharides, is a powerful vesicating agent, only suitable for outward application Not more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain should be prescribed in an ounce (30 grammes or mls) of ointment or lotion

#### *Preparations*

**ACETUM CANTHARIDINI** B P 1 in 2000 in acetic acid Stimulates the growth of hair

**COLLODIUM VESICANS** B P This is *Liquor Epispasticus* containing pyroxylin Useful as a blistering agent where plasters cannot be applied

**EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS** B P 1 in 5000 A mild counter-irritant

**EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDINI** B P 1 in 500 Used for blistering purposes

**LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS** B P 1 in 250 Useful as a vesicant to relieve inflammation in pleurisy, pericarditis, neuralgia, &c The area painted should not exceed 1 inch in diameter

**TINCTURA CANTHARIDINI** B P 1 in 10,000 Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 ml) Used principally in hair lotions

**UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDINI** B P 1 in 3000 A counter-irritant

R Emp Cantharidin for the right ear

*After-Treatment* Wash the blister with tepid water, prick with a sterilised needle, and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength

R Liq Epispastici ℥iv 15 mls

Paint twice over the neuralgic spot (area must not be larger than a shilling) Prick bleb with a sterilised needle and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength, spread on lint

R Emp Calcifacientis 4 in X 6 in

Place over stomach for gastric pain

R Aceti Cantharidin ℥ij 8 mls

Spirit Myrcæ Co ℥ij 8 "

Aq Rosmarini ad ℥vj to 200 "

The stimulating hair wash

R Cantharidin gr j 0.06 gramme

Spirit Rosmarini ℥iv 15.00 mls

Ol Ricini ℥ij 8.00 "

Spirit Rect ad ℥vj to 170.00 "

A small quantity to be rubbed into the scalp every night for six times, the head must then be thoroughly washed with soap and water containing a little ammonia, to prevent the accumulation of cantharidin *Alopecia*

R Unguent Cantharidin ℥iv 15 grammes

Adipis Præp ℥j 30 "

Ol Neroli gtt j 1 drop

Ol Rosæ gtt j 1 "

The stimulating pomade for the hair

## CAPSICI FRUCTUS

### *Capsicum Fruit*

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum minimum* (Solanaceæ). Externally it is a powerful rubefacient, stimulant, and irritant. Internally it is stomachic and carminative. Useful in atonic dyspepsia, diarrhoea, &c. Dose of the powdered fruit,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.06 to 0.06 gramme) in pill.

### *Preparations*

TINCTURA CAPSICI B.P. 1 in 20 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml) Useful as a carminative in dyspepsia. It allays the craving for alcohol.

TINCTURA CAPSICI FORTIOR B.P.C. *Turnbull's Tincture of Capsicum* 1 in 3 Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06

to 0.2 ml) A counter-irritant for lumbago and rheumatism Useful for unbroken chilblains

**UNGUENTUM CAPSICI** B P About 1 in 4 A counter-irritant for lumbago, rheumatism and sciatica It is known as *Chillie Paste*

**CALORIT** (*Collobell*) A warming and stimulating compound of oleo-resin of capsicum with mustard oil, eucalyptol, safrol and pinene in a bland neutral basis Supplied in collapsible tubes

Calorit is of value as a rubefacient in rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, &c It entirely supersedes the mustard plaster as an application to the chest or back when counter-irritation is desired

R Pulv Capsici gr ss	0.030 gramme
Pil Saponis Co gr ij	0.200 "
Ol Anthemidis gr ½	0.016 "

For one pill, after each meat meal *Painful Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Capsici ℥j	4 mls
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Decoct Cinchonæ ad ℥vj to 200 "
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The gargle *Hoarseness and Simple Sore Throat*

R Ung Capsici ℥j	30 grammes
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To be well rubbed into the affected part *Sciatica*

R Tinct Capsici ℥v	0.3 ml
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Acid Sulph Aromat ℥x	0.6 "
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Tinct Opii ℥v	0.3 "
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Syrup Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mls
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Aq Camph ad ℥j	to 30.0 "
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Take three times a day *Diarrhœa*

## CARBON TETRACHLORIDUM

### *Carbon Tetrachloride*

A heavy mobile colourless liquid having an agreeable pungent odour not unlike chloroform Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether

May be applied locally for neuralgia Iodine dissolved in carbon tetrachloride has been used for skin sterilisation prior to operating

It has been found by some to be a specific for thread-worm, but was thought to be dangerous owing to its rapid absorption It has, however, been shown that the specific action of some drugs is delayed when administered in a solution of magnesium sulphate

Trail experiments of the administration of carbon tetrachloride and magnesium sulphate together have been found to yield very satisfactory results.

Dose, 50 to 80 minims (3 to 5 mls) for an adult, children may be given 3 to 4 minims (0.25 ml) for each year.

R Carbon Tetrachlor Purif ʒj	4 mls
Ol Amygd Dul ʒij	5 "
Pulv Acacia ʒss	2 grammes
Fr Carminativa Mx	0.2 ml
Sol Magnes Sulph (Sat) ad ʒj	to 30 ml
The draught Take fasting	1 or 1 1/2 hour

### CARDAMOMI SEMINA

The dried ripe seeds of *Allettaria Cardamomum* (Scitamineae). They are stomachic, carminative, and generally cordial. The compound tincture is one of the most pleasant and grateful of adjuncts. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

#### Preparations

**TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA** B.P. Cardamom Seed 1 Caraway Fruit 1 Cinnamon Bark 2 in 70 Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Carminative and flavouring agent.

**TINCTURA CARMINATIVA** B.P.C. Contains cardamoms, ginger, caraway, cinnamon and clove. Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 ml). A useful and pleasant addition to purgatives to prevent griping.

R Tinct Cardam Co ʒss	2 mls
Syr Zingiberis ʒj	4 "
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day	Carminative
R Tinct Cardam Co ʒss	2 mls
Tinct Rhei Co ʒss	2 "
Sodu Bicarb gr xv	1 grimme
Inf Calumbe ad ʒj	to 30 mls
Take three times a day	Atonic Dyspepsia
R Tinct Carminativæ, Mx	0.6 ml
Glyc Piprura ʒss	2.0 mls
Vin Pepsini ʒj	4.0 "
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj	to 30.0 "
Take three times a day	Digestive Tonic

## CARUI FRUCTUS

*Caraway Fruit*

The dried fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Umbelliferae) Is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. A pleasant flavouring agent and corrective of purgatives. Locally the oil is antiseptic and is applied to carious teeth.

*Preparations*

AQUA CARUI B P 1 in 10 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) Sometimes given to infants as a carminative in teaspoonful doses

OLEUM CARUI B P Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml.)

## CARYOPHYLLUM

*Cloves*

The dried flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (Myrtaceae). Cloves are aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. The oil is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. Applied locally it causes tingling followed by anaesthesia. It is a popular and useful remedy for carious teeth. Preparations of cloves are used in a manner similar to those of caraway.

*Preparations*

AQUA CARYOPHYLLI B P C 1 in 40 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI B P 1 in 40 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI B P Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml.)

## CASCARA SAGRADA

*Cascara Sacra Bark*

The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* (Rhamnaceae). It is a simple laxative and aperient, hepatic and intestinal tonic, and is especially useful in chronic constipation. Provided old and mature bark has been used in its preparation, the extract does not cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Unlike other laxatives, the dose of cascara does not need to be increased, even when the drug is used habitually.

The most reliable preparation is the liquid extract. This is bitter, but the taste may be covered by suitable aromatics. Equally efficacious and more pleasant to take is *Cascara Aromatica*.

For the treatment of chronic constipation cascara should be administered in small but frequently repeated doses.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ LIQUIDUM MISCIBILE** B.P.C. 1 in 1. Practically tasteless, but not so active as the ordinary liquid extract.

**EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ LIQUIDUM**, B.P. 1 in 1. Miscible with all oils but incompatible with acids. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Useful in chronic constipation particularly so when combined with liquid paraffin.

**EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ SICCUM** B.P. A solid extract of cascara bark prepared with water.

**SYRUPUS CASCARÆ AROMATICUS** B.P. Liquid Extract of Cascara 5, Tincture of Orange 2, Alcohol 1, Cinnamon Water 3, Syrup to 20. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls). The bitter taste of the cascara is well disguised.

R Cascare Aromatici $\overline{3j}$	30 mls
Syrup Rhei $\overline{5j}$	30 "
Syrup Sennæ $\overline{5ij}$	60 "

A laxative syrup for children. Fifteen drops to a teaspoonful according to age at bedtime. *Constipation*

R Ext Cascare gr $\overline{ij}$	0.120 gramme
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 "
Ext Bellad gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 "

For one pill. Take every night. *Constipation*

R Ext Cascare gr $\overline{ij}$	0.200 gramme
Strychninæ Sulph gr $\overline{ss}$	0.001 "
Olco-Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 "

For one pill. Take at bedtime. *Chronic Constipation*

R Ext Cascare Liq $\overline{Mxx}$	20 mls
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq $\overline{Mxx}$	20 "
Sp Ammon Aromat $\overline{Mv}$	0.3 mil
Aq Carii ad $\overline{3ss}$	to 150 mls

One tablespoonful every night at bedtime

*Laxative.*

R. Ext Cascaræ gr ʒj	0 100 gramme
Oleo-Resin Piperis gr ʒ	0 008 "
Alomi gr ʒ	0 008 "
P Ipecac gr ʒ	0 016 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr ʒ	0 010 "
For one pill, at bedtime	Constipation

## CASCARILLA

*Cascarilla*

The dried bark of *Croton Eluteria* (Euphorbiaceæ) Is aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and a mild stimulant expectorant, a useful addition to cough mixtures

*Preparations*

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ B P 1 in 20 Dose, ʒ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ B P 1 in 5 Dose, ʒ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R. Sodii Bicarb gr xv	1 0 gramme
Tinct Cardam Co ℥xx	1 2 mls
Sp Chlorof ℥v	0 3 ml
Infus Cascarillæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take in a little water three times a day

*Atonic Dyspepsia*

R. Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij	0 5 ml
Tinct Camph Co ℥xv	1 0 "
Vin Ipecac ℥v	0 3 "
Infus Cascarillæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls

Take in a little water twice a day

*Expectorant Cough Mixture*

## CASTOREUM

*Castor*

The dried preputial follicles of the Beaver, *Castor Fiber* (Rodentia), and their secretion Is reputed to be antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and a nervine stimulant It is very unpleasant to the taste

*Preparations*

TINCTURA CASTOREI B P C 1 in 20 Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)



R Tinct Castorei ℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Tinct Pulsatillæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Tinct Carminativæ ℥℥℥	0 5 "
Syr Auranti ℥j	4 0 mls
Inf Valerianæ ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take twice daily when required <i>Hysteria</i>	

## CATECHU

*Catechu Catechu Pallidum*

An extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier* (Rubiaceæ) It is a powerful astringent Given in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and as a remote astringent in hæmorrhages As a gargle or lozenge it may be employed for relaxed sore throat Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 0 gramme)

Incompatibles Alkalies, metallic salts, gelatin, ferric salts

*Preparations*

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS B P Catechu 4, Kino 2 Krameria Root 2, Cinnamon Bark 1, Nutmeg 1 Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0 6 to 4 grammes) Useful in diarrhœa, given in mixtures

TINCTURA CATECHU B P 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Pulv Catechu Co gr ℥	1 00 gramme
Syrup Zingib ℥℥℥	2 00 mls
Tinct Opii ℥℥	0 25 mil
Mist Cretæ ad ℥j	to 30 00 mls

Take in a little water every four hours while diarrhœa continues

## CATECHU NIGRUM

*Black Catechu Cutch*

Prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* (Leguminosæ) In India, the East, and in the North American colonies it is generally used in place of *Pale Catechu* Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme)

R Tincture Catechu ℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Tincturæ Opii ℥v	0 3 mil
Tincturæ Coto ℥℥	0 6 "
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥℥	0 2 "
Aq Pimentæ rd ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Take in a little water every six hours

*Chronic Dysentery*

## CAULOPHYLLIUM

*Caulophyllum Blue Cohosh*

Consists of the rhizome and rootlets of *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Berberidæ) Diuretic, emmenagogue and anthelmintic Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM CAULOPHYLLI LIQUIDUM** B P C  
1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

**LIQUOR CAULOPHYLLI ET PULSATILLÆ** B P C  
Liquid Extract of Caulophyllum 5, and Liquid Extract of Pulsatilla 1 (in 20) Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)  
Useful in dysmenorrhœa and uterine disorders

**LIQUOR CAULOPHYLLI ET PULSATILLÆ COMPOSITUS** B P C  
Liquid Extract of Caulophyllum 3, Liquid Extract of Pulsatilla 1, Liquid Extract of Aletis 2, Liquid Extract of Blackhaw 4 (in 20) Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) Uterine sedative and tonic

**CAULOPHYLLIN** A resinoid powder obtained from *Caulophyllum*. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. Chiefly used as an emmenagogue and parturient Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill

R Caulophyllini gr 1ij	0.020 gramme
Ext Viburni gr ½	0.016 "
Ext Ergotæ gr ½	0.008 "
For one pill Every six hours	Uterine Tonic
R Ext Caulophylli Liq ℥v	1 mil
Tinct Pulsatillæ ℥xv	1 "
Ext Viburni Liq ℥xv	1 "
Syrup Zingiberis ʒj	4 mls
Dec Tritici ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take every four hours	Dysmenorrhœa

## CEREVISÆ FERMENTUM

*Beer Yeast*

The cells of *Saccharomyces Cerevisiæ* (Gymnoasceæ), obtained chiefly in the process of brewing beer. Yeast contains the water-soluble vitamin B. Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) of liquid yeast, 8 to 30 grains (0.5 to 2.0 grammes) of dried yeast given in tablets. A popular remedy for boils and acne. It is useful for constipation.

**NUCLEIN** A liquid prepared from yeast and stated to contain 5 per cent nucleic acid. Doses of 1 fluid drachm (4 mls) three times a day, persisted in for some time, are stated largely to increase the number of the leucocytes, which destroy noxious bacilli. Good results are reported in tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, &c

**LEVURINE** is a French preparation made from yeast. It is recommended for boils and carbuncles. Dose, 1 fluid drachm (4 mls) with meals

## CERI OXALAS

### *Cerium Oxalate*

An insoluble granular white powder. Is always contaminated with traces of lanthanum and didymium. Said to be a nervous sedative. Given in vomiting of pregnancy and hysteria, sea-sickness, and other forms of gastric disturbance.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet

R Ceri Oxalatis gr. iij	0.200 gramme
Creosoti Mss	0.030 "
Strychnini gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 "

For one pill. Every three hours. *Obstinate Sickness*

R Ceri Oxalatis gr. iv	0.25 gramme
Bismuthi Salicylatis gr. v	0.30 "
D D A Cocain Hydrochlor gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 "

For one cachet. Every four hours

*Vomiting of Pregnancy*

## CHAULMOOGRÆ OLEUM

### *Chaulmoogra Oil Gynocardia Oil*

The fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Taraktogenos Kinnia* (Buxinere). Generally appears as a soft fat. The ointment has been recommended in psoriasis, eczema and other chronic skin diseases. Given internally and applied externally in leprosy.

Dose in capsules 5 to 10 minims, gradually increased to half a fluid drachm (0.3 to 0.6 mls, increased to 2 mls)

### *Preparations*

**UNGUENTUM CHAULMOOGRÆ B.P.** Contains 10 per cent of the oil, but this proportion is much increased by some practitioners

R Ol Chaulmoogræ ℥x                      o 6 mil  
 Pulv Acaciæ gr xxx                      2 o grammes  
 Aq Cinnam ad ʒss                      to 15 o mls  
 Take three times a day in a wineglassful of milk  
*Leprosy*

## CHINOSOL

*Oxyquinoline Sulphate*

A yellow crystalline powder, freely soluble in water. It is an antiseptic, germicide, and disinfectant. For cleansing surgical instruments, catheters, &c, solutions may be used 1 in 1000, in midwifery 1 in 2000 for irrigations, for cleansing wounds 1 in 2000 to 1 in 1000.

Chinosol                                      1 part  
 Powd Boric Acid                          9 parts  
 Powd Talc                                  10 "  
 The dusting powder                      For Perspiring Feet, &c

## CHIRATA

*Chnelta*

The dried plant of *Swerthia Chirata* (Gentianæ). A simple bitter tonic, free from tannin, and can therefore be given with iron. Is prescribed like Calumba, q v, but is less pleasant.

*Preparations*

INFUSUM CHIRATÆ B P 1 in 20 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ B P 1 in 10 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Auranti ʒss                      2 mls

Tinct Chiratæ ʒss                      2 "

Take one teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of sherry before each meat meal *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr viij                      o 5 gramme

Syrup Auranti ʒss                      2 o mls

Inf Chiratæ ad ʒj                      to 30 o "

Take three times a day *Iron Tonic*

## CHLORAL FORMAMIDUM

*Chloral Formamide Chloralamide Chloramide*

Colourless crystals of bitter taste. Sedative and hypnotic, and said to be of special service in sea-sickness.

Useless where there is pain Dose, 15 to 45 grains (1 to 3 grammes) in cachet or wine Incompatible with alkalis

R Chloralamid gr $\text{xxx}$	2 grammes
Potass Bromid gr $\text{xx}$	2 "
Ext Glycyrrh Liq $\text{℥ss}$	2 mls
Vin Xerici $\text{℥iv}$	15 "
Aq Dest ad $\text{℥j}$	to 30 "
One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose	
<i>Hypnotic, or to prevent Sea-sickness</i>	

## CHLORAL HYDRAS

### *Chloral Hydrate*

Occurs in colourless crystals possessing a pungent but not acrid odour and taste It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic, and general depressant *Externally*, when combined with morphine, cocaine, camphor, menthol, &c, it is used as a local anodyne in neuralgia It may be given in simple and febrile insomnia, cerebral congestion, mania, delirium tremens Very useful in tetanus and strychnine poisoning Best results are obtained by injection *per rectum*, the chloral being dissolved in starch mucilage If necessary keep patient under chloroform until remedy is absorbed from the bowels

Chloral hydrate is *contra-indicated* in Bright's disease, cardiac affections, or for the aged It is of no use in insomnia accompanied by pain

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

Solubility Freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether

Antidotes Stomach tube, emetics, stimulants, hot strong coffee,  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically Maintain bodily heat by hot-water bottles

Incompatibles Alkalis and their carbonates It liquefies on rubbing with camphor, menthol, thymol, or phenol With alkaloids, phenazone, phenacetin, and similar bodies it is liable to form only insoluble compounds

### *Preparations*

**CHLORAL CAMPHORATUM** B P C Chloral Hydrate 1, Camphor 1 Applied to the skin it relieves the pain of neuralgia and rheumatism

**LIQUOR BROMIDI COMPOSITUS** B P C Contains 15 grains chloral hydrate in each fluid drachm Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

**SYRUPUS CHLORAL B P** 1 m 5 A useful form for administration Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls).

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\lambda\lambda$	1 gramme
Syrup Aurantii $\tilde{\text{J}}$	4 mls
Aq ad $\tilde{\text{J}}$	to 30 "
The draught, at bedtime	<i>Hypnotic</i>

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\lambda\lambda$	1 gramme
Potass Bromid gr $\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 grammes
Syrup Aurantii $\mathbb{M}\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2 mls
Aq Caryophylli ad $\tilde{\text{J}}$	to 30 "
The sleeping draught	<i>Hypnotic in Mama</i>

R Cocainæ gr v	0.3 gramme
Menthol gr $\lambda\lambda\lambda$	2.0 grammes
D D A Chloral Camphor ad $\tilde{\text{J}}$	to 30.0 mls
To be painted over the affected part	<i>Neuralgia</i>

R Chloral Hydrat gr $\lambda$	0.6 gramme
Potass Bromid gr $\lambda$	0.6 "
Tinct Hyoscyami $\mathbb{M}\lambda$	0.6 mil
Ext Glycyrrh Liq $\tilde{\text{J}}\text{ss}$	2.0 mls
Aq Carui ad $\tilde{\text{J}}\text{ss}$	to 15.0 "
One tablespoonful for a dose	<i>Hypnotic</i>

## CHLOROFORMUM

### *Chloroform*

A colourless volatile liquid of characteristic ethereal odour. When inhaled under suitable conditions chloroform is a general anæsthetic. Special works should be consulted regarding its administration.

Applied to the skin it produces a sensation of cold followed by local anæsthesia, used as a liniment it acts as a rubefacient, and is of service in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. Internally it is sedative and carminative, and is commonly added to mixtures as a sweetening agent, especially when it is inadvisable to give sugar.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil) in solution or capsule.

**Solubility** Sparingly soluble in water, freely in ether, alcohol, the fixed and volatile oils.

**Antidotes** Stomach tube, emetics cold douche, artificial respiration, inversion of the body, amyl nitrite inhalation.



*Preparations*

**CALX CHLORINATA CUM ACIDO BORICO.** *Eusol*  
Consists of a mixture of equal parts chlorinated lime  
and finely powdered boric acid. It is used for the extem-  
poraneous preparation of eusol, which is an excellent  
general antiseptic.

**LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATÆ CUM ACIDO BORICO.**  
*Eusol* Chlorinated Lime 1 part, Boric Acid 1 part,  
Water to 80 parts. The solution contains approximately  
0.5 per cent hypochlorous acid. It should be freshly  
prepared every three weeks, and should be stored in amber-  
stoppered bottles in a cool place. For intravenous injection  
0.85 per cent sodium chloride should be added.

**LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ CUM ACIDO BORICO.**  
*B.P.C. Dakin's Solution* Prepared from chlorinated  
lime, sodium bicarbonate and boric acid. It is about the  
same strength as eusol, and should be carefully stored in  
amber-stoppered bottles.

**LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ CUM SODII BICAR-  
BONATIS.** *B.P.C. Daufresne's Solution* Prepared from  
chlorinated lime, sodium carbonate and sodium bicar-  
bonate. Adjusted to contain 0.45 to 0.5 per cent sodium  
hypochlorite. Being practically neutral it may be used  
for the continuous irrigation of wounds. It is an excellent  
general antiseptic.

**CHRYSAROBINUM***Chrysarobin*

A crystalline yellow powder obtained from *Andira  
Amaroba* (Leguminosæ). It consists chiefly of chrysarobin,  
but contains varying proportions of chrysophanic acid.  
*Internally* it is a powerful irritant and purgative, and its  
use has been discontinued. *Externally* it is irritant and  
antiparasitic, and is used in ringworm, psoriasis, eczema,  
acne, dhobie's itch, &c.

The stains on the skin may be removed with benzol or  
dilute solution of chlorinated lime.

**Solubility** Practically insoluble in water. Hot benzol,  
oil of turpentine, chloroform, fats, and oils dissolve it  
freely, but most of the chrysarobin comes out again on  
cooling.

**PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI** *B.P.C.* 1 in 10 *A*  
useful preparation which does not stain the linen. *A*



similar preparation but which does not give rise to skin tension is *Vermisol Chrysarobini* (q.v.)

**UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI** B.P. 1 in 25 Used in psoriasis. Thoroughly diluted with soft paraffin it is used in many skin affections.

R Chrysarobini	5 parts
Acid Salicylic	2
Ichthamol	5
Paraff. Moll	to 100 "
Constitutes <i>Unna's Ung. Chrysarobini</i> Co. <i>Psoriasis</i>	

R Hydrarg. Ammon gr. x	0.6 grammes
Unq. Pictis Liq. ℥ij	8.0 grammes
Unq. Chrysarobini ℥iv	15.0 "
Unq. Paraffini ℥iv	15.0 "

The ointment *Psoriasis and Eczema*

R Chrysarobini ℥j	4.0 grammes
Ol. Caryophylli ℥v	0.6 mil
Adipis Benz. ℥j	30.0 grammes

This ointment is almost a specific for *dhobie's*, or washerman's itch, so common in the East. This strength is also suitable for ringworm of the body.

## CIMICIFUGÆ RHIZOMA

*Cimicifuga Actæa* Black Snake Root Black Cohosh

The dried rhizome of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Ranunculaceæ). It acts on the gastric secretion like a bitter, and is credited with anodyne, antirheumatic and antineuralgic properties. Has been recommended in chorea, amenorrhœa, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

Dose of *Tinctura Cimicifugæ* 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls). *Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum*, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls).

R Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥ss	2.0 mls
Sodu. Bromidi gr. x	0.6 grammes
Sodu. Salicylatis gr. x	0.6 "
Syrup. Auranti ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "
Take every four hours	<i>Lumbago</i>

R Ext. Cimicifugæ Liq. ℥v	0.6 mil
Sodu. Salicylatis gr. x	0.6 grammes
Tinct. Colchici ℥v	0.3 mil
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Chronic Rheumatism</i>

R Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥℥℥	2 0 mls
Ammon Chlorid gr viij	0 5 gramme
Ext Glycyrrh Liq ℥ss	2 0 mls
Tinct Aconiti ℥ij	0 2 ml
Aq Dest ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls

Take every four hours

*Amenorrhœa with Headache, Ovarian Neuralgia*

**CIMICIFUGIN** A yellowish-brown resinoid powder obtained from cimicifuga Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0 06 to 0 3 gramme) in pill May be given in place of other preparations of cimicifuga

R Cimicifugin gr j	0 06 gramme
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0 03 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0 06 "
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr j	0 06 "

For one pill Take twice a day when needed

*Amenorrhœa*

## CINCHONA

### *Cinchona*

The dried bark of various species of *Cinchona* (Rubiaceæ) is used for the manufacture of galenical preparations and for the extraction of the alkaloids Red Bark (*Cinchona succinubra*) is now official, and its preparations only need be considered It should contain not less than 2 5 per cent of quinine Various other species have been used from time to time, but their therapeutic effects do not differ in any material degree

*Cinchona* is stomachic, astringent, tonic, antineuralgic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic It is a useful tonic in dyspepsia, neuralgia, and debilitated conditions generally, in intermittent and remittent fevers (malarial types) Dose, 5 to 60 grains (0 3 to 4 grammes)

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and their carbonates, metallic salts, iodides

### *Preparations*

**ELIXIR CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ** A preparation of good repute as a mild tonic and general stimulant Particularly useful for those requiring a stimulant, but who refuse any of the ordinary alcoholic drinks It consists of brandy medicated with cinchona and pleasant aromatics as Caraway, Coriander, &c Dose, 1 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM** B P Contains 5 per cent of cinchona alkaloids Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1.0 mil)

**INFUSUM CINCHONÆ ACIDUM** B P 1 in 20 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

**TINCTURA CINCHONÆ** B P Contains 1 per cent of cinchona alkaloids Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA** B P Contains 50 per cent of the simple tincture together with bitter orange peel and serpentary rhizome Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) A pleasant aromatic bitter

R Tincture Cinchonæ M℥ss 2.0 mils  
 Ammon Carb gr ij 0.1 gramme  
 Glycerini M℥ 1.0 mil  
 Mucilag Acacie M℥ 1.0  
 Aq Dest ad ℥j to 30.0 mils  
 Take three times a day *Alkaline Tonic*

R Tinct Cinchonæ Liquid M℥ij 0.5 mil  
 Acid Nit Hyd Dil M℥ 0.6 "  
 Syrup Auranti ℥ss 2.0 mils  
 Aq Dest ad ℥ss to 15.0 "  
 Take in a little water three times a day *Acid Tonic*

R Syrup Cinchonæ ℥ss 2.0 mils  
 Syrup Glycerophosph Co ℥ss 2.0 "  
 One teaspoonful three times a day

*A mild Tonic in Nervous Debility*

R Potassu Chloratis gr x 0.6 gramme  
 Glycerini ℥ss 2.0 mils  
 Dec Cinchonæ ad ℥j to 30.0 "  
 Use to gargle the throat, it may be swallowed

R Tincture Cinchonæ Co M℥ss 2.0 mils  
 Acid Nit-Hyd Dil M℥ij 0.5 mil  
 Liq Strychminæ M℥ij 0.2 "  
 Aq Chlorof ad ℥j to 30.0 mils  
 Take three times a day *A strong Tonic*

R Ferru Pyrophosph gr v 0.3 gramme  
 Liq Strychminæ M℥ij 0.2 mil  
 Vin Pepsini ℥ss 2.0 mils  
 Elivar Cinchona ℥ij 8.0 "  
 Aq Carui ad ℥iv to 15.0 "  
 Take three times a day, immediately after meals

*In tonic Dyspepsia*

- R Syrup Hypophosph Co  $\bar{3}$ ss 2 o mls  
 Elisir Cinchonæ ad  $\bar{3}$ ij to 8 o "  
 Take twice a day, after the principal meals *A light Tonic*
- R Ext Cocæ Solubil Liq  $\bar{3}$ ss 2 o mls  
 Fluir Cinchonæ ad  $\bar{3}$ ss to 15 o "  
 Take in a little water four times a day *Stimulant*

## CINNAMOMI CORTEX

*Cinnamon Bark*

The dried inner bark obtained from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Laurinæ). It is stomachic, carminative, antispasmodic, and somewhat astringent. Oil of cinnamon is a powerful antiseptic. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and is commonly used as a flavouring agent. Applied on cotton-wool to a carious tooth, it frequently alleviates toothache.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes)

*Preparations*

AQUA CINNAMOMI B P 1 in 10 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) A useful carminative for children

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. B P Equal parts of cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds and ginger. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4.0 grammes) Useful in diarrhœa

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI B P 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

OLEUM CINNAMOMI B P Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil) on sugar Antiseptic Gives relief in cold and influenza

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI B P 1 in 10 (of oil) Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls)

R Pulv Cinnamomi Co gr xv 1.0 gramme  
 Pulv Ipecac gr xv 1.0 "  
 For one cachet Take every night *Dysentery*

R Pulv Cinnamomi gr v 0.3 gramme  
 Bismuth Salicyl gr x 0.6 "  
 Salol gr ij 0.2 "  
 For one powder Take three times a day *Diarrhœa*

**OLIVERI CORTEX** *Oliver's Bark, Black Sassafras*  
The bark of *Cinnamomum oliveri* (Laurinæ), commonly used in Australia in place of cinnamon

Dose of Tincture Oliveri,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

## COCA \*

*Coca Coca*

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* and its varieties (Linæ) The physiological action depends chiefly upon the alkaloid cocaine, of which the leaf contains from 0.1 to 1 per cent. It is given as a general stimulant and tonic. The leaves when chewed or small doses of the liquid extract, are stated to facilitate muscular exertion. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)

### Preparations

**ELIXIR COCÆ** B.P.C. Contains 1 in 6 of the miscible liquid extract. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls)

**EXTRACTUM COCÆ** B.P.C. (D.D.A.) Prepared by evaporating the liquid extract to a soft extract. Contains on average about 2 per cent cocaine. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.12 to 0.6 grammes) in pills

**EXTRACTUM COCÆ LIQUIDUM** B.P., 1898 (D.D.A.) (Not included in the 1914 *Pharmacopœia*) 1 in 1. Not standardised. Contains on average about 0.5 per cent coca alkaloids. This preparation forms a turbid and unsightly mixture with water. For this reason **Extractum Cocæ Liquidum Miscibile** B.P.C. should be prescribed in its place. It contains the active principles of the leaf, yet forms a clear mixture with water. A single dose recommended for hæmorrhage due to piles. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**TINCTURA COCÆ** B.P.C. (D.D.A.) 1 in 5. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Contains approximately 0.1 per cent cocaine

**VINUM COCÆ** B.P.C. (D.D.A.) 1 in 8. Dose, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls)

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\* Coca leaf or any preparation or admixture of coca leaf containing 0.1 per cent or more of coca alkaloids comes within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (D.D.A.)

R Extract Kola Liq $\overline{3}$ ss	2 0 mls
Extract Carnis gr $\overline{x}$	0 6 gramme
Ext Malt $\overline{5}$ j	1 0 mls
Vin Cocæ ad $\overline{5}$ j	to 30 0 "

Take three or four times a day

*Nutritive and Stimulant*

R Extract Cocæ gr ij	0 100 gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 001 "
Strychnine gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 001 "
Quin Sulph gr ss	0 030 "

For one pill, twice a day

*Tonic*

R Ext Cocæ Liq " Miscibile " $\overline{5}$ ss	2 mls
Elixir Cinchonæ ad $\overline{5}$ ss	to 15 "

Take in a little water three or four times a day

*Stimulant*

**COCAINA** *Cocaine* (D D A) An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves. The crystals are colourless, and have a bitter taste, which is succeeded by a sensation of tingling and numbness. Injected hypodermically or applied to the mucous membrane, cocaine produces local anæsthesia. Hypodermic solutions should be made with sterile salt solution (0.6 per cent), and not with distilled water. To obtain the full physiological effect, take 10 minims of a 5 per cent solution of the hydrochloride into the syringe and insert the nozzle under the skin, press out one or two minims, and leave the syringe *in situ*. After two minutes the needle may be pushed further on in two or three different directions, several minims being injected into each place (Rowell). For extractions a cotton wad soaked in a 10 per cent solution should be pressed around the gum for at least five minutes. In ophthalmic practice 2 per cent solutions are strong enough to produce complete local anæsthesia.

**NOTE**—Solutions of cocaine cannot be sterilised by boiling, as decomposition takes place.

**Solubility of the Alkaloid** Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether or chloroform, about 1 in 10 of the fixed oils, 1 in 100 of liquid paraffin.

**Antidotes** Stomach syphon, emetics, inhalation amyl nitrite, ammonia,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically.

*Preparations*

**OCULENTUM COCAINÆ B.P.C. (D.D.V.)** Contains 2 per cent cocaine. Used for ophthalmic work.

**OLEUM COCAINÆ (D.D.A.)** A 2 per cent solution in almond oil. Useful in earache. The same strength in castor oil is used for the eyes, for smearing catheters, &c.

**UNGUENTUM COCAINÆ B.P. (D.D.V.)** Contains 1 per cent cocaine. Relieves pain in neuralgia and irritation in pruritus.

**HOME OFFICE EYE DROPS, SOLUTION NO. 1 V** 0.5 per cent solution of cocaine in castor oil. Applied with a camel hair brush. This preparation is exempt from D.D.V. regulations.

**COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM (D.D.V.)** The salt of cocaine more generally used. Occurs in a whitish crystalline powder with a slightly bitter taste. Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.006 to 0.016 gramme).

Solubility 2 in 1 water, 1 in 3, alcohol or glycerin, insoluble in fats.

Incompatibles Borax, lead acetate, mercuric chloride and silver nitrate.

*Preparations*

**INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA B.P. (D.D.A.)** Contains 5 per cent cocaine hydrochloride. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil).

**LAMELLÆ COCAINÆ B.P. (D.D.V.)** Each contains  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain cocaine hydrochloride. For ophthalmic use.

**VERNISOL COCAINÆ (D.D.V.)** Contains 2 per cent cocaine hydrochloride. Smearcd thinly over eruptions, as shingles, herpetic patches, chilblains, &c., and allowed to dry to a thin film, it affords relief. There is no sensation of tension as with collodion, and it is easily removed by water.

**COCAINÆ NITRAS (D.D.V.)** Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Is usually employed in place of the hydrochloride in solution as an application before the use of silver nitrate. Dose, same as the hydrochloride.

**COCAINÆ SALICYLAS (D.D.A.)** Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Solutions keep well. Dose, same as the hydrochloride.

R	Acid Tannic gr $\text{vxx}$	2 grammes
	Sp Rect $\text{ʒij}$	8 mils
	Cocain Hydrochlor gr $\text{vii}$	0.5 gramme
	Acid Carbolic gr $\text{v}$	0.6 "
	Hydrarg Subchlor $\text{ʒj}$	4 grammes
D D \	Ung Lanæ Co $\text{ʒj}$	30 "
	The ointment	<i>Hæmorrhoids</i>
R	Cocainæ gr $\text{vii}$	0.5 gramme
	Ol Olivæ $\text{ʒiv}$	15.0 grammes
D D A	Liq Calcis $\text{ʒiv}$	15.0 "
	The soothing application	
	<i>Burns, Sore Nipples, Pruritus, &amp;c</i>	
R	Cocain Hydrochlor gr $\text{ij}$	0.100 gramme
	Sodu Chloridi gr $\text{v}$	0.3 "
D D \	Aq Dest Steril ad $\text{ʒj}$	to 30.000 mils
	The lotion	One drop to be instilled into the eye when discomfort is felt
		<i>Conjunctivitis</i>
R	Cocainæ Hydrochlor gr $\text{xx}$	1.2 gramme
	Spirit Rect $\text{ʒij}$	8.0 mils
	Glycerin Acid Carbolic $\text{℥v}$	1.0 mil
D D A	Aq Rosæ ad $\text{ʒj}$	to 30.0 mils
	To be painted over the affected part	
		<i>Pruritus Vaginæ</i>
R	Cocainæ Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{6}$	0.008 gramme
	Sodu Bromid gr $\text{ij}$	0.200 "
D D A	Aq Dest ad $\text{ʒss}$	to 15.000 mils
	Take every half-hour for three or four doses	
	<i>Sea-sickness Also of service in Vomiting of Pregnancy</i>	
R	Cocainæ Hydrochlor	0.75 gramme
	Atropin Sulph	0.10 "
	Sodu Nitris	3.50 "
	Glycerin	33.00 mils
	Methyl Salicylatis	0.10 mil
D D A	Aq Dest	ad 100.00 mils
	<i>Closely resembles a popular spray remedy for asthma and hay-fever</i>	

## Synthetic Substitutes for Cocaine

**AMYDRICAINE** *Benzoyl-tetramethyl-diamino-ethyl-dimethyl-carbinol Hydrochloride* Known as *Alypin*. A crystalline powder freely soluble in water. Solutions may be sterilised by boiling. For minor dental operations up to 2 mils (30 minims) of a 1 per cent solution is sufficient.



If desired 1 or 2 drops of adrenalin solution (1 in 1000) may be added

**AMYLOCAINE** *Benzoyl-ethyl-dimethyl-aminopropionol Hydrochloride* Known as *Stovaine* In powdery white crystals, soluble in water or alcohol An important local anæsthetic and vaso-dilator comparatively non-toxic because so slowly diffusible Stated to be more powerful than cocaine and to be free from disagreeable after-effects not causing syncope, nausea or vertigo

**Dose** By the mouth and hypodermically,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.02 to 0.05 gramme) For lumbar anæsthesia, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.02 to 0.1 gramme) The maximum dose should not exceed 2 grains (0.13 gramme)

#### *Injections for Spinal Anæsthesia*

**Chaput's Solution** Stovaine 10, Sodium Chloride 10, Distilled Water 50

**Barker's Solution** Stovaine 5, Glucose 5, Distilled Water 90 Average dose, 1 ml

**Tuffier's Solution** Stovaine 10 per cent, in normal salt solution (0.9 per cent)

**BENZAMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** *Benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamine Hydrochloride* Known as *Betacaine Hydrochloride* *Betacain* *Eucaine Hydrochloride* A local anæsthetic occurring as a white crystalline powder, soluble in water or alcohol Solutions may be sterilised by boiling Incompatible with silicic acid **Dose**,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

**BENZAMINÆ LACTAS** *Benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamine Lactate* known as *Betacaine Lactate* A local anæsthetic occurring as a white crystalline powder, soluble in water or alcohol Solutions may be sterilised by boiling Incompatible with silicic acid **Dose**,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

The anæsthetic action takes about twenty minutes for full development, but the toxic power is only about one-fifth that of cocaine

*The following solutions are commonly employed* For ophthalmic operations and dentistry, 2 to 3 per cent, for infiltration anæsthesia 0.1 (one-tenth) per cent, for regional anæsthesia, 2 to 3 per cent, for operations on nose, ear and throat 10 to 15 per cent Solutions containing under 1 per cent of benzamine lactate should be

**ETHOCAINE** *Diethylenedioyl-p-amino benzoyl hydrochloride* Known as *Ethocaine*, *Ethocaine*. A powerful but transient local anesthetic occurring as a colourless crystalline salt freely soluble in water.

Solutions of ethocaine frequently develop a deep yellow tinge, but it has been shown that there is no deterioration of the anesthetic properties.

**Dose** By the mouth, or by subcutaneous injection,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme). 0.25 to 2 per cent solutions are used for hypodermic injection.

**ORTHOCAINE** The methyl ester of *meta-amido-para-oxybenzoic acid* known as *Immobenz*, *Orthoform*, *Neu*. A white crystalline powder, only slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. Local analgesic and antiseptic. **Dose**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.1 to 0.2 gramme). Has been given in cancer and ulcer of the stomach.

**PHENOCAINE** *Para-diethoxyethenyl-diphenylamine hydrochloride* Known as *Holocaine*, *Hydrochloride*. Occurs in white needles, soluble in water, 1 in 90. Quicker and stronger than cocaine. Used in solutions of about 2 per cent, but should not be injected subcutaneously.

## CODEINA

*Codeine*

An alkaloid obtained from opium or from morphine. Occurs in colourless crystals. Is a hypnotic. Useful in cough whooping cough and in diminishing glycosuria in diabetes.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

Solubility: 1 in 80 of water, freely in alcohol, chloroform or dilute acids.

**CODEINÆ PHOSPHAS** *Codeine Phosphate* The salt in most general use. Freely soluble in water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

*Preparations*

**LINCTUS CODEINÆ** B.P.C. Contains 0.25 per cent. codeine phosphate. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**SYRUPUS CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS** B.P. Contains 0.5 per cent. codeine phosphate. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls). Useful in allaying irritating cough.

R Syrup Codeinæ Phosph  $\overline{5ss}$  2 mls

Syrup Pruni Virg  $\overline{5ss}$  2 "

The linctus A teaspoonful occasionally

*Troublesome Cough*

R Syrup Codeinæ Phosph  $\overline{5ss}$  2.0 mls

Liq Picis Aromat  $\overline{℥ss}$  0.6 ml

Lixir Diurnum et Ictipini ad  $\overline{5j}$  to 4.0 mls

The cough syrup A teaspoonful occasionally

*Phthisical Cough*

R Codeinæ gr  $\overline{j}$  0.060 gramme

Lxt Nucis Vom gr  $\overline{\frac{1}{4}}$  0.016 "

Lxt Cascara gr  $\overline{ss}$  0.030 "

For one pill Take three times a day

*Diabetes*

**APOCODEINE** The hydrochloride has been used as an expectorant and sedative in chronic bronchitis. Not emetic like apomorphine. It is weaker than codeine. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)

## COLCHICUM

*Colchicum Meadow Saffron*

The corm and seeds of *Colchicum autumnale* (Liliaceæ) are used in medicine both containing the same alkaloid, colchicine. Colchicum is a gastro-intestinal irritant, and in

large doses acts as a purgative and emetic. It controls the pain and inflammation of gout, rheumatism, and allied affections. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme)

Antidotes. Emetics, stimulants and demulcents

#### Preparations

**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI** B.P. Prepared by expressing the juice from the fresh corms and evaporating, after clarification, to a soft extract. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme), in pills

**TINCTURA COLCHICI** B.P. 1 in 10 (seeds). Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil). Useful in gout

**VINUM COLCHICI** B.P. 1 in 5 (corm). Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

**COLCHICINA** *Colchicine*. The active principle of colchicum. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, &c. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.001 to 0.0025 gramme)

**COLCHICINÆ SALICYLAS** *Colchicine Salicylate*. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.001 to 0.0025 gramme). *Hypodermically* not more than  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.002 gramme) at one time

R Ext Colchici gr j	0.06 gramme
Ext Rhei gr j	0.06 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0.06 "
Ext Belladon gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.01 "

For one pill. Take twice a day Gout

R Vin Colchici ℥viij	0.5 mil
Magnes Sulph gr xxx	2.0 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr xxx	2.0 "
Sodu Salicylatis gr x	0.6 gramme
Aq Chlorof ad $\bar{\text{ij}}$	to 30.0 mls

Two tablespoonfuls with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing, three times a day Gouty Rheumatism

R Tinct Colchici ℥viij	0.5 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥iij	0.2 "
Lithi Citratis gr v	0.3 gramme
Syr Glycerophos Co ad $\bar{\text{ij}}$	to 4.0 mls

Take one teaspoonful three times a day, after food Gout

R Tinct Colchici ℥viij	0.5 mil
Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥v	0.3 "
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥iij	0.2 "
Sodu Bicarb gr xv	1.0 gramme
Inf Gent Co ad $\bar{\text{ij}}$	to 30.0 mls

Take in a little water every four hours Gout.

## COLLODIUM

*Collodion*

A colourless, inflammable solution of pyroxilin in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When applied to the skin it dries rapidly to a thin transparent film. Occasionally causes a good deal of pain especially if applied over a large surface.

**COLLODIUM FLEXILE** is collodion containing Canada balsam and castor oil. As its name implies it leaves a more pliable film.

R Acid Salicylic	15 parts
Extract Cannabis Ind	2 "
Collodu Flex	to 100 "
The application	<i>Solvent for Corns and Warts</i>

R Acid Tannic	10 parts
Acid Benzoic	5 "
Bals Peru	2 "
Collodu Flex	83 "
	<i>4 useful Styptic</i>

R Iod. Resub gr \	0.6 ml
Collodin ad 3ij	to 8.0 mls
The pigment	<i>Ringworm</i>

## COLOCYNTHIS

*Colocynth*

The dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis* (Cucurbitaceæ). It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic, occasions griping, and should not be prescribed alone. Combined with milder purgatives and carminatives it usually operates without inconvenience. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme).

Antidotes. Stomach pump followed by 30 minims dose of tincture of opium (mouth or rectum). Afterwards stimulants and demulcent drinks.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM** B.P.  
Contains colocynth, extract of aloes, scammony resin, curd soap, and cardamom seeds. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme).

**PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA** B P Colocynth pulp, aloes, scammony resin, potassium sulphate, and oil of clove Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

**PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI** B P Compound Pill of Colocynth 2, Extract of Hyoscyamus 1 Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

R Ext Colocynthidis Co gr 11j 0.20 gramme  
Pulv Saponis gr j 0.06 "  
Ol Menth Pip ℥ss 0.03 mil

For one pill, at bedtime occasionally *Constipation*

R Ext Coloc Co gr 11j 0.20 gramme  
Pil Hydrarg gr ss 0.03 "  
Ext Hyoscyami gr j 0.06 "  
P Capsici gr ½ 0.02 "

For one pill Take one or two at bedtime *Aperient*

R Pil Coloc Co gr 11j 0.20 gramme  
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½ 0.01 "  
P Piperis Nig gr j 0.06 "

For one pill *Aperient*

R Ext Coloc Co gr 11j 0.200 gramme  
Podophyllin gr ½ 0.010 "  
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss 0.030 "  
Oleo-Resin Zingib gr ½ 0.016 "  
Ol Cinnam gr ½ 0.016 "

For one pill One or two for a dose

*Antibilious Aperient Pill*

## CONDURANGO

### *Condurango*

The bark of *Gonolobus Condurango* (Asclepiadææ) was originally introduced as a specific for cancer, but is quite useless. Appears to be an alterative, and is given in syphilis and dyspepsia.

### *Preparations*

**TINCTURA CONDURANGO.** 1 in 5 Dose, ½ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

**EXTRACTUM CONDURANGO LIQUIDUM** B P C 1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 mls)

**VINUM CONDURANGO** B P C 1 in 10 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Tinct Condurango Mxxx 2.0 mil  
 Potass Iodid gr v 0.3 gramme  
 Liq Hydrarg Perchlor Mxxx 1.2 mil  
 Inf Gent (o ad 3) to 30.0 mils  
 Take twice a day Syphilis

## CONII M

*Common Henbane*

Both the dried seeds and the fresh top of *Conium maculatum* (umbellifera) are used in medicine. Conium is a narcotic poison. It was formerly supposed to possess anodyne and other properties and was used as an application to wounds and sores. It was also given in phthisis, whooping cough, syphilis, neuralgia, &c. It has now almost fallen into disuse.

Antidotes: Stomach pump, emetics, atropine, strychnine, picrotoxin, calamine.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM CONII LIQUIDUM** B.P.C. Prepared from the seeds. Standardised to contain 1 per cent of alkaloidal hydrochlorides. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil).

**TINCTURA CONII** B.P., 1898 1 in 5 (seeds). Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils).

**SUCCUS CONII** B.P., 1898 Prepared from the juice of the fresh plant. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils).

**UNGUENTUM CONII** B.P., 1898 Gives relief in hæmorrhoids, pruritus ani and anal fissure.

**CONINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM** *Conine Hydrobromide*. Freely soluble in water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme). In tetanus doses up to 1 grain have been given. *Hypodermically*  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.01 gramme). Given in acute mania, neuralgia, and whooping cough.

## CONVALLARIA MAJALIS

*Lily of the Valley*

The entire plant, *Convallaria Majalis* (Liliaceæ), is used in medicine. Convallaria controls the heart's action when the derangements of the organ are due to reflex influence, it diminishes the number of pulsations, relieves the

pressure, improves the tone of the arteries, and renders respiration easy and regular

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM CONVALLARIÆ.** B P C An aqueous dry extract from the flowers Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme).

**EXTRACTUM CONVALLARIÆ LIQUIDUM** B P C 1 in 1 (flowers) Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

**TINCTURA CONVALLARIÆ** B P C 1 in 8 (flowers) Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mils)

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥viij	o 5 mil
Coffeinæ Citratis gr ij	o 1 gramme
Liq Strychninæ ℥iij	o 2 mil
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15 o mils

Take every four hours *Mitral Regurgitation*

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥i	o 30 mil
Liq Trinitrini ℥j	o 00 "
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥iij	o 20 "
Sp Ether Co ℥v	1 00 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 00 mils

Take three times a day *Cardiac Stimulant*

## COPAIBA

### *Copaiba Balsam Copaiva*

The oleo-resin obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorffii* and other species (Leguminosæ) is diuretic and stimulant to the mucous membrane generally, it is used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, as gonorrhœa and gleet, and occasionally as a disinfectant-expectorant in bronchitis. It is unpleasant to take, and causes disagreeable eructations, sometimes sets up an erythematous rash.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils), of Oleum Copaibæ, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mils)

*Preparations*

**LIQUOR COPAIBÆ** B P C 1 in 2 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) Diuretic and genito-urinary antiseptic

**LIQUOR COPAIBÆ ET BUCHU, ET CUBEBÆ** B P C Solution of Copaiba 8, Liquid Extract of Buchu 1, Liquid Extract of Cubebs 1 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to



8 mils) Antiseptic, diaphoretic and diuretic Useful in  
gleet and gonorrhoea

R Copahu ℥ss	2 0 mils
Sp Ether Nit ℞	0 6 mil
Liq Potasse ℞	0 6 "
Mucil Acacia ℥j	4 0 mils
Aq Cinnamon ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	Gonorrhoea

R Copahu ℞	1 2 mil
Bile Peru ℥ij	0 2 "
Tinct Benzoin ℞	0 6 "
Mucil Acacia ℥j	4 0 mils
Syrup Aurant ℥ss	2 0 "
Inf Buchu ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	diluted with an equal volume
of water	Later stages of Gonorrhoea

R Copahu ℞	1 2 mil
Mucil Acacia ℥j	1 0 mils
Tinct Belladonna ℥ij	0 2 1 1
Ext Santal Liq ℥ss	2 0 mils
Dec Irtica ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take in a wineglassful of water three times a day	Gonorrhoea

R Oil Copahu	
Oil Cubebs	
Oil Santal 3i ℥ij	of each 0 2 mil
Mucil Acacia ℥ss	2 0 mils
Syrup Tolu ℥ss	2 0 "
Dec Hordei ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take three times a day	

1 disinfectant Expectoration in Bronchitis

## CORIANDRI FRUCTUS

### Coriander Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbelliferae). Chiefly used as a flavouring agent. It is carminative and stomachic. As a stomachic in pills, to prevent griping 1 minim (0 06 mil) of oil of coriander may be given. In mixtures coriander water (1q coriandri) is pleasant and grateful.

## COTO CORTEX

### Coto Bark

The bark of an undetermined species. The tincture and liquid extract are given in diarrhoea and dysentery,

and to check night sweats Dose, 1 to 8 grains (0.6 to 0.5 gramme)

*Preparation.*

TINCTURA COTO B.P.C. 1 in 10 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

EXTRACTUM COTO LIQUIDUM. B.P.C. 1 in 1 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml)

R Tinctura Coto Mij	1.00 mil
Ol Cajuputi Mij	0.06 ,
Silol gr iij	0.20 gramme
Mucil Acacia ʒss	2.00 mls
Aq ad ʒj	to 30.00 ,
Take every four hours	Diarrhoea

## COUMARINUM

*Coumarin*

A crystalline odorous principle contained in Tonkin beans, *Dipteris odorata* (Leguminosæ), but manufactured synthetically, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fats. Used to perfume ointments, and pomades —  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain to 1 ounce (0.016 to 30 grammes). One part will modify, but not entirely mask, the odour of 50 parts of iodoform. The following is occasionally used. Iodoform, 95 parts, Bals. Peru, 3 parts, Coumarin, 2 parts

## CREOSOTUM

*Creosote*

A mixture consisting principally of guaiacol with other phenols obtained in the distillation of wood tar. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. To a certain extent it is escharotic, and produces slight local anæsthesia. It is useful to check sickness, diarrhoea, and cholera, in the treatment of phthisis, both *internally* and when inhaled either from a dry inhaler or from boiling water. For phthisis the quantity should be gradually augmented.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml) in mixture or capsule

**Solubility** Very sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol, ether, or glycerin

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach tube, Epsom or Glauber's salt

*Preparations*

**PILULA CREOSOTI** B.P.C. Each pill contains 1 minim creosote. Used in flatulent dyspepsia. Dose 1 pill.

**SPIRITUS CREOSOTI** B.P.C. 1 in 10. Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Used in bronchitis and phthisis.

**UNGUENTUM CREOSOTI** B.P. Contains 10 per cent creosote. Used in psoriasis and eczema.

**CREOSOTE CARBONATE** Known as *Creosol*. A light brown oily liquid insoluble in water, soluble in the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol, chloroform, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls). Is decomposed in the system into creosote and carbonic acid. It does not appear to possess any great advantage over creosote.

**GUAIACOL** The principal constituent of beechwood creosote. An almost colourless oily liquid. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml). Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). Guaiacol is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and all fixed and volatile oils. It is also sufficiently soluble for medicinal purposes in cherry wine, orange wine, elixir of orange, &c. Guaiacol is used principally in phthisis as a substitute for creosote. It is said to cause less discomfort.

**GUAIACOL BENZOATE** Known as *Benzosol*. In colourless crystals. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. Is slowly decomposed in the system.

**GUAIACOL CARBONATE** Known as *Duotal*. An insoluble white powder containing over 90 per cent guaiacol. Undergoes slow decomposition and is an unirritating method of exhibiting guaiacol. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

**GUAIACOL CINNAMATE** Known as *Styracol*. White crystals insoluble in water. Given in intestinal phthisis and vesical catarrh. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

**GUAIACOL POTASSIUM SULPHONATE** Known as *Thiocol*. Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme). Soluble in water. Recommended in phthisis, chronic cough, &c.

**GUAIACOL SALICYLATE** Known as *Guaiacol-Salol*. A crystalline powder useful in phthisis and as an intestinal

antiseptic and disinfectant Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet

**GUAIACOL VALERIANATE** Known as *Geosote* A liquid compound Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil) in capsule

R Creosoti ℥ij 0.06 mil  
Cocain Hydrochlor gr ½ 0.01 gramme  
D D A Cerni Ovalat gr ij 0.10 "  
For one pill One pill on rising, followed by another  
later in the day if necessary *Sickness of Pregnancy*

R Creosoti ℥iij 0.2 mil  
Tinct Card Co ℥v 1.0 "  
Tinct Carminativæ ℥v 0.3 "  
Syrup Aurant ʒss 2.0 mls  
Aq ad ʒj to 30.0 "  
Take three times a day *Flatulent Dyspepsia*

R Creosoti ℥ij 0.1 mil  
Ol Morrhuæ ad ʒj to 4.0 mls  
One teaspoonful three times a day, after food *Phthisis*

R Creosoti ʒij 8 mls  
Acid Carbolæ ʒij 8 "  
Tinct Iodi ʒj 4 "  
Sp Ætheris ʒj 4 "  
Sp Chlorof ad ʒj to 30 "

Yeo's Inhaler mixture, 6 or 8 drops to be dropped in the inhaler, which is to be used hourly, and as often as the patient wakes in the night

R Guaiacol ℥ij 0.2 mil  
Syrup Picis Aromat ʒj 4.0 mls  
Aq Dest ad ʒss to 15.0 "  
Take in a little water every four hours *Phthisis*

R Guaiacol ℥ij 0.2 mil  
Tinct Benz Co ℥xv 1.0 "  
Syrup Tolu ʒss 2.0 mls  
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss to 15.0 "  
Take in a little water three times a day *Cough*

R Bismuth Carbonatis gr v 0.3 gramme  
Guaiacol Salicyl gr x 0.6 "  
For one cachet Every four hours *Dianthæa*

R Guaiacol Carbonatis gr v 0.3 gramme  
For one cachet Three times a day for six months  
*Phthisis*

## CROTONIS OLEUM

*Croton Oil*

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (Euphorbiaceæ). *Externally* it is irritant and vesicant. *Internally* it is one of the most powerful of hydragogue cathartics the motions frequently being stained with blood.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 minim (0.03 to 0.06 mil) in almond oil.

*Preparation*

**LINIMENTUM CROTONIS** *Croton Liniment*. A very powerful irritant and counter-irritant. It induces such painful inflammation that it is now rarely employed.

## CUBEBÆ FRUCTUS

*Cubebæ*

The dried unripe fruits of *Piper Cubeba* (Piperaceæ). Cubebæ are stimulant, carminative and diuretic. They are employed as a stimulant and disinfectant to the genito-urinary tract in gonorrhœa and in bronchitis, laryngitis, &c. Many of the so-called bronchial lozenges depend for their usefulness upon cubebæ. Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes).

*Preparations*

**OLEORESINA CUBEBÆ** B.P., 1885. An ether soluble extract of cubebæ. Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls).

**TINCTURA CUBEBÆ** B.P. 1 in 5. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

**OLEUM CUBEBÆ** B.P. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls) in capsule. Used as an inhalant in chronic bronchitis.

R Pulv. Cubebæ $\overline{3j}$	30.0 grammes
Pulv. Sacchari $\overline{5j}$	30.0 "
Ol. Limonis $\overline{℥ij}$	0.1 mil
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. $\overline{5ij}$	8.0 mls
Syr. Aurant. $\overline{q\ s}$	a sufficiency

Make an electuary. Take a teaspoonful three times a day.

*Glect*

## Copper

**CUPRI ARSENIS** *Copper Arsenite* A yellowish-green powder soluble in all acids. Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain (0.0006 to 0.002 gramme). Given for chlorosis and menia and recommended in intestinal intussusception in cholera, dysentery, dysentery, and typhoid. Rarely used.

**CUPRI OLEAS** *Copper Oleate* A dark green pasty oil. Diluted 1 in 10 with soft paraffin, it is employed as a parasiticide in ringworm. A 50 per cent ointment may be used for removing corns and warts.

**CUPRI SULPHAS** *Copper Sulphate* Occurs in blue crystals (*Blue Stone*), freely soluble in water and glycerin. It is a mild caustic, and is sometimes substituted for silver nitrate. In small doses it is astringent, and is given in diarrhoea; in large doses it is emetic. In dilute solution ( $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent) it is used as an injection in gonorrhoea and as an astringent lotion for the eyes. Dose as an astringent,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 grains (0.016 to 0.12 gramme); as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, iodides, vegetable astringents.

**Antidotes** If vomiting has not occurred, use stomach pump or syphon. Give milk and white of egg freely. Pontic the abdomen.

**CUPRUM ALUMINATUM** *Lapis Divinus* *Wound Stone* A fused mass of copper sulphate, saltpetre, and alum, with a trace of camphor. Used as an astringent in lotions in place of copper sulphate. It is employed as a mild caustic in tinea tarsi, and is a popular remedy for touching small ulcers, &c.

R Cupri Sulphatis gr 55	0.030 gramme
P Opn gr 1	0.005 "
DD V P Myrrha gr 1	0.066 "
For one pill Every 4 hours	<i>Chronic Diarrhœa</i>
R Cupri Sulphatis gr 11	0.12 gramme
Aq Dist ad 5j	to 30.00 mls
	<i>1st injection 1 or 2 of or,</i>
Cupri Aluminat gr 11	0.12 gramme
Aq Dist ad 5j	to 30.00 mls
The injection To be used twice a day	<i>Gleet</i>
R Cupri Sulphatis	
1 cupi Sulphatis	
Zinci Sulphat 11 gr 11 of each	0.12 gramme
Aq Dist ad 5ij	to 90.00 mls
The injection To be used four times a day	<i>Gonorrhœa</i>

## CUSPARIA CORTEX

*Cusparia Bark*

The dried bark of *Cuscuta Officinalis* (Rutaceæ). It is an aromatic bitter, and may be prescribed in place of columba or chiretta.

*Preparations*

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ B.P. 1895 1 in 20 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ 1 in 5 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinctura Cuspariæ 5ss	20 mls
Tinctura Capsici ℥ss	0.3 ml
Sodii Bicarb gr 11	1.0 gramme
Inf Rhei ad 5ss	to 15.0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Stom. Dyspepsia</i>
R Tinct Auranti ℥ss	2 mls
Sp Ammon Arom ℥ss	1 ml
Syr Zingiberis ℥ss	2 mls
Inf Cuspariæ ad 5j	to 30 "
Take three times a day	<i>Tonic</i>

## CUSSO

*Kousso*

The dried panicles of pistillate flowers of *Biayera anthelmintica* (Rosaceæ). Only used as a tennicide, and now rarely employed.

Dose, of the powder,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce (8 to 15 grammes) in half a pint of hot water or mixed with syrup of orange as a confection

## DAMIANA

### *Damiana*

The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca* (Portulacæ) appear to act as a nerve tonic and perhaps diuretic. Credited with aphrodisiac properties

#### *Preparations.*

EXTRACTUM DAMIANÆ. B P C Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

EXTRACTUM DAMIANÆ LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

TINCTURA DAMIANÆ 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R Extract Damianæ gr iij	0.200 gramme
Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 "
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 "
For one pill Three times a day	Sexual Debility
R Extractum Damianæ gr ij	0.12 gramme.
Quininæ Sulph gr ss	0.03 "
Extract Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.02 "
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr. j	0.06 "
For one pill Three times a day	Nervine Tonic
R Tinct Damianæ $\tilde{3}$ j	4 mls.
Tinct Phosphori $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$	1 mil
Tinct Quininæ $\tilde{3}$ ss	2 mls
Syr Auranti $\tilde{3}$ ss	2 "
Vin Auranti ad $\tilde{3}$ ss	to 15 "

Take in a little water three times a day

Nervine Tonic

## DATURA

### *Datura*

The dried leaves and seeds of *Datura fastuosa* (Solana-  
cæ) They contain an alkaloid hyoscine (scopolamine)  
and their preparations are used in India and elsewhere  
in place of belladonna or stramonium (q v).

#### *Preparation*

TINCTURA DATURÆ SEMINUM B P 1 in 4 Dose,  
5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.)



## DIGITALIS FOLIA

*Digitalis Leaves Foxglove*

The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrophularinæ). The leaves must not only be dried very carefully, but must be preserved from contact with moist air or the drug becomes uncertain and valueless. Digitalis is a cardiac stimulant, but is not suitable for all kinds of heart-failure. Its prescription should be limited to cases characterised by a weak, rapid, easily depressible pulse, with cyanosis, dyspnoea, or œdema, accompanied by valvular or mitral insufficiency. It may be administered, either alone or combined with strychnine or nitroglycerin, in sudden heart-failure. It is a useful diuretic in cardiac dropsy, renal congestion, &c. It is contra-indicated in all cases where it is undesirable to increase arterial tension, as in aneurism, fatty degeneration of heart, apoplexy &c. It should be borne in mind that digitalis is not excreted rapidly, and is therefore cumulative, toxic symptoms sometimes appearing after prolonged administration although the individual doses be small.

*Note on Physiological Standardisation.* Various methods have been suggested, but none is absolutely reliable.

**Antidotes.** Emetics (not after absorption is presumed), stomach siphon, tannic acid, strong coffee, alcohol, external heat, recumbent posture, which must be maintained for some days after acute symptoms have disappeared.

**Incompatibles.** Preparations of cinchona, iron salts, and iodides.

*Preparations*

**INFUSUM DIGITALIS** B.P. 1 in 140. Must be freshly prepared. Dose, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (7 to 15 mls.)

**SUCCUS DIGITALIS** The juice expressed from fresh leaves and preserved with alcohol. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml.)

**TINCTURA DIGITALIS** B.P. 1 in 10. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.) Used in heart affections.

R Infus Digitalis ℥j	4 0 mls
Potassi Acetatis gr x	0 6 gramme
Tincture Opii ℥v	0 3 ml
Aq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 15 0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Cardiac Dropsy</i>

R Succ Digitalis ℥x	o 6 mil
Syr Auranti ℥j	4 o mls
Acid Hydrocyan Dil ℥ij	o 1 mil
Aq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 3o o mls
The draught	<i>Nervous Palpitation</i>

R Pulv Digitalis gr j	o o6 gramme
Pulv Scillæ gr j	o o6 "
Pil Hydrarg gr j	o o6 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr ij	o 12 "
One pill Twice a day	<i>Cardiac Dropsy</i>

R Tinct Digitalis ℥x	o 6 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥xv	1 o "
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 3o o mls
Take three times a day	<i>Cardiac Debility</i>

R Tinct Digitalis ℥v	o 3o mil
Liq Trinitrini ℥j	o o6 "
Tinct Strophanthi ℥ij	o 2o "
Caffein Hydrobrom gr j	o o6 gramme
Spirit Armoraciæ Co ad ℥j	to 4 oo mls
Take in half a wineglassful of water twice or three times a day	<i>Cardiac Tonic</i>

R Tinct Digitalis ℥viij	o 5 mil
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥ij	o 2 "
Syr Glycerophosph Co ad ℥j	to 4 o mls
One teaspoonful three times a day	<i>Mitral Regurgitation</i>

**DIGALEN** A proprietary solution said to contain in each dose of 1 mil (15 minims)  $\frac{1}{4}$  milligramme of a digitalis glucoside closely allied to digitoxin For œdema or cardiac debility

**DIGITALINUM** Under the name *Digitalin* various principles of very uncertain composition and action have been introduced into medicine, the doses varying enormously Some of these compounds appear to be almost devoid of action upon the heart, therefore, it is proposed only to describe—

**DIGITOXIN** (*Digitaline Crystallisée*) This is undoubtedly the most active and reliable of the glucosides It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but insoluble in water Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain (o 25 to o 5 milligramme) It is cumulative in action and very potent Maximum

dose in twenty-four hours should not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (1 milligramme). It may be prescribed as follows:

R. Digitonin gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.25 milligramme.
Sp. Chloroformi Mxx	1.0 mil
Glycerini ℥j	4.0 mil
Vin. Auriat. ad ℥ij	to 5.0 "

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.

## DUBOISINA

### *Duboisine*

A mydriatic alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myopodroides* (Solanaceæ). Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.25 to 1 milligramme). It is used in the same way as hyoscin, with which it appears to be identical.

**DUBOISINÆ SULPHAS** *Duboisine Sulphate*. A soluble salt. Dose and uses the same as the alkaloid.

### *Preparation*

**LAMELLÆ DUBOISINÆ** B.P.C. Each disc contains  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain duboisine sulphate.

## ELATERIUM

### *Elaterium*

A dried sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber *Ecballium Elaterium* (Cucurbitaceæ). Elaterium depends for its action upon the principle, elaterin, a violent hydragogue cathartic, and in large doses an irritant poison. It is occasionally given in ascites but owing to the risk attending its use is not often prescribed. Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.005 to 0.03 gramme).

**ELATERINUM** The active constituent of elaterium. Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.005 to 0.006 gramme).

### *Preparation*

**PULVIS ELATERINI COMPOSITUS** B.P. 1898. Elaterin 1, Milk Sugar 39. A convenient form for administering elaterin. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme).

## ERGOTA

### *Ergot*

The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fungi) originating in the ovary of common rye. Very opposite views are held

as to the value of ergot either as an ecboic or as a hæmo-static. It induces continued tonic contraction of the pregnant uterus, but has little action in non-pregnancy. Very small doses (5 to 15 drops) of the liquid extract may be given *during labour* when parturition is simply retarded by insufficient uterine action, but not if there is the slightest impediment to delivery. *After labour* it is administered to prevent hæmorrhage, when the dose may be much larger. If bleeding is severe, it is customary to employ a *freshly prepared* hypodermic injection.

As a general hæmostatic ergot is given (although by many its value is questioned) in epistaxis, menorrhagia, dysentery with bloody stools, renal and pulmonary hæmorrhage.

When ergot is employed only reliable preparations should be used. Unsound material or too high a temperature during manufacture results in preparations almost devoid of activity. Concentration must be conducted *in vacuo*, and temperature should not rise above 100° F. If *reliable* ergotin or liquid extract is not obtainable, the *freshly made* infusion should be employed (1 ounce to a pint of boiling water). Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).

#### Preparations

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ B P *Ergotin* Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in pills

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM B P 1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ B P 1 in 20 An extremely active preparation Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

INJECTIO ERGOTÆ HYPODERMICA B P Contains 33 per cent extract of ergot Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml)

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA B P 1 in 4 Should not be prescribed with iron salts Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Ext Ergotæ gr j	0.06 gramme
Ext Gossypii gr ss	0.03 "
Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr j	0.06 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0.06 "
For one pill Twice daily	<i>Emmenagogue</i>

R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥℥	2 5 mls
Acid Gallic gr x	o 6 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 30 o mls
The draught	<i>Uterine Hæmorrhage</i>
R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥℥℥	2 o mls
Liq Strychninæ ℥℥	o 2 mil
Aq Pimentæ ad ʒss	to 15 o mls
Take every three hours	<i>Retained Placenta</i>
R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥℥℥	2 oo mls
Potass Iodid gr ij	o 2 gramme
Ammon Carb gr ij	o 12 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 30 o mls
Take twice daily	<i>Uterine Fibroid</i>
R Ext Ergotæ Liq ℥℥	1 o mil
Tinct Belladon ℥v	o 3 "
Syrup Anranu ʒss	2 o mls
Inf Cascarillæ ad ʒss	to 15 o "
Take three times a day	<i>Antilactagogue</i>

## ERIODICTYON

*Yerba Santa*

Consists of the dried leaves of *Eriodictyon Californica* (Hydrophyllacæ). These are aromatic and stimulant to the mucous membrane. As a tonic expectorant the fluid extract is sometimes useful in chronic bronchitis, catarrh, &c. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).

EXTRACTUM ERIODICTYI LIQUIDUM *Extractum Yerba Santa Liquidum* 1 in 1 Dose, 10 to 30 minims (o 6 to 2 mls)

SYRUPUS ERIODICTYI *Syrupus Yerba Santa* 1 (of liquid extract) in 8, combined with aromatics Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Ext Eriodictyi Liq ℥℥℥	2 mls
Tinct Cubebæ ℥xv	1 mil
Tinct Cimicifugæ ℥℥℥	2 mls
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥℥℥	2 "
Aq Camphoræ ad ʒj	to 30 "
Take three times a day	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>

## ERYTHROL TETRANITRAS

*Erythrol Tetranitrate*

Occurs in hard crystals, insoluble in water. It explodes violently on percussion and requires to be handled with care. It should be powdered with a wooden pestle, when it may be made into pills with chocolate and cocoa butter. Like nitroglycerin it is a vaso-dilator and antispasmodic, but is less powerful and much less prompt. It may be given in angina pectoris, asthma, and dyspnoea.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.6 gramme), gradually increased to 2 grains (0.12 gramme).

*Preparations*

TABELLÆ ERYTHROL B.P.C. Tablets containing  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$  and 1 grain erythrol tetranitrate.

MANNITOL HEXANITRAS Is equally as dangerous to handle (except under special precautions) as the former. Used in the same cases, but not so powerful. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme).

## ERYTHROPHLÆI CORTEX

*Casca Bark Ordeal Bark Sassy Bark*

The bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense* (Leguminosæ). A powerful cardiac tonic and narcotic. By some it is preferred to digitalis, which it resembles in therapeutic effects. Useful in mitral disease and cardiac dropsy.

*Preparation*

TINCTURA ERYTHROPHLÆI B.P.C. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

R. Tincturæ Erythrophlœi Mv	0.30 mil
Asparagin gr j	0.06 gramme
Caffeinæ Citratis gr ij	0.12 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss	to 15.00 muls

Take in a little water three times a day

*Cardiac Dropsy*

ERYTHROPHLÆINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM Occurs as a yellowish-white powder, soluble in water or alcohol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{32}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme). Used as a local anæsthetic 0.1 to 0.2 per cent for ophthalmic practice, 50 per cent in eugenol for dental work.

## EUCALYPTUS

*Eucalyptus*

**TINCTURA EUCALYPTI** B P C 1 in 5 *Tincture of Eucalyptus Leaves* Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls) Given occasionally in bronchitis, asthma, and in malarial complaints. Practically valueless.

**OLEUM EUCALYPTI** *Eucalyptus Oil* Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml) Externally, it is slightly irritant and rubefacient and if applied to the skin on lint and covered up produces vesication. It is antiseptic and disinfectant. Internally it is antiperiodic and is inhaled for sore throat and bronchitis. When sprayed into the air of a sick room it is a deodorant. It is a popular remedy for influenza relieving migraine to some extent.

**UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI** B P *Eucalyptus Ointment* Contains 10 per cent of the oil, and may be used as an antiseptic dressing.

**EUCALYPTOL** *Cineol* Has no advantage over eucalyptus oil. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml)

**EUCALYPTI GUMMI KINO EUCALYPTI** *Eucalyptus Gum Red Gum* Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes) Occurs in reddish grains or masses. A powerful astringent and styptic. Used in diarrhoea, dysentery, relaxed throat, &c.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM KINO EUCALYPTI GUMMI LIQUIDUM** B P C 1 in 4 *Liquid Extract of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls)

**SYRUPUS KINO EUCALYPTI** B P C *Syrup of Red Gum* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls) Astringent

**TINCTURA KINO EUCALYPTI** B P C 1 in 4 *Tincture of Red Gum* Dose, 15 to 40 minims (1 to 2.4 mls) An astringent in diarrhoea

**TROCHISCUS KINO EUCALYPTI** *Red Gum Lozenge* Contains 1 grain of red gum. Useful in relaxed throat

R. Oi Eucalypti 5j

Lin Terebinth Acet 5ij

The liniment Use twice a day

30 mls

60

"Rheumatism

R Eucalyptol ℥iv	15 0 mls
Menthol ℥ij	7 5 "
Chloroform ℥ij	7 5 "

A few drops to be inhaled three times a day from an  
crystal inhaler *Influenza Cold*

R Ol Eucalypti ℥ij	0 2 ml
Mucil Acacia ℥ss	2 0 mls
Syrup ℥ss	2 0 "
Inf Lav Ursul ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Pyelitis*

R Ext Eucalypti Gummi Liq ℥ij	to 10 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥viij	to 250 "

To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

The same strength may be used as a rectal or vaginal  
injection

R Ol Eucalypti ℥ij	0 2 ml
Infct Eucalypti Fol ℥ss	2 0 mls
Ext Gummi Rub Liq ℥ss	2 0 "
Mucil Acacia ℥j	1 0 "
Dec Hordei ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take every four hours *Chronic Diarrhœa*

R Ol Eucalypti ℥v	0 3 ml
Ol Cinnam ℥v	0 3 "
Menthol gr x	0 6 "
Methyl Salicyl ℥v	0 3 "
Paraff Liq ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Used for spraying into the nostrils several times a day  
*Catarrh*

## EUONYMI CORTEX

*Euonymus Bark Wahoo*

The dried root-bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus* (Celastraceæ). In large doses it is cathartic, in small, a mild aperient and hepatic stimulant. Useful in chronic constipation. Not so irritating as podophyllin.

### Preparations

**EXTRACTUM EUONYMI** B P *Euonymin*. A brown powder. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 gramme) in pills.

**TINCTURA EUONYMI** B P C 1 in 5. Dose, 10 to 40 minims (0 6 to 2 4 mls). Increases the flow of bile. Used in chronic constipation as a hepatic stimulant.



R Eucalypti gr j	0 60 gramme
Ext Cascara gr j	0 06 "
Oleo Resin Zingib gr ½	0 02 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½	0 01 "
For one pill Take every night	

*Chronic Constipation*

R Eucalypti gr j	0 06 gramme
Iridin gr j	0 06 "
Pil Coloc et Hyosc gr ij	0 12 "
For one pill Every night	

*Hepatic Congestion*

R Tinct Eucalypti ℥ss	2 mls
Sodu Sulphatis ʒj	1 grammes
Syrup Zingiberis ʒss	2 mls
Inf Calumbi id ʒj	to 30 "
Take in a little water twice a day	

*Hepatic Stimulant*

## EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

*Synonym*

The dried plant of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Euphorbiaceæ)  
Recommended in diseases of the respiratory organs, angina  
pectoris, dyspnoea, whooping cough, &c

*Preparation*

TINCTURA EUPHORBIAE B P C 1 in 5 Dose,  
10 to 30 minims (0 6 to 2 mls)

R Tinct Euphorbiae Piluliferæ ℥ss	0 6 ml
Tinct Belladonnae ℥v	0 3 "
Spirit Ether Co ℥ss	2 0 mls
Dec Senegæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

Take in a little water every four hours

*Bronchial Asthma*

## FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM

*Purified Ox Bile*

Is a laxative cholagogue, useful in chronic constipation  
Too nauseous to be given except in pills or gelatin capsules  
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0 3 to 1 gramme)

R Fel Bovini gr iv	0 25 gramme
Pancreatin gr j	0 06 "
For one pill Take twice a day, after meals	

*Cholagogue*

R Fcl Bovini gr v	o 30 gramme
Euonymin gr j	o 06 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr ½	o 02 "
Pil Ferri gr iij	o 20 "

For one capsule Take every night

*Cholagogue and Tonic*

## FERRUM

### Iron

Many compounds of iron are employed in medicine. Most of the salts, especially the persalts, are powerful astringents and hæmostatics, they are tonic, and in large doses are constipating. All the preparations of iron are hæmatinics, increasing the hæmoglobin and the number of red corpuscles. The administration of iron causes blackening of the teeth and tongue. Headache or a sensation of fulness in the head is a sign that iron does not agree or has been pushed too far.

**TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS** B P, 1885 *Tincture of Iron Acetate* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil) Is little used

**FERRI ARSENAS** *Iron Arsenate* Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.004 to 0.016 gramme) This preparation can only be administered in such small doses as to be valueless for the iron effect. It is tonic and alterative.

**FERRI ALBUMINAS** *Iron Albuminate* A brown stable salt, soluble in water. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet or pill. A pleasant method of prescribing this for children is **LIQUOR FERRI ALBUMINATIS**, B P C. Contains 0.4 per cent of iron in a readily assimilable condition. It is free from astringency and does not discolour the teeth. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls) in milk, shortly after a meal.

**FERRI BROMIDUM** *Ferrous Bromide* Is tonic and alterative, recommended in bronchocele and uterine hæmorrhage. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pill. It is commonly prescribed as *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi*, B P C, the dose being  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mls) or the compound syrup, *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quinina et Strychnina*, B P C, in the same dose.

**FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS** B P *Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachet. Useful in anæmia.

A popular method of taking iron carbonate is **PILULA FERRI**, B P, or *Blaud's Pill*. When properly made the pills should be fairly soft and dark olive-green inside, and contain 20 per cent of ferrous carbonate. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). They are largely given in anemia commencing with one after each meal gradually increased.

In cases of amenorrhea iron carbonate may be given as **MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA** B P *Griffith's Mixture*. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) three times a day.

**FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS** *Iron and Ammonium Citrate*. Occurs in thin deep red scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). A valuable chalybeate and tonic useful in all cases where the stomach is too debilitated to assimilate a more astringent preparation.

**VINUM FERRI CITRATIS** B P. Contains 18 per cent of iron and ammonium citrate. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls).

**FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS** *Iron and Quinine Citrate*. In greenish golden scales containing 15 per cent of quinine. A favourite tonic, combining the properties of both iron and quinine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

**FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHAS** *Iron Glycerophosphate*. In scales or powder. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in cachets or dissolved in cinnamon water. Exceedingly useful in deficient nerve nutrition. See *Acidum Glycerophosphoricum*.

**FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Ferrous Hypophosphite*. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill.

**FERRI IODIDUM** *Ferrous Iodide*. Is tonic and alterative. Given in syphilis, rheumatoid arthritis, and atonic amenorrhea. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). It may be conveniently given as *Pilula Ferri Iodidi* B P 1885. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme), or as *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi* B P (which contains about 5 per cent ferrous iodide). Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

**FERRI LACTAS** *Ferrous Lactate*. In greenish crystals soluble 1 to 60 of water. Said to be very easily assimilated. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme).



**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ** B P *Easton's Syrup* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of quinine and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of strychnine. It is a powerful hæmatinic, and is a useful tonic in convalescence.

**FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS** *Ferric Pyrophosphate* A soluble salt occurring in golden scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). Readily assimilated.

**FERRI SUCCINAS** *Iron Succinate* A red-brown powder sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme), gradually increased. Given in cachet as a solvent of biliary calculi.

**FERRI SULPHAS** B P *Ferrous Sulphate* In bluish-green crystals. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme).  
**FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS** B P Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme). Is a whitish powder left after driving off most of the water of crystallisation. Both of these are astringent chalybeites useful in anæmia. The latter salt when made up into pills with syrup of glucose dissolves very slowly and is generally well tolerated provided the commencing dose is small.

**FERRI SUBSULPHAS** *Monsel's Salt* Thus, the basic sulphate is largely used in America. It is said to be better tolerated than the pharmacopœial salt. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill.

**FERRI VALERIANAS** *Iron Valerianate* A brick-red powder of strong odour and styptic taste. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill. Useful in anæmia with hysterical affections.

**FERRUM REDACTUM** B P *Reduced Iron* Should contain at least 75 per cent. of finely divided metallic iron. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in cachet or pill. Tonic and hæmatinic. The medicinal value of iron in this form is generally attributed to arsenic present as an impurity.

**FERRUM TARTARATUM** *Tartarated Iron* In deep garnet-red scales, slowly but freely soluble in water. It does not derange the digestion. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

- R Tinct Ferri Acetatis ℥viij      0 5 mil  
 Acid Acetic Dil ℥x      0 6 "  
 Tinct Calumbæ ℥xxx      2 0 mls  
 Sp Chloroformi ℥v      0 3 mil  
 Aq Dest ad ̄j      to 30 0 mls  
 Take three times a day      *Mild Tonic*
- R Liq Ferri Albuminat ʒj      4 mls  
 Vin Ferri ʒj      4 "  
 Inf Calumbæ ad ̄jss      to 15 "  
 Take three times a day, immediately after food  
*Suitable for delicate persons, Dyspeptic Debility*
- R Liq Ferri Albuminatis ʒj      4 mls  
 Take in a tablespoonful of milk four times a day  
*For Young Children*
- R Ferri Bromidi gr ij      0 200 gramme  
 Quininæ Bromidi gr ss      0 030 "  
 Strychninæ Sulph gr ʒi      0 002 "  
 For one pill    Take twice a day      *Tonic*
- R Mist Ferri Co ʒj      30 mls  
 Take twice a day for a week, and every other night a  
 5-grain pill of Aloes and Myrrh      *Amenorrhœa*
- R Ferri Carb Sacch gr x      0 60 gramme  
 Pulv Calumbæ gr ij      0 10 "  
 Pancreatin gr j      0 06 "  
 For one cachet    Take three times a day      *Anæmia*
- R Dec Aloes Co ʒiv      15 mls  
 Mist Ferri Co ʒiv      15 "  
 Take twice a day when required      *Amenorrhœa*
- R Ferri et Ammon Citratis gr viij      0 5 gramme  
 Tinct Gentianæ Co ʒss      2 0 mls  
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥v      0 3 mil  
 Aq Dest ad ̄j      to 30 0 mls  
 Take three times a day      *Mild Tonic*
- R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr v      0 30 gramme  
 Sodii Bicarb gr vv      1 00 "  
 Tinct Cardam Co ℥xxx      2 00 mls  
 Syrup Zingiberis ℥xxx      2 00 "  
 Aq Dest ad ̄j      to 30 00 "  
 Take three times a day      *Debility with Flatulence*
- R Ferri et Ammon Cit gr viij      0 5 gramme  
 Tinct Quininæ ℥xxx      2 0 mls  
 Syrup Aurantii ʒj      4 0 "  
 Inf Aurantii Co ad ̄j      to 30 0 "  
 Take three times a day      *Tonic*



℞ Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥vii 0 5 mil  
 Tinct Strophanthi ℥v 0 3 "  
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0 6 "  
 Aq Menth Pip ad ̄j to 30 0 mls  
 Take every six hours *Functional Palpitation*

℞ Liq Fern Pernitratis ℥x 0 6 mil  
 Liq Strychninæ ℥v 0 3 "  
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0 6 "  
 Aq Dest ad ̄j to 30 0 mls  
 Take three times a day *Chlorosis*

℞ Ferri Phosphatis gr ij 0 100 gramme  
 Quininæ Phosphatis gr j 0 060 "  
 Strychninæ Phosphatis gr ̄j 0 002 "  
 Acid Arseniosi gr ̄j 0 002 "  
 For one pill Take twice a day *Alterative and Tonic*

℞ Ferri Pyrophosph gr v 0 3 gramme  
 Tinct Gent Co ℥xxx 2 0 mls  
 Syrup Aurant ℥xxx 2 0 "  
 Aq Cinnam ad ̄jss to 15 0 "  
 Take three times a day *A readily assimilated Tonic*

℞ Ferri Sulphatis gr ij 0 12 gramme  
 Pil Aloes et Myrrh gr ij 0 12 "  
 Ol Rutæ ℥½ 0 016 mil  
 For one pill Take twice a day *Amenorrhœa*

℞ Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc gr j 0 06 gramme  
 Ext Aloes gr j 0 06 "  
 P Saponis gr ij 0 12 "  
 Ol Anthemidis ℥½ 0 02 mil  
 For one pill Take three times a day *Amenorrhœa*

℞ Ferri Sulph Exsicc gr ij 0 100 gramme  
 Strychninæ Sulph gr ̄j 0 001 "  
 Acid Arseniosi gr ̄j 0 001 "  
 Syrup Simp q s a sufficiency  
 For one pill Take twice a day for two weeks, after-  
 wards to be reduced to once a day *Anæmia*

℞ Ferri Valerianatis gr j 0 06 gramme  
 Zinci Valerianatis gr j 0 06 "  
 Quininæ Valerianatis gr j 0 06 "  
 One pill three times a day *Chlorosis with Hysteria*



## FILIX-MAS

*Male Fern*

The dried rhizome of *Dryopteris Filix-mas* (Filicinæ).  
Dose, 60 to 180 grains (4 to 12 grammes)

*Preparation*

EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM B P Dose, 45 to 90 minims (3 to 6 mls) taken fasting, and followed after six hours by an aperient. It is anthelmintic, and is chiefly used to destroy tapeworm, for which purpose it is almost a specific. In cases where it fails pelletierine should be tried.

R Extract Filicis Liq	℥iss	6 mls
Mucil Acacæ	℥iss	6 "
Aq Cinnamomi ad	℥iss	to 50 "

The draught to be taken in the morning before food, and followed in the afternoon by a tablespoonful of castor oil or a tablespoonful of Epsom salt in half a tumbler of warm water.

*For an adult*

*Tapeworm*

## FÆNICULI FRUCTUS

*Fennel Fruit*

The dried ripe fruit of *Fœniculum Vulgare* (Umbelliferae). It is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. The volatile oil is a useful corrective in aperients to prevent griping. Fennel water is given in the flatulent disorders of childhood and as a vehicle for less agreeable remedies.

*Preparations*

OLEUM FÆNICULI Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mls)

AQUA FÆNICULI B P 1 in 10 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) For infants a teaspoonful of fennel water is sufficient.

## FÆNUGRÆCI SEMINA

*Fœnugreek Seeds*

Fœnugreek seeds have been used since remote times, and recently have been suggested in place of cod-liver oil in lymphatism, scrofula, rickets, as well as in gout and

diabetes, when it may be combined with insulin. When properly prepared it is readily taken by children.

Fœnugreek is rich in phosphates, lecithin and nucleo-albumin. It contains iron in an organic form. It also contains various alkaloidal bodies, which, like the alkaloids in cod-liver oil, stimulate the appetite and promote assimilation.

It should be given in the very finest powder, one or two teaspoonfuls at a time, in milk, porridge etc.

## FORMALDEHYDUM

*Formic Aldehyde Formahn Formol*

Formaldehyde is an aqueous solution containing about 40 per cent of formic aldehyde. It is a powerful germicide and disinfectant. It is not suitable for the treatment of wounds, but being non-corrosive it finds many uses, when suitably diluted, for sterilising surgical instruments and the hands of operators, and for disinfecting sick rooms. It is also used for hardening microscopic objects and preserving anatomical specimens.

It may be employed in the strengths mentioned for the following purposes:

1 part in 10 of water for disinfecting bed linen and sterilising surgical instruments.

1 part in 100 for bathing sweaty feet.

1 part in 5 of glycerin for painting the throat in parasitic diseases. *It should not be applied freely.*

For disinfecting *untenanted* sick rooms, about a quarter of a pint of the 40 per cent solution should be evaporated for each 1000 cubic feet. Windows and doors and chimney should be closed as tightly as possible. After twenty-four hours the room may be opened. If it is desired to get rid of the irritating gas very quickly, a plateful of solution of ammonia may be placed on the floor. It is not destructive to carpets or fabrics.

Formaldehyde has been recommended in catarrh and influenza, 15 drops being added to half a pint of water at 130° F and slowly inhaled three or four times a day.

### Preparations

**LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI SAPONATUS B P**

Solution of formaldehyde with soap. A soapy solution of formaldehyde for use as a disinfectant. A similar article was introduced under the name Lysoform. Highly anti-

septic and relatively non-poisonous. Used in solutions  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent.

**PARAFORMALDEHYDUM** *Paraformic Aldehyde, Trioxymethylene*. Known as *Paraform*. A polymer of formaldehyde. Occurs as a white powder or in small crystals. Heated in a suitable apparatus, it yields formaldehyde vapour and is an efficient disinfectant. For convenience paraform is usually supplied in compressed tablets, one or more being vapourised at a time.

**AMYLOFORM** Said to be a compound of formaldehyde and starch. An insoluble white powder, recommended as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

**GLUTOL** Said to be a compound of formaldehyde and gelatin. A whitish, insoluble powder, recommended as a dressing for burns, suppurating ulcers, &c.

## FUCUS

### *Bladder Wrack*

*Fucus Vesiculosus* (Fucaceæ) is a common British seaweed.

Preparations of bladder wrack have long been used in the treatment of goitic obesity, and menstrual derangement, but any virtues they possess are probably due to traces of iodine compounds.

### *Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM FUCI** B.P.C. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pills.

**EXTRACTUM FUCI LIQUIDUM** B.P.C. 1 in 1. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls). Chiefly used to cure obesity.

R Ext Fuci Vesiculosi Liq 5j	4.0 mls
Sodii Iodidi gr ij	0.2 gramme
Liq Thyroidi Mv	0.3 ml
Aq Chloroformi ad ʒss	to 15.0 mls

Take in a little water three times a day *Obesity*

## GALBANUM

### *Galbanum*

A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua* (Umbelliferae). It is stimulant, expectorant, carminative, and antispasmodic. Externally it is stimulant, and may be used

in plasters instead of ammoniacum Internally it is generally prescribed with asafetida and myrrh Dose 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

#### Preparation

PILULA GALBANI COMPOSITA. B P, 1898 Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

R Pil Galbani Co	gr iv	0.250 gramme
Oleo-Resin Zingib	gr ½	0.008 "
Pepsini	gr ss	0.030 "

For one pill Take three times a day

*Indigestion and Flatulence.*

## GALLA

### Galls

Excrescences on the oak, *Quercus infectoria* (Cupuliferæ) caused by a species of *cynips* Galls are astringent and hæmostatic, but are not so much used as formerly, preference being shown for the definite principles tannic and gallic acids, of which they contain over 75 per cent Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes)

#### Preparations

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ B P 1 in 5 Useful in hæmorrhoids

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO B P Gall ointment containing 7.5 per cent opium Useful in hæmorrhoids

R Cocainæ	gr v	0.3 gramme
Morphinæ	gr v	0.3 "
Acid Oleic	℥j	4.0 grammes
D D A Ung Gallæ	℥x	40.0 "
The ointment		<i>Hæmorrhoids</i>
Does not discolour the linen like Ung Gallæ c Opio		

MYROBALANUM *Myrobalans* The dried immature fruits of *Terminalia Chebula* (Combretaceæ) Official in India and the East as a substitute for galls, the principal constituent of the drug being tannin Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes) Myrobalans ointment and myrobalans and opium ointment take the place of the corresponding gall preparation

## GELANTHUM

Introduced by Unna as a water-soluble skin varnish Spread in a thin layer on the skin, it leaves when dry a

smooth but extremely thin film. It takes up most of the drugs intended for skin treatment, but is too watery and leaves too poor a covering to be of much practical value.

VERNISOL is somewhat similar to gelanthum, but is superior as a water-soluble skin varnish. It appears to be a compound of vegetable gum with gelatin, and as sent out is a tenacious jelly which, when evenly distributed on the skin, dries in a few moments leaving a transparent flexible coating.

For the exhibition of remedial agents in whichunction is not desired the Vernisol compounds appear to be a cleanly and economical method of application. Vernisol is miscible with aqueous and spirituous liquids, fats, ichthamol, carbolic acid, the fixed and volatile oils, and most medicaments. The film is easily removed with a little warm water.

The directions for application are to smear a small quantity *thinly* over the affected part and allow it to dry. The result should be a thin, flexible, and perfectly smooth film which does not crack or peel. It is not suitable for the axillæ or other parts where there is much perspiration.

Mercury	5 0 parts
Phenol	2 5 "
Mercure Chloride	1 0 part
Zinc Oxide	5 0 parts
Vernisol	86 5 "

This corresponds with Unna's No 88 Plaster

Sulphur	5 0 parts
Camphor	2 5 "
Bals Peru	2 5 "
Vernisol	90 0 "

*Acne*

Ichthamol	5 parts
Sulphur	5 "
Vernisol	90 "

*Chronic Psoriasis and Eczema*

Ichthamol	5 parts
Zinc Oxide	5 "
Vernisol	90 "

*Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis*

Zinc Oxide	10 parts
Vernisol	90 "

*Affords great relief in Shingles*

Resorcin	3 parts
Vernisol	97 "
Boric Acid	5 parts
Vernisol	95 "
Ammoniated Mercury	5 parts
Vernisol	95 "

## GELATINUM

*Gelatin*

**GLYCO-GELATIN** A combination of gelatin, glycerin, and water. Is a favourite basis for pastilles, pessaries, and suppositories. With the addition of zinc oxide it constitutes **ZINC GELATIN "UNNA"** this may be combined with almost any medicament, and the various preparations have been found of considerable value in the treatment of skin diseases. The compounds in most general use are

## Zinc Gelatin (plain)

"	"	with Sulphur 5 per cent
"	"	" Ammoniated Mercury 5 per cent
"	"	" Ichthamol 1, 2, 3, or 5 per cent

It is usually dispensed in little cubes, and the patient should be directed to place them in a pot surrounded by boiling water. As soon as the mixture is liquid it should be spread thinly on the affected part with a camel-hair brush and immediately covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool. The application is cleanly, and is readily peeled off when required.

*See also Vernisol*

## GELSEMI RADIX

*Gelsemium Root*

The dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium nitidum* (Loganiaceæ). Gelsemium is a muscle-paralyser; it has been used for toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, it is sometimes prescribed in cases of tumultuous action of the heart due to temporary nervous excitement. The alkaloid gelsemine is a virulent poison.

**Antidotes** Emetics, atropine, strophanthin, artificial respiration.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM GELSEMI ALCOHOLICUM** B.P., 1885  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme).

**TINCTURA GELSEMI** B.P. 1 i to 10 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil) Useful in treatment of neuritis.

R Tinctura Gelsemi ℥ss 0.5 mil  
Solutio Bromidi gr ss 100 grains  
Syr Ferri Phosph 7 20 mil  
Inf Gent Cold 7 to 150 "

Take every four hours. *Neuritis*

**GELSEMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** Dose, 2 to 1/2 grain (0.001 to 0.005 gramme)

R Gelsemin Hydrochloridi gr 1/2 1.5 mil  
Solutio Ethyl Alcohol 100 grains

For a cathartic take 1/2 grain and repeat in thirty minutes if necessary in intervals of 1/2 hour until effect before taking anything else. *For Neuritis*

## GENTIANÆ RADIX

*Gentian Root*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Gentiana lutea* (containing Gentian) is a pleasant bitter and gastric stimulant. It excites appetite and operates mildly as a tonic.

*Preparation*

**EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ** B.P. A aqueous extract  
Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme) 1 pill

**INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM** B.P. Gentian Root 1 Bitter Orange Peel 1 Lemon Peel 2, Water to 50. A useful aromatic bitter mixture. Dose, 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils)

**TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA** B.P. 1 in 10 with orange peel and cardamom seeds. Dose, 1/2 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils). An aromatic bitter useful during convalescence.

R Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥ss 0.1 mil  
Syrup Auranti 7ss 20 mils  
Inf Gentianæ Cold 7 to 300 "

Take three times a day. *Tonic*

R Sodii Bicarb gr ss 1 gramme  
Tinct Cardam Co ℥ss 2 mils

Mist Gentianæ Cold 7ss to 15 "

Take three times a day. *For Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Gentianæ Co ʒss	2 0 mls
Sp Ammon Aromat ℥℥	1 2 „
Tinct Chlorof Co ℥℥	1 0 ml
Aq Carui ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Stomachic and Tonic</i>
R Aloin gr ss	0 03 gramme
Quinnæ Sulph gr ss	0 03 „
Ext Gentianæ gr ij	0 20 „
For one pill Twice a day	<i>Laxative and Tonic</i>

## GLUCOSE

Pure glucose is used for artificial feeding, especially in the insulin treatment of diabetes mellitus, and before severe operations to prevent shock. It maintains strength and relieves thirst. About one pint of a 5 per cent solution in distilled water (this strength is isotonic with the blood) is injected beneath the skin of the arm near the axilla. Reservoir, tube, needle, and solution must be sterilised. May also be given by the rectum. This form of feeding specially useful in cases of gastric ulcer.

To prepare the isotonic solution, dissolve 50 grammes of pure anhydrous glucose in about 1000 mls of distilled water, boil gently in a flask for about ten minutes, cool, and adjust the volume to 1000 mls by the addition of sterilised distilled water.

To make an isotonic saccharo-saline solution, mix equal volumes of sterilised isotonic glucose solution and sterilised normal saline solution, containing 9.1 grammes sodium chloride per 1000 mls.

## GLUCIDUM

*Saccharin Glucosimide Gluside*

A sweet compound derivable from toluene. It is antiseptic, but it finds its chief use as a substitute for sugar in cases of diabetes, obesity, &c. If used for long periods it sometimes causes indigestion, and the sweet taste becomes persistent.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grams (0.03 to 0.12 gramme)

Solubility 1 in 400 cold water, more readily in hot water and alcohol. Freely soluble in dilute alkalies and alkaline carbonates.

SOLUBLE SACCHARIN is used in the manufacture of compressed tablets, and is advertised under all sorts of



fancy names Half a grain is equivalent in sweetening power to a good-sized lump of sugar

*Preparation*

ELIXIR GLUSIDI B P C 1 in 20 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (o 3 to 1 2 mls) A sweetening agent

## GLYCERINUM

*Glycerin Glycerol*

*Externally* glycerin is emollient when diluted with water, and is employed in many forms of skin applications. As glyco gelatin suppositories weighing 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes) or as an enema it is useful in simple constipation. *Internally* it enters into the composition of throat pastilles and is used as a solvent for many substances, as carbolic acid alum borax, &c. These glycerin compounds are considered under the respective drugs. Glycerin may be employed as a sweetening agent in diabetes in place of sugar. It is an especially useful adjuvant in iron mixtures, neutralising to a considerable extent the constipating effect without prejudicing the tonic properties.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls), as an enema, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (7 5 to 15 mls)

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI B P A glycono-gelatin mass containing 70 per cent glycerin Useful in constipation

R Glycerini ʒj	30 0 mls
Acid Borici gr ʒ	0 6 gramme
Aq Rosæ ʒij	60 0 mls
The lotion	<i>For Chapped Hands</i>
R Glycerini ʒij	8 0 mls
Acid Salicilic gr ʒ	0 3 gramme
Ovi Vitelli ʒiv	15 0 grammes
Ing Lanæ Co ʒj	30 0 "
Ol Neroli gtt ij	0 1 mil
The application	<i>For Chapped Hands and Fissures</i>

## GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX

*Liquorice Root*

The peeled root and subterranean stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and slightly laxative, and is useful to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies. It is of service in catarrhal affections and in

irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary and urinary tract

*Preparations*

**ELIXIR ADJUVANS B P C** Liquid Extract of Liquorice 1, Aromatic Elixir 7 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) Useful for disguising the taste of nauseous drugs

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ B P** An aqueous extract Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM B P** Incompatible with acids Dose, 1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils) May be used to disguise the taste of quinine sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate ammonium chloride, cascara sagrada, or senna It should always be prescribed with sufficient ammonium carbonate or sal volatile to keep the mixture faintly alkaline

**MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA B P C** *Brown Mixture* Contains extract of liquorice, compound tincture of camphor, antimonial wine and spirit of nitrous ether Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) Useful for promoting expectoration in bronchitis and laryngitis

**PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS B P** Contains senna, liquorice root, sulphur, fennel fruit and sugar Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)

**GLYCYRRHIZINUM AMMONIATUM.** *Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin* In scales of a brownish-red colour, soluble in water and possessing a very sweet taste It is expectorant and demulcent Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) As a flavouring agent 1 grain (0.06 gramme) is quite sufficient for one dose It should not be prescribed with acid mixtures

## GOSSYPHII RADICIS CORTEX

### *Cotton-root Bark*

The dried root bark of *Gossypium herbaceum* (Malvaceæ) It is said to be emmenagogue and to induce uterine constriction with as much certainty as ergot Of service in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa

*Preparations.*

**DECOCTUM GOSSYPHII RADICIS CORTICIS B P** 1 in 5 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

**EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII** Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pills

**EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTICIS LIQUIDUM B P** 1 in 1 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**TINCTURA GOSSYPII B P C** 1 in 1 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Extract Gossypii gr ij	0.12 gramme
Alcohol Mij	0.20 ml

For one capsule Take twice a day

*Dysmenorrhœa*

R Extract Gossypii Liq Mij	1.0 ml
Tinct Cimicifugæ Mij	1.0 "
Spirit Chloroformi Mij	0.6 "
Inf Aderrina ad 3ss	to 15.0 mls

Take three times a day

*Dysmenorrhœa*

## GRANATI CORTEX

*Pomegranate Bark*

The dried bark of the stem and root of *Punica Granatum* (Lythraceæ) It is astringent, chiefly used to expel tapeworm

### Preparations

**DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS B P, 1898** 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 50 mls), followed in a few hours by a brisk purge

**PELLETIERINA Pelletierine** An alkaloid obtained from pomegranate bark. Of its salts, the *sulphate* and *bromide* are liquids, and are rarely used, but the *tannate* is an amorphous powder, and is considered a reliable anthelmintic for tapeworm. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme), followed in three hours by a dose of castor oil

## GRINDELIA

*Gum Plant*

The dried herb of *Grindelia Camporum* (Compositæ) *Grindelia* is a cardiac sedative, but is chiefly employed as an antispasmodic and expectorant. Of service in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough. It may also be smoked in a cigarette with or without stramonium

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM GRINDELIAE** Dose, 2 to 3 grains (0.12 to 0.2 gramme)

**EXTRACTUM GRINDELIAE LIQUIDUM** B P 1 in 1  
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mls)

R Extract Grindelæ Liq	℥℥v	1.0 ml
Tinct Belladonnæ	℥x	0.6 "
Sodii Bromid	gr xv	1.0 gramme
Mucil Acaciæ	℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq Chlorof	ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

The draught *Spasmodic Asthma*

R Extract Grindelæ Liq	℥x	0.6 ml
Tinct Camph Co	℥ss	2.0 mls
Tr Lobeliæ	℥λ	0.6 ml
Spirit Chlorof	℥xv	1.0 ml
Mist Ammoniaci	ad ℥j	to 30.0 mls

Take twice a day *Bronchial Asthma*

**GUAIACI RESINA***Guaiacum Resin*

The resin obtained from the stem of *Guaiacum officinale* or of *Guaiacum sanctum* (Zygophyllaceæ). It is a mild purgative, useful in chronic constipation, and is considered to be alterative and antirheumatic. The lozenges are of service in syphilitic sore throat. Combined with a small dose of sulphur, guaiacum is valuable in warding off attacks of gout. In dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa it is often given with excellent results. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in mixture or cachet.

*Preparations*

**CONFECTIO GUAIACI COMPOSITA** B P C *Chelsea Pensioner*. Contains guaiacum resin, rhubarb, cream of tartar, nutmeg, sulphur, and honey. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes). An old remedy for gout and rheumatism.

**MISTURA GUAIACI** B P. A suspension of guaiacum resin (2.5 per cent). Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls).

**TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA** B P 1 in 5 with oil of nutmeg, oil of lemon and solution of ammonia. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). Useful in rheumatism.

**TROCHISCUS GUAIACI RESINÆ** B P Each lozenge contains 3 grains of guaiacum resin Useful in tonsillitis and pharyngitis

R Apol Cryst gr ij o 12 gramme  
Pulv Guaiaci gr xv 1 00 "

For one cachet Take just before the expected period  
*Dysmenorrhœa*

R Troch Sulph et Guaiaci Co  
Two lozenges to be taken every night

*To ward off Gout*

R Pulv Guaiaci gr xij o 8 gramme  
Ext Petroselin Liq ℥ss 1 00 mil  
Spirit Chlorof ℥ss o 6 "  
Mist Amygdalæ ad 3j to 30 0 mls

Take twice a day when required *Amenorrhœa*

R Tinct Guaiaci Ammon ℥ss 2 0 mls  
Tinct Cinchonæ 3j 4 0 "  
Mucil Acaciæ 3j 4 0 "  
Lithi Citratis gr v o 3 gramme  
Aq Chlorof ad 3j to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day *Gout*

R Pulv Guaiaci gr viij o 50 gramme  
Pulv Ext Cascariæ gr ss o 03 "

For one cachet Take every night *Mild Laxative*

## GUARANA

### *Guarana*

A dried paste made from the seeds of *Paulinia Cupana* (Sipindaceæ) It is slightly astringent, and contains from 2.5 to 5 per cent of caffeine It is a nervous tonic, and may be used for most purposes for which caffeine is suitable Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes)

### *Preparations*

**ELIXIR GUARANÆ** B P C 4 in 5 of the tincture  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls) Useful in sick headache

**TINCTURA GUARANÆ** B P C 1 in 4 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Phenacetin gr v o 3 gramme  
Pulv Guarane gr xss 2 0 grammes

For one powder Take at once and repeat in 15 hours  
if necessary *Sick Headache*

R	inet Guarantæ 3j	1 0 mls
	Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij	0 2 ml
	Sodu Bicarb gr ʒ	1 2 grammes
	Aq Dest ad 3j	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing  
*Bilious Headache*

## GUTTA PERCHA

*Gutta Percha*

A solution of gutta percha in chloroform—LIQUOR GUTTA PERCHA is useful as a protective covering for small cuts and abrasions. As the film left on evaporation is unaffected by water, it forms an excellent method of applying, and localising the effects of, certain remedies to the skin, thus

## PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI

Chrysarobin	1 part
Liquor Gutta Percha	9 parts

## HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM

*Logwood*

The heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* (Leguminosæ). A mild astringent, given in diarrhœa, dysentery, and some forms of hæmorrhage

*Preparations*

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI B P 1 in 20 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls.).

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls.)

R	Cretæ Præp gr xv	1 00 gramme
	Pulv Tragacanth gr ij	0 12 "
	Syrup Simp 3ss	2 00 mls
	Tinct Warburgi 3ss	2 00 "
	Dec Hæmatoxyl ad 3j	to 30 00 "

Take three times a day *Diarrhœa*

R	Ext Hæmatoxyl Liq 3ss	2 0 mls
	Tinct Opi Mv	0 3 ml
	Aq Caryoph ad 3j	to 30 0 mls

Take every four hours *Chronic Diarrhœa*

SAPPAN *Sappen* The heart-wood of *Cassalpinia sappan* (Leguminosæ) Sappen contains astringent

principles analogous to logwood, and its preparations are employed for similar purposes throughout India

Dose of Decoctum Sappan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils)

## HAEMOGLOBINUM

### *Hæmoglobin*

The principal constituent of red blood-corpuscles. In brownish powder or scales soluble in water, containing iron in a readily assimilable form. Administered as a hæmatin in secondary anæmia chlorosis, &c

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in mixture or cachet. It is supposed to be absorbed and transformed into blood colouring matter

R Hæmoglobin gr	v	0.30 gramme
Liq Sodii Arsenatis ℥j		0.06 mil
Syrup Glycerophosph Co	℥j	4.00 mils
Aq Chlorof ad	℥j	to 30.00

Take three times a day *Anæmia*

HÆMOL is said to be hæmoglobin reduced by zinc. Dose as a hæmatin, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in cachet, before meals

HÆMOGALLOL is said to be hæmoglobin reduced by pyrogallol. Dose as a hæmatin, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in cachet, before meals

## HAMAMELIS

### *Hamamelis* *Witch-hazel*

The dried bark and dried and fresh leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* (Hamamelidaceæ). Hamamelis is rich in tannic acid, and is a powerful astringent, in repute as a hæmostatic and for checking mucous discharges

### *Preparations*

EXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS B.P.C. An alcoholic extract of the bark. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme) in pills

EXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS LIQUIDUM B.P. 1 in 1 of the dried leaf. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil). A powerful astringent for internal or external use

HAMAMELIN. An alcoholic extract of leaf or bark dried and powdered. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme)

**LIQUOR HAMAMELIDIS** B P *Distilled Extract of Witch-hazel* This, the official preparation, is obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and young tops with weak spirit. It contains a minute trace of volatile oil, and is of little use as a remedial agent. Dose, 1 to 3 fluid drachms (4 to 12 mls)

Most of the advertised preparations of *witch-hazel*, which this is intended to imitate, are manufactured in a similar manner, but generally contain acetanilide in solution, and to this substance most of the virtues attributed to *witch-hazel distillate* are probably due.

**TINCTURA HAMAMELIDIS** B P 1 in 10 of the bark. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). A dilution 10 to 20 times useful for hæmorrhoids and to check bleeding.

**UNGUENTUM HAMAMELIDIS** B P 1 of liquid extract in 10. Largely used for piles.

R Ext Hamamelidis Liq ʒi	4 mls	
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60	"
To be injected into the bladder		Hæmorrhage
R Tincturæ Hamamelidis ʒi	4 mls	
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 60	"
The lotion		For Bruises and Abrasions
R Ext Hamamelidis gr v	o 3	gramme
Ol Theobromatis gr x	o 6	"
For one suppository		Piles
R Ext Hamamelidis Liq ʒi	8 o	mls
Cocain Hydrochlor gr x	o 6	gramme
D D A Ung Lanæ Co ʒi	30 o	grammes
The ointment		Piles

## HEMIDESMI RADIX

*Hemidesmus Root Indian Sarsaparilla*

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Asclepiadaceæ). Used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Reputed to be alterative and tonic, but there is little evidence of its value.

### Preparations

**DECOCTUM HEMIDESMI** B P C 1 in 10 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

**SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI** B P, 1898 About 1 in 10 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)



## HEXAMINÆ

*Hexamine Hexamethylenetetramine Urotropine*  
*Imuiform Formu Formamine*

Occurs in colourless crystals having an alkaline reaction, soluble in water. A valuable diuretic, uric acid solvent and genito-urinary antiseptic. It is given in cystitis due to staphylococci or streptococci, pyelitis, phosphaturia and whenever the urine is decomposing, for nocturnal enuresis of children when due to *B. coli*, and is especially useful to destroy the large number of typhoid bacilli present in the urine after the second week of the disease. Has been used in gout and rheumatism. Hexamine only acts as a genito-urinary antiseptic when the urine is acid. If alkaline or neutral no decomposition takes place consequently formaldehyde is not liberated. In such cases sodium acid phosphate must be administered before the hexamine.

It should be remembered that citrates and tartrates render the urine alkaline, and are therefore antagonistic to hexamine.

In cases of cystitis due to *B. coli* the urine being intensely acid is favourable to growth, but if copious doses of potassium citrate are given the urine becomes alkaline, and unfavourable to their growth.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in a wineglassful of water, or in cachets.

℞ Hexamine gr. ʒ	0.6 gramme
Syrup Aurantii ʒss	2.0 mls
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30.0 "

Take every four hours Cystitis

**HEXAMINÆ CAMPHORAS** Known as *Amphotropin*. A white crystalline powder soluble in water 1 in 10, also in alcohol. A urinary antiseptic useful in cystitis, bacteriuria and nephritis. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

**BROMALIN** *Hexamethylenetetramine Brom-ethylate*. A white powder, soluble in water, suggested substitute for the alkaline bromides as a nerve sedative. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

**FORMAMOL** *Formamine-methylene Citrate Hexamethylenetetramine anhydrous-methylene Citrate*. A white crystalline powder with slightly acid taste. Soluble in water 1 in 5. May be given for the same purposes as Hexamine. Dose, 7 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme).

**HETRALINE** Closely allied to hexamine Dosage and therapeutic effects practically the same

**TANNOPINE** A fawn-coloured, insoluble, and almost tasteless powder said to be produced by the combination of tannic acid and hexamine Introduced as an intestinal astringent and antiseptic Dose, 4 to 15 grains (0.25 to 1 gramme), according to age

**CITARIN** Stated to be *Anhydromethylene Sodium Citrate* A white salt, freely soluble in water, said to form a soluble compound with uric acid in the system, and hence has been put forward as a remedy in gouty affections Dose, 30 grains (2 grammes) in water three times a day

**HELMITOL** Said to be *Anhydromethylene Citrate of Hexamethylenetetramine* In colourless crystals, freely soluble in water Put forward as a urinary antiseptic and disinfectant Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme) in water three times a day Soluble 1 in 7 of water

## HYDRARGYRUM

*Mercury Quicksilver*

### *Preparations*

**HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETÂ** B P 1 in 3 of mercury *Grey Powder* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

**EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI** B P Contains about 33 per cent of mercury Useful in chronic synovitis, or enlarged joints and glandular swellings

**INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI** *Staff-Surgeon Adams' Formula*

Mercury	20 by weight
Anhydrous Lanolin	30 "
Chlorbutol	2 "
Liquid Paraffin	to produce 100 fluid

Dose, 5 minims = 1 grain of mercury once a week

**INJECTIO MERCURIALIS** B P C Contains 10 per cent of mercury Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml). Injected intramuscularly in the gluteal region for syphilis

**LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI** B P Ointment of Mercury 5, Solution of Ammonia 4, Camphor Liniment 8 Spread over lint it may be employed in chronic peritonitis with good effect



R Pil Hydrargyri  
 Pil Rhei Co  
 Pil Colocanth Co  
 Ext Hyosciami 3̄ gr ʒ of each 0.06 gramme  
 For one pill Take at bedtime once or twice a week  
*Liver Pill*

R Pil Hydrargyri gr ʒ 0.06 gramme  
 Podophyllini gr ʒ 0.01 "  
 Ext Nucif Vom gr ʒ 0.02 "  
 Ext Coloc Co gr ʒ 0.12 "  
 Oleo-Resin Zingib gr ʒ 0.02 "  
 For one pill Take at bedtime occasionally  
*Cholagogue Cathartic*

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI** B.P. *Mercury Ointment, Blue Ointment* Contains 30 per cent mercury. Chiefly used for mercurialunction in syphilis. Diluted with two parts of lard destroys *Pediculus pubis*.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM LANOLINO** is more rapidly absorbed. A piece the size of a filbert should be rubbed into the palm of the hand or sole of the foot at night.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM** B.P. *Scott's Dressing* Contains about 12 per cent mercury. Is applied to chronic inflammation of the joints and enlarged glands, chronic synovitis, syphilitic nodes, &c. It is best smeared thinly over the affected areas and covered with lint.

**HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM** *Ammoniated Mercury, White Precipitate* An insoluble white powder. Chiefly used as the ointment.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI** B.P. 1 in 20. Useful for destroying pediculi, also for various skin diseases.

**HYDRARGYRI BENZOAS** *Mercuric Benzoate* Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme) in pill, or injected hypodermically, in syphilis.

R Thymol gr xx 1.2 gramme  
 Alcohol Absolut ℥xxx 2.0 mls  
 Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒj 30.0 grammes  
 To be rubbed in twice a day *Lichen Planus.*

R Zinci Oxidi ʒj	4 grammes
Ichthamol ʒss	2 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒiv	15 "
Ung Lanæ Co ʒiv	15 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Ung Chrysarobini ʒj	4 grammes
Ung Acid Salicylici ʒj	4 "
Ung Hydrarg Ammon ʒj	30 "

The ointment *Eczema*

R Ol Sassafras ʒj	4 grammes
Sapo Mollis ʒj	4 "
Ung Hydrarg Mite ʒj	30 "

The ointment *For destroying Pediculi*

**HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM** *Mercuric Cyanide* An active germicide and antisyphilitic. Occurs in colourless crystals soluble in water. It is very poisonous. Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0.003 to 0.008 gramme) in pill, or injected deeply into gluteal muscle, in syphilis. Combined with zinc cyanide and coloured with an aniline dye it constitutes *Lister's Antiseptic* a powerful and non-irritating germicide. This is used in lotions varying from 1 in 5000 to 1 in 1000. Mercury zinc cyanide gauze and wool are valuable dressings for wounds. When required they may be damped with 5 per cent carbolic lotion.

R Hydrarg et Zinci Cyan gr v	0.3 gramme
Ung Lanæ Co ʒj	30.0 grammes

The ointment *For Syphilitic Sores*

R Hydrarg et Zinci Cyanidi gr j	0.06 gramme
Aq Rose ad ʒv	to 500.00 mls

The gargle To be used three or four times a day. It must not be swallowed *Syphilitic Sore Throat*

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM** *Mercuric Iodide*, *Mercury Buiodide*. A powerful antiseptic, and in large doses an irritant poison. Is given in cases of old syphilis. Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme) in pill. Dilute solutions are frequently employed in surgical operations, in place of mercuric chloride. Said to be quite as effective, while less irritating. Cannot be used for surgical instruments.

Gauze and absorbent cotton containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of mercuric iodide are used as surgical dressings. Superfatted soap containing 1 per cent sometimes useful in eczema, acne, &c.

Strengths in use—solutions should be coloured

I in 3500 (20 grains in a gallon) for cleansing the hands before operations

I in 7000 (10 grains in a gallon) for washing infected wounds

I in 10,000 (7 grains in a gallon) for irrigating mucous surfaces

I in 500 is used for destroying pediculi, must be thoroughly washed off in an hour's time

**Solubility** Practically insoluble in water and alcohol by itself, but dissolves readily if mixed with double its weight of potassium iodide Soluble in castor oil

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach pump, reduced iron or finely-sifted iron filings

R Hydrarg Iodid Rub	gr $\frac{1}{16}$	0 004 gramme
Pulv Piperis Nig	gr j	0 060 "
D D A Pulv Opii	gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0 004 "

For one pill Take twice a day *Old Syphilis*

R Hydrarg Iodid Rub	gr v	0 3 gramme
Adipis Benzoat	℥j	30 0 grammes

**The ointment** This is one-fourth the strength of the B P preparation, which is rather strong for general skin application

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE** *Mercurous Iodide, Green or Yellow Mercury Iodide* If prepared with slight excess of mercury and preserved from the light, this salt is perfectly stable, and is frequently prescribed in cases of syphilis It should be given as early as possible and continued for some time after all apparent traces of the disease have disappeared Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 1 grain (0 008 to 0 06 gramme) in pill

**Incompatibles** Potassium iodide and other soluble iodides, the red iodide being formed

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS**, B P, is a powerful caustic, generally diluted two or three times with water before use For warts, venereal ulcers, and morbid growths it may be applied on a little pad of cotton-wool or with a glass rod

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS** B P *Citrine Ointment* Too strong for most purposes, generally being diluted with soft paraffin—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum* It is used in eczema, in psoriasis, and in parasitic

skin diseases generally, but must not be applied too freely, or salivation results.

**HYDRARGYRI OLEAS** *Mercuric Oleate* Made into ointment with lard or paraffin 10 to 20 per cent, it is a parasiticide, and is useful in some forms of eczema, syphilitic papular lesions, sycosis, and for destroying pediculi.

R Ol Sassafras ʒj	4 grammes
Lng Hydrarg Oleatis ʒj	30
The ointment	For Pediculi

R Eucalyptol ʒss	2 00 mls
Pilocarpinae gr ij	0 12 gramme
Lng Hydrarg Oleatis ʒj	30 00 grammes
The ointment	A little to be rubbed in twice a day.

*Alopecia Circumscripta*

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM** *Yellow Mercuric Oxide* The pharmacopœial ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi*—is used for dressing venereal sores and as an application for enlarged cervical glands, eczema, &c. It is an excellent remedy for inflamed eyelids. When the ointment is prescribed for the eyes it should be made with moist oxide, the proportion of water being calculated and allowed for. By this means an ointment quite free from grit is obtained.

#### Preparations

**LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA** B.P. *Yellow Wash* is used as an application for venereal sores.

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr ix	0 25 gramme
Paraffini Mollis ʒj	30 00 grammes
The ointment	Inflammation of the Eyelids

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr ij	0 12 gramme
Paraffini Liq ʒij	8 00 mls
Paraffini Mollis ad ʒj	to 30 00 grammes
To be applied to the nasal chambers	Rhinitis

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM** *Red Mercuric Oxide, Red Precipitate* The ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*—is used as a parasiticide and forunction over syphilitic nodes, enlarged glands, and goitre, and is of service in obstinate acne, whitlow &c. It is not suitable for ophthalmic use, being too gritty.

R Ung Hydrargyri Ammoniat	℥j	4 grammes
Ung Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub	℥ij	8 "
Ung Lanæ Co ad	℥j	to 30 "
The ointment		<i>Chronic Eczema</i>

**HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM** *Mercuric Chloride*, *Corrosive Sublimate* Mercuric chloride is of the greatest value in antiseptic surgery. Solutions 1 in 1000 kill anthrax spores in 15 minutes. Anthrax bacilli are killed in 1 minute by 1 in 15,000. It may be used in lotions of the strengths specified under Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum and for the same purposes. It has the disadvantage of combining with and precipitating albumen. This may be overcome by adding 4 or 5 parts of hydrochloric acid to each part of the salt in solution. *No solution of a mercurial salt should be used for cleansing surgical instruments.* A solution, 1 in 500, with hydrochloric acid, is a perfect disinfectant for typhoid stools. Dose,  $\frac{3}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{18}$  grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme).

**Solubility** 1 in 18 cold water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerin.

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach syphon, white of egg, plenty of milk, reduced iron or finely sifted iron filings.

**Incompatibles** Reduced iron, sulphurous acid, alkalis and alkaline carbonates, albumen, vegetable substances containing tannin.

#### Preparations

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI** B P  
*Solution of Mercuric Chloride* Contains mercuric chloride 1 in 1000. Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls).

R Liq Hydrarg Perchlor	℥j	30 mls
Aq Dest ad	℥xij	to 400 "
The gargle	<i>Not to be swallowed</i>	<i>Syphilitic Throat</i>

R Hydrarg Perchlor	gr ij	0.12 gramme
Calaminæ	℥ij	12.00 grammes
Zinci Oxidi	℥ij	12.00 "
Glycerini	℥ss	2.00 mls
Aq Rosæ ad	℥vj	to 200.00 "
The lotion		<i>An Astringent Lotion for the Face</i>

R Hydrarg Perchloridi	gr ij	0.12 gramme
Acid Carbolici	gr xx	1.20 "
Ung Zinci	℥j	30.00 grammes
The ointment		<i>Lichen Planus</i>



℞ Corrosive Sublimate	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Hydrochloric Acid	1 "
Soluble Aniline Blue	5 grains
Water	3 gallons

This is the Local Government Board disinfectant for cholera and may be conveniently employed for disinfecting bedpans, chamber utensils, &c., used by typhoid patients

℞ Liq Hydrarg Perchlor ℥ss	2 0 mls
Potassii Iodidi gr iij	0 2 gramme
Mucil Acacia ℥ss	2 0 mls
Dec Cinchonæ ad ℥ss	to 15 0 "

Shake the bottle Take in a little water twice a day  
*Syphilitic Arthritis*

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi gr j	0 06 gramme
Spirit Rosmarini ℥j	4 00 mls
Acid Acetic Dil ad ℥j	to 30 00 "

The application For destroying pediculi and their ova

**SAL ALEMBROTH** A double chloride of mercury and ammonium It is a powerful antiseptic, and in the preparation of antiseptic cotton and gauze is preferred to corrosive sublimate, as being less irritating As a solution it is used in the same strength as, or perhaps a little stronger than, mercuric iodide or chloride *Sal Alembroth Cotton and Gauze* are tinted blue, and contain 2 per cent. of the double salt

**HYDRARGYRI SALICYLAS** *Mercury Salicylate*  
Slightly soluble in water Externally it is used as an application to venereal sores Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 02 gramme)

**HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM** *Mercurous Chloride, Calomel* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains (0 03 to 0 3 gramme)  
Purgative and indirect cholagogue in hepatic derangement it is always safe to give frequent small doses when there is loss of appetite, headache, furred tongue, dyspepsia, and general feeling of heaviness, given at night, it should be followed by a saline purge next morning Finely powdered calomel is used as a stimulating dusting powder to ulcers and many skin diseases, and is sometimes blown on to the throat in diphtheria

#### Preparations

**LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA** B P *Black Wash*  
Used for syphilitic sores and condylomata

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI B P  
Calomel Ointment 1 in 5 Mildly stimulating

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0 016 gramme

For one powder Take every hour for six hours during the day, and follow next morning with a Seidlitz Powder in a full tumbler of tepid water *The best method of obtaining the physiological effect of calomel in biliousness*

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr 1j 0 12 gramme

Aloini gr ss 0 03 "

Pil Coloc et Hyoscyam gr 1j 0 20 "

For one pill Take at bedtime

*Antibilious and Aperient Pill*

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr j 0 06 gramme

Oleo-Resin Piperis gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 02 "

Pulv Ipecac gr ss 0 03 "

Pil Rhei Co gr 1j 0 20 "

For one pill One or two for a dose at night

*Mild Aperient*

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr 1j 0 12 gramme

Ext Nucis Vomicae gr  $\frac{1}{2}$  0 02 "

Quinnæ Sulphatis gr ss 0 03 "

Ext Gentianæ q s a sufficiency

For one pill Take at bedtime, followed in the morning by

Mist Sennæ Co  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  45 mls

*Dyspepsia*

HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHAS *Unpeth Mineral* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) Given to children in laryngeal diphtheria or croup in the above doses, it is said to produce prompt emesis and expulsion of the membrane from the larynx Rarely employed

HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDUM *Mercury-amdo-succinate* A white powder, soluble 1 in 25 of water Dose, hypodermically, not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0 016 gramme) in 10 mls of water Recommended as an antisyphilitic and alterative It does not precipitate albumen, and is not so irritating as the perchloride or red iodide

HYDRARGYRI TANNAS *Mercurous Tannate* A greenish-grey, insoluble powder Used as an antisyphilitic Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0 06 to 0 12 gramme) in pill, with or without a small dose of opium

## HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA

*Golden Seal*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis Canadensis* (Ranunculaceæ). Golden seal is a bitter gastric tonic, stimulating the intestinal secretions and the liver. It is a mild uterine hæmostatic. *Externally*, it is used in lotions to unhealthy ulcers and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes. As an ecboic it is decidedly inferior to ergot. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS** B.P.C. An alcoholic extract dried and powdered. Sometimes known as *Hydrastin Resinoid* but should not be prescribed as such, since it might lead to confusion with the alkaloid, hydrastine. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme). Given in pills as a biliary tonic.

**EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS LIQUIDUM** B.P. Standardised to contain 2 per cent hydrastine. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil). Diluted about twenty times for lotion, gargle or spray.

**TINCTURA HYDRASTIS** B.P. 1 in 10, of liquid extract. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils). Diluted fifteen to twenty times for vaginal injection.

**HYDRASTINA** *Hydrastine*. An alkaloid obtained from hydrastis. **HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** *Hydrastine Hydrochloride*. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme). Alterative and antiperiodic. Administered in typhus fever and in uterine hæmorrhage.

**HYDRASTININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** The hydrochloride of an oxidation-product of hydrastine. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.016 to 0.03 gramme). Given as an emmenagogue and uterine hæmostatic. It acts very much quicker than hydrastine.

R Tincturæ Hydrastis  $\overline{3j}$  8 mils  
To be added to half a pint of water and used as an injection  
*Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa*

R Lixt Hydrastis Liq  $\overline{3ss}$  2 mils  
Ung Zinci  $\overline{3j}$  30 grammes  
The ointment *For an unhealthy Ulcer.*

R Extract Hydrastis Liq	℥iv	15 mls
Glycerini Acid Boric	℥iv	15 "
Mucil Acaciæ	℥iv	15 "
Aq Rosæ ad	℥viij	to 200 "

The lotion *For Cracked Nipples*

This may also be used as a gargle or throat paint in  
*Follicular Pharyngitis*

R Tinct Hydrastis	℥v	20 mls
Mucil Acaciæ	℥v	20 "
Acid Hydrocyan Dil	℥ij	02 mil
Tinct Opii	℥v	03 "
Aq Chloroformi ad	℥j	to 300 mls
Take three times a day		<i>Gastric Catarrh</i>

R Ext Hydrastis gr ss	003 gramme
Ext Hamamelidis gr j	006 "
Ext Ergotæ gr j	006 "
Ext Cimicifugæ gr j	002 "

For one pill Take three times a day *Menorrhagia*

**COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE** Known as *Stypticine*  
Occurs in yellow hygroscopic crystals It is allied to hydrastinine, and is employed as a hæmostatic and uterine sedative Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0015 to 003 gramme) in all cases of uterine hæmorrhage In urgent cases it should be administered hypodermically

**COTARNINE PHTHALATE** Known as *Styptol* Uses as above

## HYDROGENII PEROXIDI, LIQUOR

*Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide (10 volumes)*

An odourless and colourless liquid Possesses marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties Is innocuous, and does not precipitate albumen Useful as a spray or paint in sore throat of scarlet fever or ulcerated throat, as a mouth wash, and as an application to ulcers, abscesses, &c Internally it is given in whooping cough, atonic dyspepsia, and flatulence Hydrogen peroxide does not penetrate deeply, and may be applied without danger to wounds The peroxidase present causes rapid decomposition, and the nascent oxygen set free produces frothing, which mechanically carries pus and cell debris to the surface Hydrogen peroxide may in emergency be used to sterilise water

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls), well diluted with water

For lotions, mouth washes, and sprays it may be diluted



R Ext Hyoscyami gr ij      o 12 gramme  
 Zinci Valerianatis gr ij      o 12 "  
 For one pill    Take twice a day    *Nerve Sedative*

R Sodii Bromidi gr xv      1 gramme  
 Succa Hyoscyami ꝑss      2 mls  
 Syr Papaveris ꝑj      4 "  
 Aq Dest ad ꝑj      to 30 "  
 Take at bedtime      *Insomnia*

R Tinct Hyoscyami ꝑss      2 o mls  
 Sodii Benzoatis gr x      o 6 gramme  
 Elixir Saccharini Mv      o 3 mil  
 Inf Buchu ad ꝑj      to 30 o mls  
 Take every four hours      *Cystitis, Pyelitis*

**HYOSCINA** *Hyosine* An alkaloid identical with scopolamine. It is a powerful mydriatic poison. Used *hypodermically* as a cerebral depressant in acute mania and delirium tremens. It is also given in simple insomnia, chorea, asthma, whooping cough, paralysis agitans, &c. Dose of Hyoscinae Hydrobromidum,  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (o 25 to o 5 milligramme) *Hypodermically*,  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (o 12 to o 25 milligramme). For the *insane* these doses may be doubled.

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach pump, or any of the following *hypodermically* pilocarpine nitrate  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (o 016 to o 3 gramme), muscarine nitrate  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (o 002 gramme), or caffeine sodio-salicylate 1 to 5 grains (o 06 to o 3 gramme).

R Hyoscinae Hydrobrom gr  $\frac{1}{100}$  o 50 milligramme  
 P Sacchar Lact gr ij      o 12 gramme  
 For one pill    Take at bedtime    *Paralysis Agitans*

### Preparations

**LIQUOR HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI** *Solution of Hyosine Hydrobromide* 1 in 1000 in sterilised water. For dilating the pupil may be used in this strength or diluted with an equal bulk of water.

**NEBULA HYOSCINÆ COMPOSITA BPC (DDA)**  
 Hyosine Hydrobromide o 057, Cocaine Hydrochloride o 913, Atropine Sulphate o 114, Sodium Nitrite 12 5, Glycerin 25, Compound Solution of Thymol to 100. Useful for asthma.

**HYOSCYAMINA** *Hyoscyamine* is an alkaloid obtained from henbane and possibly other solanaceous plants. Its

action is similar to that of atropine but more sedative. It is given to quiet the insane and has been employed in cholera and other convulsive diseases but it is little used, and does not appear to possess any advantage over hyoscyne. Dose of Hyoscyamine Sulphate,  $\frac{3}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.25 to 0.5 milligramme).

## ICHTHAMOL.

### *Ichthamol*

Known as *Ichthjol*. A thick, brown liquid of disagreeable odour, containing about 15 per cent of combined sulphur. The compound in general use is *Immonium Sulpho-ichthylolate*. Locally ichthamol is said to be antiseptic, and finds many applications in skin diseases, it is useful in psoriasis, eczema, erysipelas, acne and cracked nipples. In gynaecological practice it is applied on tampons, in inflamed conditions of the uterus and ovaries, pruritus, vulvæ &c. Injections of 1 to 3 per cent are used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa and cystitis. It is often given internally in conjunction with outward application, and appears to be of some service in skin diseases and rheumatism. It also acts as an intestinal antiseptic and good results are recorded from its exhibition in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes)

### *Preparations*

**GLYCERINUM ICHTHAMOL** B.P.C. 1 in 10. Employed in form of tampon for catarrhal affections of uterus and vagina.

**PASTA ICHTHAMOL** B.P.C. 1 in 10. Melted and painted on the skin as covering in acne, eczema and psoriasis.

**PASTA ICHTHAMOL COMPOSITA**, B.P.C. and **PASTA ICHTHAMOL (UNNA)** are stronger preparations used similarly.

**SUPPOSITORIA ICHTHAMOL** B.P.C. Each contains 3 grains ichthamol.

**UNGUENTUM ICHTHAMOL** 1 in 10. Used in chronic skin diseases as stimulant and antiseptic.

**UNGUENTUM ICHTHAMOL COMPOSITUM** B.P.C. Contains ichthamol, sulphur, starch, zinc oxide, resorcin,

salicylic acid, and naphthol Useful in chronic skin diseases

Solubility Freely soluble in water, glycerin, ether, chloroform, fats, and oils

R Ichthamol ℥j	4 grammes
Ung Lanæ Co ℥j	30 "
The ointment	<i>Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis</i>
R Ichthamol ℥j	4 grammes
Ung Chrysarobini ℥j	4 "
Liq Picis Carbonis ℥ss	2 mls
Ung Paraffini ℥j	30 grammes
The application	<i>Acne</i>
R Ichthamol ℥ss	2 grammes
Ol Amygdalæ ℥iv	15 mls
Liq Calcis ℥iv	15 "
The application	<i>Cracked Nipples</i>
R Ichthamol ℥ij	8 grammes
Liq Plumbi Fort ℥j	4 mls
Aq Laurocerasi ℥ij	8 "
Aq Dest ad ℥iv	to 125 "
The lotion	<i>Pruritus Vulvæ</i>

**THIOL** A mixture of sulphonated hydrocarbons somewhat similar to ichthamol Is not used *internally* Thiol liquid may be substituted for ichthamol in any of the foregoing *external* preparations

## INSULIN

A pancreas extract containing the anti-diabetic principle or hormone freed from enzymes, proteins, lipoids, and salts

For the accurate use of insulin a knowledge of the blood-sugar variations is necessary In the normal healthy subject the blood shows an average sugar content of 0.1 per cent if examined several hours after food has been taken If examined half an hour or an hour after glucose has been administered, the blood-sugar content is considerably higher than normal After an ordinary meal the blood-sugar content rises, but returns to normal within about one and a half hours Hence, a high sugar content soon after a meal possesses no significance, whereas a similar concentration after fasting should be regarded seriously

It is normally impossible to raise the blood-sugar



content above 0.18 per cent, irrespective of the amount of glucose taken since, about this concentration, the kidneys commence to secrete sugar. This maximum is known as the *normal threshold value*. In certain cases this normal value is exceptionally low, a condition known as *renal glycosuria*.

In cases of diabetes mellitus the blood-sugar content is usually higher than normal, and on the administration of glucose it rises steadily for *several* hours, and returns to normal very slowly. The lengthy time of return to normal is one of the earliest signs of diabetes.

A sugar tolerance test is based on these facts, and is carried out as follows. About 1½ ounces of pure glucose, dissolved in about 3 ounces of water, is given to the patient, who has fasted for several hours. Neither food nor drink must be given during the test. The blood-sugar content is estimated every half-hour during two hours. In a healthy person the normal value (0.1 per cent) should be reached within two hours excepting in the case of an elderly person when the fall may be slightly delayed. The maximum rise and the length of time of return to normal give indications as to the condition.

Care must be taken against the risk of confusing diabetes mellitus with non-diabetic conditions, in which symptoms of glycosuria are exhibited. Insulin must never be used in renal glycosuria since its employment would probably reduce the sugar to a subnormal concentration and induce hypoglycæmic symptoms. The sugar tolerance test may be used to distinguish these conditions.

In cases where the disease is not very far advanced the patient may be treated dietetically as a preliminary measure. When this alone is inadequate the administration of insulin is indicated.

Insulin is generally administered subcutaneously, the skin and syringe being first sterilised. The syringe is best sterilised with absolute alcohol since any alkaline liquid—even water boiled in alkaline glass—may cause precipitation of the insulin.

Insulin as prepared in this country by Messrs Allen and Hanbury Ltd, and the British Drug Houses, Ltd, is supplied in rubber-capped phials containing 5 or 10 mls of standardised sterile solution.

To withdraw a dose of insulin from the phial do not remove the rubber cap. Clean it with ether, place a drop of sterile water on it, and plunge the needle of the sterilised syringe through the rubber, invert the phial and, with the point of the needle immersed in the liquid, move the

plunger up and down several times to expel all bubbles of air from the barrel, then withdraw the piston until the required quantity of insulin is contained in the barrel. The puncture in the rubber cap closes automatically when the needle is withdrawn.

The dose of standardised insulin is reckoned in *units*, 1 mil representing 20 units. The average dose is 10 units, or 0.5 mil, but more or less is administered according to the amount of sugar found in the blood or urine.

Should the blood-sugar at the commencement of treatment be normal (0.1 per cent), 5 units may be administered, if above 0.13 per cent, 10 units may be given. The fall of blood-sugar will reach its maximum in from three to six hours, if in from four to six hours it has fallen to 0.1 per cent or less, without unpleasant symptoms ensuing, it may be assumed that the dose is a suitable one. If it has not fallen to 0.1 per cent, the dose should be increased cautiously. After a suitable period, during which time the blood-sugar is shown to be under control, the carbo-hydrate diet should be gradually increased.

In cases where the blood-sugar falls below 0.07 per cent hypoglycæmic reaction occurs. The symptoms are a feeling of weakness, profuse perspiration, dizziness and mistiness of vision. These symptoms may be corrected by the oral administration of glucose or cane sugar, or, in extreme cases, by the intravenous injection of a 5 per cent sterile solution of glucose. Where the patient has become unconscious intramuscular injection of 1 mil of a 1 in 1000 solution of adrenalin has been successful in restoring consciousness, glucose being administered orally afterwards.

Diabetic patients under insulin treatment should be instructed to carry a few lumps of sugar in case of untoward symptoms developing at any time.

Large doses of insulin must always be followed by a meal in about a quarter of an hour. It is safer to give two or three small doses rather than one large dose daily.

Insulin is quite stable if stored in a cool place and away from the light.

## IODOFORMUM

### *Iodoform*

Occurs in yellow crystalline scales or as an amorphous powder, possessing a very persistent and disagreeable odour. Externally it is a disinfectant. In the presence of

protein as in wounds decomposition takes place, iodine being liberated, but as iodoform is only slightly soluble in the moisture of the tissue the reaction cannot take place to any great extent. It is of some value in the treatment of sores and wounds, especially tuberculous and syphilitic ulcers &c. The introduction of an iodoform suppository a few minutes before defecation generally affords relief in anal fissure and hemorrhoids.

Dusting powders for venereal sores and wounds should be made with the powdered crystals, as the amorphous variety clogs the holes of the dredger.

*Internally* iodoform is occasionally given in tertiary syphilis and in the early stage of hepatic cirrhosis. Has also been recommended in gastro-intestinal catarrh, as a tonic, and in muscular rheumatism.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme).

For injections iodoform may be sterilised by shaking with 5 per cent carbolic solution or with 10 per cent formaldehyde solution for several days, allowing to stand and decanting.

**Solubility** 1 in 8 absolute ether, 1 in 12 chloroform, 1 in 12 collodion and about 1 in 60 liquid paraffin and the fixed and volatile oils. It is only sparingly soluble in alcohol.

**Incompatible** Calomel.

The odour of iodoform is not easy to cover, but several of the most successful mixtures are given below. To remove the odour from the hands they should be thoroughly cleansed with "Ethereal Soap Solution," rinsed and well rubbed with a soft doughy mixture of linseed meal and freshly ground coffee.

**Antidotes** Opiates and copious draughts of sodium bicarbonate followed by brandy or whisky.

### *Preparations*

**COLLODIUM IODOFORMI** B.P.C. 1 in 10. A pigment used for venereal sores.

**EMULSIO IODOFORMI** B.P.C. 1 in 10. Diluted twenty to forty times with warm water is a useful injection as a bladder antiseptic.

**PIGMENTUM IODOFORMI COMPOSITUM** B.P.C. *Whitehead's Varnish*. Contains iodoform 10 combined with rosin, benzoin, storax, tolu and ether to 100. A useful dressing in surgery.

**SUPPOSITORIA IODOFORMI.** B P Each contains  
3 grains iodoform Useful in piles and fissure

**UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI** B P 1 in 10 Useful as  
an application to sores and ulcers

R P Iodoformi ʒj	30 00 grammes
Ol Betulæ Pyrolig gr ij	0 15 "
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>

R P Iodoformi ʒj	30 0 grammes
Coumarini gr v	0 3 gramme
Vanillin gr v	0 3 "
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform</i>

R P Iodoformi gr xxx	2 grammes
Collod Flexil ad ʒj	to 30 mils
The pigment	<i>Venerical Sores and Wounds</i>

R Iodoform Præcip gr xxx	2 00 grammes
Coumarini gr j	0 06 gramme
Vernisoli ʒiiss	45 00 grammes
The varnish To be thinly spread over the affected part and allowed to dry The film may be removed with warm water <i>Erysipelas</i>	

R Iodoformi Præcip ʒj	4 grammes
Mucil Tragac ʒiv	15 mils
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 "
The injection A tablespoonful to be mixed with a little tepid water and injected into the bladder <i>Cystitis</i>	

R Pulv Iodoformi ʒij	8 grammes
P Acid Borici ʒj	4 "
P Amyli ʒvj	24 "
The insufflation	<i>Rhinitis, Ozena, Otorrhœa</i>

R Iodoformi Præcip gr xl	2 5 grammes.
Camphor gr xxx	2 0 "
Ol Theobromatis ʒiij	12 0 "
Ung Lanæ Co ʒj	30 0 "
A useful dressing for burns, scalds, and wounds	

R Iodoform Præcip gr v	0 3 gramme
Ol Theobromatis q s	a sufficiency.
For one urethral bougie One to be inserted twice a day and retained as long as possible The meatus should be covered with a thick pad of boric wool <i>Gonorrhœa</i>	

## IODINE

### *Iodine*

Iodine is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant, and parasiticide. *Externally* it acts as an irritant stinging the skin and causing a sensation of heat and pain. The weaker preparations induce desquamation the superficial cuticle peeling off but if applied too strong vesication and deep inflammation with scarring ensue. The yellow stain may be removed by solution of sodium thio-sulphate "hypo".

*Internally* it is used as an irritant or counter irritant and general lymphatic stimulant. The tincture is employed as a prompt for chilblains chronic inflammation of the joints, sprains, spongy and receding gums, pleurisy, &c

In glandular enlargements stainless iodine ointment (Idione) is preferred

Free iodine is administered *internally* in very small doses

Tincture of iodine is largely employed for sterilising the skin before operations, and as an application to wounds. Its application only causes momentary pain

**Antidotes** One or two teaspoonfuls of saccharated solution of lime, large draughts of mucilage of starch, starchy foods, emetics, copious draughts of warm milk, morphine subcutaneously

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, oil of turpentine, starch, and tannin

#### *Preparations*

**GLYCERINUM IODI** B P C *Injectio Iodii*, Morton's *Fluid* 1 in 44 30 minims (2 mls) injected into tumours. As an application it is less hardening to the skin than the tincture

**SYRUPUS IODOTANNICUS** B P C Contains 1 per cent of iodine. Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls) well diluted. Given to children after removal of adenoids and tonsils

**TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA** B P C 1 in 35 Really a solution of ammonium iodide and iodate. Its action is not comparable with that of the ordinary tincture

**TINCTURA IODI FORTIOR** B P 1 in 10 This is equivalent to the liniment of the previous pharmacopœia. Chiefly used externally as a counter-irritant

**TINCTURA IODI MITIS** B P 1 in 40 Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 ml) well diluted. Sometimes given in small doses to check vomiting. The vapour from hot water is sometimes used as an inhalation. Its main use is externally as a counter-irritant and as a dressing for wounds

*Great care must be taken to distinguish between this preparation and Tinctura Iodii Fortior, which is not given internally, and is too strong for a raw surface*

**UNGUENTUM IODI** B P 1 in 25 A mild counter-irritant, useful in chilblains. As an application it reduces swellings

**IDIONE** A stainless non-vesicant fatty compound containing 10 per cent of free iodine. When rubbed into the skin is rapidly absorbed and specific effect is almost immediately apparent. Used in enlarged joints and glands, sciatica, chilblains, sprains, rheumatism, &c

R Ung Iodi ʒj 30 grammes

A small piece to be gently rubbed into the glandular enlargement. If supervening prur becomes troublesome, apply a little of the following

R Sodii Hyposulph ʒj 4 grammes  
Aq Dest ʒj 4 "  
Ung Lanæ Co ʒvj 24 "

R Iodi gr ʒ 0.6 gramme  
Potassu Iodidi gr ʒ 2.0 grammes  
Glycerin ad ʒj to 30.0 mls

Morton's Fluid Inject ʒss to ʒj (2 to 4 mls) according to size of tumour *Spina Bifida*

R Iodi gr ʒ 1 gramme  
Collodii Flexile ad ʒiv to 15 mls  
The pigment Not to be applied over large areas  
*Ringworm*

R Idione ʒj 30 grammes  
To be well rubbed into the knees *Rheumatism*

R Tincture Iodi ℥v 1 ml  
Glycerini Acid Boric ʒj 4 mls  
Aq Dest ad ʒiv to 125 "  
A teaspoonful to be snuffed up the nostrils frequently  
*Catarrh*

R Tinct Iodi ℥j 0.06 ml  
Acid Carbolic Liq ℥j 0.06 "  
Glycerin ℥v 1.00 "  
Aq Dest ad ʒj to 4.00 mls  
One teaspoonful in a little water every four hours  
*Typhoid*

R Tinct Iodi Fort ℥ss 4 mls  
Acid Carbolic ℥v 1 ml  
Glycerin ad ʒj to 60 mls  
A teaspoonful to be mixed with a teacupful of water and used as a gargle every few hours  
*Chronic Follicular Pharyngitis*





## IPECACUANHÆ RADIX

*Ipecacuanha*

The dried root of *Psychotria Ipecacuanha* (Rubiaceæ). In full doses ipecacuanha is a certain emetic, in small doses it is stomachic and cholagogue, an expectorant and mild diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha powder is a specific remedy for dysentery, abscess of the liver, sprue. In bronchial affections ipecacuanha is of great service, causing a watery exudation through the mucous membrane when secretion is scanty.

Dose of the powder—as an expectorant,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme), as an emetic, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), in dysentery, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

*Preparations*

ACETUM IPECACUANHÆ B.P., 1898. 1 in 20 in diluted acetic acid. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls). Not to be prescribed with alkalies.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ LIQUIDUM B.P. Standardised to contain 2 per cent. alkaloids. Chiefly used for making the weaker preparations as Acetum and Vinum. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.12 ml).

PILULA IPECACUANHA CUM SCILLA B.P. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha 3, Squill 1, Ammoniacum 1. Contains 5 per cent. opium. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS B.P. *Dover's Powder*. Ipecacuanha Root 1, Opium 1, Potassium Sulphate 8. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). Useful as a diaphoretic in early stage of cold.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ B.P. 1 of liquid extract in 20 of sherry. Dose as an expectorant, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls), as an emetic, 4 to 6 fluid drachms (15 to 22 mls). Useful in cough, croupy cough, whooping cough, &c.

R Vin Antimonial ʒij	8 mls
Vin Ipecacuanhæ ʒiij	12 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒiiss	to 40 "
The draught Take at once	Emetic for Adult

- ℞ Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥℥                    0 6 mil  
 Tinct Myrrhæ ℥v                    0 3 "  
 Liq Ammon Acet ℥℥℥                    2 0 mils  
 Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒj                    to 30 0 "  
 Take three times a day *Expectorant and Diaphoretic*
- ℞ Vin Ipecacuanhæ ʒij                    10 00 mils  
 Oxytel Scullæ ʒij                    10 00 "  
 Aq Anethi ad ʒij                    to 100 00 "  
 Ten to 15 drops every quarter of an hour while required  
*Croupy Cough of Infants*
- ℞ Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ℥℥                    2 grammes  
 Take at night fifteen minutes after the following draught
- ℞ D D A Tinct Opi ℥℥                    0 600 mil  
 Cocain Hydrochlor gr ʒ                    0 016 gramme  
 Aq Cinnam ad ʒj                    to 30 000 mils  
*Dysentery and Liver Abscess*

*In place of this draught the patient may be given 20 grains of chloral In no case should anything be eaten for two hours before or after the dose After four nights the ipecacuanha should be gradually reduced*

- ℞ Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥x                    0 60 mil,  
 Liq Ammon Acet ℥xv                    1 00 "  
 Ammon Carb gr ij                    0 12 gramme  
 Tinct Belladon ℥j                    0 06 mil  
 Sp Chloroformi ℥iv                    0 25 "  
 Aq Anisi ad ʒij                    to 10 00 mils  
 Two teaspoonfuls every four hours  
*Acute Bronchitis of young Children*

℞ Pulv Ipecac Co gr x                    0 6 gramme  
 Take at bedtime and follow by hot drink  
*Diaphoretic in early stage of common Cold, next morning give quinine*

**PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETIN** *De-emetinised Ipecacuanha* It is stated that the alkaloid-free powder acts as well in tropical diseases like dysentery as the ordinary powder, but this is not certain Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme)

## IRIDINUM

### *Iridin Irisin*

A resinoid extractive obtained from *Iris versicolor* (Iridaceæ) It is a cholagogue purgative, and may be given in most affections arising from torpid liver Being

slightly diuretic it is of service in dropsy, and is frequently given in malarial jaundice.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill

R Iridini gr ij	0.120 gramme
Podophyllini gr ½	0.016 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr i	0.020 "
Ol Carvophi ℥ i	0.030 "

For one pill Every other night *Bisbolines*.

R Iridini gr ij	0.12 gramme
Hydrarg. Subchlor gr ss	0.03 "
Phil Coloc et Hicacy gr ij	0.12 "

For one pill At bedtime occasionally, followed next morning by saline purge *Terped Inter*

## ISPAGHULA

*Isaghalula*

The dried ripe seeds of *Plantago ovatis* (Plantaginæ). The principal constituent is mucilage, and the decoction is used throughout the East as a demulcent drink in place of barley water or linseed tea. The crushed seeds are also drunk with water in dysentery and diarrhoea, mixed with hot water they are employed as a poultice.

### Preparation

DECOCTUM ISPAGHULÆ B P 1 in 60 Dose, ½ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

## JABORANDI FOLIA

*Jaborandi Leaves*

The dried leaves of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi* (Rutacæ). Jaborandi is a powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic, large doses causing profuse sweating and increased salivary secretion, accompanied by some cardiac depression. Is of service in dropsy, renal disease, asthma, diabetes, and to promote the secretion of milk. Applied to the scalp it is said to promote the growth of the hair. The preparations, more especially the active principle pilocarpine, are antagonistic to belladonna (atropine) and morphine.

### Preparations

EXTRACTUM JABORANDI LIQUIDUM B P, 1898  
1 in 1 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

TINCTURA JABORANDI B P, 1898 1 in 5 Dose,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS, PILOCARPINÆ HYDRO-  
 CHLORIDUM** *Pilocarpine Nitrate and Hydrochloride*  
 The salts of the principal alkaloid of jaborandi Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$   
 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.003 to 0.012 gramme) by the mouth or hypo-  
 dermically Pilocarpine is generally used subcutaneously  
 in dropsy, uræmic convulsions, pneumonia, &c When  
 given in Bright's disease, to promote sweating, the patient  
 must be immediately rolled in hot blankets and a hot-  
 water bottle applied to the feet Cannot be employed  
 where heart is very weak Injection of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.015  
 to 0.03 gramme) most successful antidote in atropine  
 poisoning Dilute lotions or ointments stimulate the  
 growth of the hair A 1 per cent solution is used as a  
 collyrium Pilocarpine contracts the pupil

℞ Tinct Jaborandi ℥℥xxx	2 0 mls
Ext Malti Liq ℥iv	15 0 "
Spirit Chloroformi ℥viij	0 5 mil
Aq Cinnam ad ℥j	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day To promote Flow of Milk

℞ Pilocarpin Nit gr x	0 6 gramme
Quinin Hydrochlor gr x	0 6 "
Tinct Cantharidin ℥j	30 0 mls
Aq Rosmarini ad ℥iv	to 125 0 "

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair with a soft tooth-  
 brush every day *Alopecia*

℞ Pilocarpinæ Nitratiss gr iv	0 25 gramme
Spirit Coloniensis ℥j	4 00 mls
Adipis ℥j	30 00 grammes

A piece the size of a bean to be rubbed into the bald  
 patches every day *Alopecia*

## JALAPA

### *Jalap*

The dried tubercles of *Ipomœa purga* (Convolvulaceæ)  
 It is a powerful hydrogue cathartic, producing copious  
 watery evacuations Frequently causes nausea and  
 griping, and is rarely given alone, never in cases where  
 the mucous membrane is easily inflamed Pulv Jalapa Co  
 is given in dropsical affections Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3  
 to 1.3 gramme)

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ** B P, 1808 A mixture of alcoholic and watery extracts evaporated to pilular consistence Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0·12 to 0·5 gramme)

**PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS** B P Jalap 3, Acid Potassium Tartrate 6 Ginger 1 Used in dropsy and Bright's disease Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0·6 to 4 grammes)

**TINCTURA JALAPÆ** B P Standardised to contain 1·5 per cent jalap resin Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Mixtures containing this require a suspending agent

**JALAPÆ RESINA** B P *Jalapin* Usually occurs as a pale brown powder having an acrid taste Has the properties of jalap in a more concentrated form Dose 2 to 5 grains (0·12 to 0·3 gramme)

R Pulv Jalapæ gr ij	0·20 gramme
Hydrag Subchlor gr j	0·06 "
Ol Carvoph ℥ss	0·03 mil

For one pill Two to be taken at bedtime

*Obstinate Constipation*

R Jalapæ Resinæ gr ij	0·20 gramme
P Saponis gr v	0·30 "
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ gr ss	0·03 "
Oleo-Resinæ Zingib gr ss	0·03 "

For two pills Take at bedtime

*Severe Constipation*

R Tinct Jalapæ ℥ij	8 mls
Ext Cascaræ Liq ℥j	4 "
Syrup Zingib ℥ij	8 "
Aq Cinnam ad ℥iss	to 40 "

The purgative draught

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1 gramme
Potass Tart Acid gr xxx	2 grammes

The powder

*Cirrhosis of Liver*

R Pulv Jalapæ Co gr xx	1·3 gramme
Potass Tart Acid ℥j	4·0 grammes
Tinct Sennæ ℥j	4·0 mls
Syrup Zingib ℥j	4·0
Aq Menth Pip ad ℥iss	to 40·0 "

Take every other morning

*Anasarca*

**KALADANA** *Kaladana*, *Plarbitis Seeds* The dried seeds of *Ipomœahederacea* (Convolvulacea) Kaladana is

the Indian equivalent of Jalap, and its preparations generally take the place of that drug in the East

### Preparations

PULV KALADANÆ Dose, 30 to 45 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

KALADANÆ RESINA B P Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0 1 to 0 5 gramme)

PULVIS KALADANÆ COMPOSITUS B P Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1 5 to 4 grammes)

TINCTURA KALADANÆ B P Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

## JAMBUL

### *Jambul*

The seeds of *Eugenia Jambolana* (Myrtaceæ) Are credited with the property of arresting formation of sugar in diabetes In the East the juice of the fresh bark and leaves is used as an astringent in diarrhoea

Dose of the powdered leaves, 5 to 30 grains (0 3 to 2 grammes) in cachet, gradually increased

Extractum Jambul Liquidum, 1 in 1, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Pulv Jambul gr xx	1 3 grammes
For one cachet Take three times a day	<i>Diabetes</i>
R Ext Jambul Liq ℥j	4 00 mls
Codeinæ Phosph gr ss	0 03 gramme.
Glycerin Glycerophosph Co ℥j	4 00 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ℥j	to 30 00 "
Take three times a day	<i>Diabetes</i>

## JUGLANDINUM

### *Juglandin*

A resinoid extractive obtained from the root-bark of *Juglans cinerea* (Juglandaceæ) In properties it is identical with iridin, *q v*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0 1 to 0 3 gramme) in pill

SPIRITUS JUGLANDIS A spirit distilled from the leaves or fruits of *Juglans regia*, the walnut, is reputed antispasmodic and of service in checking sickness of pregnancy Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Spirit Juglandis ꝯss	2 00 mls
Vin Ipecac ℥j	0 06 ml
Ext Iaria Liq ℥ss	1 00 "
℥j Chlorof ad ꝯss	to 15 00 mls

Take every hour while sickness continues  
*Vomiting in Pregnancy*

## JUNIPERUS

*Juniper*

The fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Coniferae) is rarely employed in medicine but the volatile oil is a powerful renal stimulant and diuretic. Like most essential oils, in small doses it is stomaehic and carminative. Combined with other diuretics it is of service in hepatic ascites and chronic Bright's disease &c.

*Preparations*

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI B.P. 1 in 10 of oil Dose,  
5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mls)

R Potass Acetatis gr ʒj	1 0 gramme
Potass Iodidi gr ʒj	0 2 "
Spirit Juniperi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥ss	0 6 ml
Inf Uvae Ursi ad ꝯj	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day *Chronic Bright's Disease*

R Tinct Cannabis Ind ℥ss	0 3 ml
Caffeina Citratis gr ʒj	0 2 gramme
Spirit Juniperi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Spirit Chlorof ℥ss	0 6 ml
Inf Scopari ad ꝯj	to 30 0 mls

Take three times a day *Hepatic Ascites*

## KAMALA

*Kamala*

A red glandular powder obtained from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis* (Euphorbiaceae). Of great repute in the East for expelling tapeworm.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes)

R Kamalæ gr xxx	2 grammes
Mucil Tragacanth ℥iv	15 mls
Syrup Zingiberis ℥j	4 "
Aq Caryoph ad ℥iss	to 40 "

The draught at bedtime, followed next morning by a brisk purge of castor oil or black draught *Tapeworm*

## KAOLINUM

### *Kaolin China Clay*

Native white aluminium silicate thoroughly dried and sifted. An unctuous, white, absorbent powder. Used as a dusting powder and for irritable conditions of the skin generally. Kaolin has been used with marked success for Asiatic cholera. It does not act as an antiseptic, but carries down with it large numbers of bacteria in fluid media when mixed and kept in motion for two or three hours. Whether the action is purely mechanical or not is not quite clear. When taken by mouth over a period of from ten to thirty days at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces per day for a man it completely changes the intestinal flora. It does not upset the digestion, and is useful in cases of Asiatic cholera, bacillary dysentery, ulcerative colitis, &c.

For internal use the kaolin should be in the form of colloidal kaolin (dry) or *mistura kaolini* (colloid).

### *Preparations*

**CATAPLASMA KAOLINI** B.P.C. Contains kaolin, boric acid, thymol, methyl salicylate, oil of peppermint and glycerin. Kaolin poultice is simple to use, and is a cleanly and antiseptic substitute for the common linseed poultice. It is heated by standing in boiling water, applied in a thin layer and covered with lint.

**KAOPLASM.** (*Collobell*) Made with the purest colloidal kaolin and containing 1 part in 4,000 of colloidal silver. Kaoplasm is the last word in poultices. It affords an ideal method for the application of moist heat to inflamed and congested surfaces. It entirely supersedes linseed meal and bread poultices. It is not only free from bacteria but micro-organisms cannot grow on it. Kaoplasm comes away clean, but should any particles adhere, they may be left or washed away with water as desired. As an application for boils and carbuncles it is of proved value.



## KAVÆ RHIZOMA

*Kava Rhizome Kava Kava*

The dried peeled rhizome of *Piper methysticum* (Piperaceæ) Used in the Australian Colonies. Resembles pepper in its local action as a stimulant diuretic in gonorrhœa.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM KAVÆ B P C** The liquid extract evaporated to pilular consistence Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pills

**EXTRACTUM KAVÆ LIQUIDUM B P** 1 in 1 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Potass Citratis gr	℥v	1.0 gramme
Tinct Buchu ℥	℥ss	1.2 mil
Ext Santali Solub ℥	℥ss	2.0 mls
Ext Kave Liq ℥	℥ss	2.0 "
Aq Dest ad	℥j	to 30.0 "

Take every four hours in a tumbler of water

*Stimulant diuretic*

## KINO

*Kino*

The dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsipium* (Leguminosæ). It is astringent, and is used in mouth washes, gargles, diarrhœa mixtures, &c., in place of tannic acid. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 gramme).

*Preparations*

**PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS B P** Kino 15, Opium 1, Cinnamon Bark 4 Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). An astringent powder useful in diarrhœa.

**TINCTURA KINO B P** 1 in 10 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). A useful astringent in mouth washes, also an ingredient of diarrhœa mixtures.

R Tinct Kino ℥	℥ss	2.0 mls
Tinct Opi ℥	℥v	0.3 mil
Tinct Zingib ℥	℥v	1.0 "
Mist Cretæ ad	℥j	to 30.0 mls

Take every four hours

*Diarrhœa*

R Tinct Kino ℥	℥ss	2 mls
Bismuth Oxychloridi gr	℥v	1 gramme
Pulv Cretæ Aromat c	Opio gr	℥v 1
Mucil Acacæ	℥ss	2 mls
Aq Cinnamon ad	℥j	to 30 "

Take every four hours

*Diarrhœa*

R Tinct Kino ℥iv	15 mls
Tinct Myrrhæ ℥iv	15 "
Glyc Acid Boric ℥j	4 "
Aq Coloniensis ad ℥ij	to 60 "

The tincture Half a teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of water for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning and night

*Spongy Gums*

## KOLA

### *Kola*

The seeds of *Cola Vera* and other species of *Cola* (Sterculiaceæ) Contain the active principles caffeine and theobromine, are stimulant, diuretic, and tonic Preparations of kola are frequently of value in relieving headache, and are of service in mitral disease and dropsy. As, however, the proportion of active principles is variable it is safer to give caffeine or its preparations

### *Preparations*

ELIXIR KOLÆ B P C 1, of liquid extract, in 10  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Tonic and stimulant

EXTRACTUM KOLÆ LIQUIDUM B P C 1 in 1  
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mls)

TINCTURA KOLÆ B P C 1 in 5 Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls) Useful as a stimulant to relieve headache

VINUM KOLÆ B P C 1, of elixir, in 7 of sherry  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

R Extract Kolæ Liquid ℥xv	10 mil
Phenazoni gr v	0.3 gramme
Syrup Auranti ℥ss	20 mls
Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 300 "

Take every four hours *Neuralgic Headache*

## KRAMERIÆ RADIX

### *Krameria Root Rhatany Root*

The dried root of various species of *Krameria* (Polygalaceæ) It is astringent, behaving similarly to tannic acid

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ** B.P. An aqueous extract dried and powdered. Used for preparing lozenges, pastilles, suppositories, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ LIQUIDUM** B.P. 1 in 1. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). A powerful astringent useful in dentifrices and gargles.

**INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ** B.P. 1 in 20. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls). Useful as a gargle and as an astringent in diarrhoea.

**TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ** B.P. 1 in 5. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

**TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ** B.P. Each lozenge contains 1 grain extract of krameria. Useful for relaxed sore throat.

**TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ** B.P. (D.D.V.) Each lozenge contains 1 grain extract of krameria and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain cocaine hydrochloride. The cocaine is useful where there is much pain.

R Tinct Kramerie ℥ssss	20 mls
Tinct Opii ℥ss	0.3 mil
Mist Cretæ ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Diarrhoea</i>
R Potassii Chloratis ʒij	5 grammes
Glycerini ʒiv	15 mls
Inf Kramerie ad ʒv	to 250 "
The astringent gargle	<i>Relaxed Sore Throat</i>
R Pulv Kramerie ʒij	8 grammes
Pulv Myrrhe ʒj	1 "
Pulv Camphoræ ʒj	1 "
Cretæ Precip ʒij	60 "
The dentifrice Use twice a day	<i>Bleeding Gums</i>

**LACTUCARIUM***Lactucarium*

The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa* (Compositæ). A mild hypnotic and anodyne. It is sometimes prescribed with calomel.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

R Hydrag Subchlor gr j                    0 00 gramme  
 Lactucum gr ij                                0 20 "  
 For one pill    Twice a week at bedtime

## LAUROCERASI FOLIA

*Cherry Laurel Leaves*

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus* (Rosacea). The leaves when bruised and distilled, yield a volatile oil and a small amount of hydrocyanic acid

## Preparations

AQUA LAUROCERASI B P    A distillate, adjusted to contain 0 1 per cent hydrocyanic acid    Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)    Added to eye and skin lotions for its sedative properties

R Pulv Boracis gr viij                    0 5 gramme  
 Aq Laurocerasi ℥ij                        15 0 mls  
 Aq Sambuci ad ℥viij                    to 200 0 "

The eye lotion

R Aq Laurocerasi ℥j                        1 0 mls  
 Sodii Bicarb gr xv                        1 0 gramme  
 Spirit Ammon Arom ℥ss                    1 2 mil  
 Spirit Armoracæ Co ℥ss                    1 2 "  
 Inf Calumbæ ad ℥j                        to 30 0 mls

Take twice a day                    Flatulence and Dyspepsia

R Aq Laurocerasi ℥j                        30 mls  
 Glyc Plumbi Subacet ℥iv                    15 mls  
 Aq Rosæ ad ℥viij                        to 200 "                    Sunburn

The soothing skin lotion

## LAVANDULÆ OLEUM

*Oil of Lavender*

Oil of lavender, *Lavandula Vera* (Labiatae) is aromatic and carminative. Added to liniments it is a mild stimulant. Dose, ½ to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 mil)

## Preparations

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ B P    1 in 10    Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0 3 to 1 2 mil)    A carminative    Used as an application to prevent insect bites

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA B P    Contains oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, cinnamon bark, nutmeg and red sanders wood    Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)    Aromatic and carminative



ounces (60 to 120 mls) daily is of the greatest service in scurvy

**SYRUPUS LIMONIS** *Lemon Syrup* Prepared from the fresh peel and juice A pleasantly acidulated syrup in great favour as a flavouring agent in mixtures Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**TINCTURA LIMONIS** B P 1 in 4 (about) Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

## LINUM

### *Linseed Flaxseed*

The dried ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Linacæ) The crushed seeds, *Lin. Farina*, are used for making poultices—about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb to a pint of boiling water The vessel in which the poultice is mixed should be previously made as hot as possible To prevent sticking to the skin the enveloping fabric should be smeared with oil

See also Kaoplasma

**EMULSIO OLEI LINI** B P C *Marylebone Cream* An emulsion containing 50 per cent of linseed oil Used as a substitute for cream in infant feeding

**LINIMENTUM CALCIS CUM OLEO LINI** *Cairn Oil* Equal parts of linseed oil and lime water An application for burns or scalds

**LINSEED TEA** Linseed, a tablespoonful, liquorice-root, a small piece, sugar, two lumps, and boiling water half a pint, infused until cold—is a favourite household demulcent It relieves cough and sore throat, and is a useful drink in irritable bladder

**OLEUM LINI** *Linseed Oil* A bland nutritive oil Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

## LITHIUM

### *Lithium*

**LITHII BENZOAS** *Lithium Benzoate* A bulky, white powder, freely soluble in water Given in gout Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) largely diluted

**LITHII BROMIDUM** *Lithium Bromide* A granular white powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol Given in epilepsy, Bright's disease, &c Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) largely diluted



R Lithi Citratis gr ʒ	o 6 gramme
P Magnes Boro-Cit Co gr xxx	2 o grammes
Hexamin gr v	o 3 gramme
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 3o o mls
Take in half a tumbler of water three times a day	
<i>Gouty Rheumatism</i>	
R Lithi Guaiacatis gr v	o 3 gramme
For one cachet Take twice a day	<i>Gouty Rheumatism</i>
R Lithi Salicylatis gr ʒ	o 6 gramme
Salicin	o 3 "
Linct Auranti ʒss	2 o mls
Syrup Zingibers ʒss	2 o "
Aq ad ʒj	to 3o o "
Take twice a day	<i>Rheumatism</i>

## LOBELIA

*Lobelia*

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata* (Lobeliaceæ). In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing purging, vomiting and finally respiratory failure. In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant. Chiefly employed in spasmodic asthma and in other affections of the pulmonary tract attended with dyspnoea.

*Preparations*

**PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS** B P C *Asthma*  
*Powder* Contains lobelia, stramonium leaves, tea leaves, potassium nitrate and oil of anise. Half to one teaspoonful is ignited, allowed to smoulder, and the fumes inhaled. This frequently affords relief in asthma.

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA** B P 1 in 5  
 (spirit of ether) Dose, 5 to 15 minims (o 3 to 1 mil). In spasmodic asthma larger doses may be given, but must be discontinued immediately nausea occurs, it is usually coincident with relief.

R Tinct Lobeliæ Ætheræe ℥℥	2 mls
Aq Cinnam ad ʒj	to 3o mls
Take every half-hour until relieved. Stop on the slightest feeling of nausea. Two or three doses generally suffice.	
<i>Spasmodic Asthma</i>	
R Linct Lobeliæ Ætherææ ℥℥	o 6 ml
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥℥	o 6 "
Tinct Aconiti ℥℥	o 3 "
Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj	to 3o o mls
Take every four hours	<i>Spasmodic Asthma</i>



## LUPULUS

### Hop

The dried strobile of *Humulus Lupulus* (Humulus). Preparations of hops are slightly soporific, strongly carminative and tonic. Well brewed ale prepared with malt and hops and tea with substitutes taken each night is often given with the best results to convalescents. A pillow of hops is sometimes used to induce sleep.

#### Preparations

**EXTRACTUM LUPULI** B.P. 1885. A mixture of alcoholic and aqueous extracts evaporated to a pulpy consistence. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gram) if it produces tonic.

**INFUSUM LUPULI** B.P. 1868. 1 in 20. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls). A bitter tonic.

**TINCTURA LUPULI** B.P. 1868. 1 in 5. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls).

**LUPULINUM** *Lupulin*. A brownish yellow powder, consisting of the lupulinic glands. It is given in doses of 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme) as a sedative.

R Tinctura Lupuli ℥ss 2 mls

Spirit Ammon Arom ℥ss "

Syrup Zingiberis ℥ss "

Aq Dest ad ℥j to 30

Take three times a day Dose, 1 in 20 Stimulant

R Tinct Criminativæ ℥ss 0.3 ml

Sodii Bicarb gr ss 1.0 gramme

Spirit Chloroformi ℥ss 0.6 ml

Inf Lupuli ad ℥j to 30 mls

Take three times a day Carminative and Tonic

## MAGNESIUM

### Magnesium

**MAGNESII CARBONAS** *Magnesium Carbonate*. This appears in two forms the light and the heavy. The former is exceedingly bulky. When calcined they yield

**MAGNESIA LEVIS** and **MAGNESIA PONDEROSA**  
Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) Both magnesia  
and the carbonate are antacid, mildly alkaline, and  
laxative. Useful in dyspepsia, heartburn, gouty affections  
and as a purgent for children.

**LIQUOR MAGNESII BICARBONATIS** *Solution of Magnesium Bicarbonate* May be safely given as an antacid  
and laxative to young infants. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces  
(30 to 60 mls.)

The most useful and reliable preparation, however, is  
**CREMOR MAGNESIÆ** (*Mistura Magnesiæ Hydroxidæ*,  
B.P.C.), *Cream of Magnesia*. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms  
(1 to 15 mls.) This consists of the hydrated oxide sus-  
pended in water. It does not separate on standing.  
It neutralises acidity, and is a mild and useful laxa-  
tive. It is also of service for brushing the teeth, as it  
not only acts as a cleansing and whitening agent, but  
neutralises the acid secretions, and thus prevents incipient  
decay.

Magnesia and, especially, *Cremor Magnesie* are the first  
remedies to be given in cases of poisoning by corrosive acids,  
arsenic, copper, and mercury salts.

R Magnesia Levis gr. x	1.0 gramme
Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0.3 "
Syrup Zingiberis ℥j	1.0 mls
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take when required *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*

R Magnesiæ Pond gr. x	0.60 gramme
Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	0.60 "
Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0.30 "
Ol. Carui ℥j	0.06 "

To be divided into two cachets. One or two for a dose  
*Dyspepsia*

R Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0.300 gramme
Ol. Anethi ℥j	0.015 ml
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥v	0.300 "
Cremor Magnesiae ad ℥iv	to 15.000 mls

One to four teaspoonfuls for a dose according to age  
*Laxative for young Children*

**MAGNESII SULPHAS** *Magnesium Sulphate, Epsom Salt*. This is one of the most useful saline purgatives,  
giving the best results when taken in a warm, very dilute  
solution. It is given in constipation, especially when  
associated with gouty or hepatic affections. It is the  
promptest antidote to poisoning by lead or barium.

When given in *concentrated* solution it is a useful purge in anasarca and ascites. Dried and finely powdered magnesium sulphate, made into a paste with glycerin (2 of the former to 1 of the latter) appears to have been successful in the treatment of carbuncles. It should be spread thickly on sterile lint and applied to the inflamed area covered with iodoform and a thick pad of cotton wool placed on top. The dressing should be changed every twelve hours. After a few days the central slough separates and a raw granulating surface is left. The treatment is soothing and grateful to the patient. *Epsom Salt* is given in dysentery (evacuant method). It is an important ingredient in *Mist Sennæ Co*. Dose for repeated administration 15 to 120 grains (1 to 8 grammes), for a single dose 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 15 grammes).

**Solubility** Soluble in its own weight of cold water

**Incompatibles** Alkaline carbonates and phosphates

#### *Preparations*

**MAGNESII LACTAS** *Magnesium Lactate* May be given in place of the calcium salt. Useful as a hemostatic in bleeding gums. Solubility, 1 in 30 of water. Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).

**MAGNESII PEROXIDUM** Known as *Biogen*, *Hopogan* and *Magnesium Peroxide*. An insoluble white powder consisting principally of magnesium dioxide. It dissolves in acidulated water with liberation of oxygen.

**MAGNESII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS** B.P. Contains the equivalent of 50 per cent magnesium sulphate crystals. Single dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ounce (15 to 30 grammes), for repeated administration, 1 to 3 drachms (4 to 12 grammes).

**MAGNESII SULPHIS** *Magnesium Sulphate* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes). Used as an internal parasiticide in place of sulphurous acid, q.v.

R. Magnesi Sulphatis  $\overline{\text{ij}}$  12 grammes

Aq. Dest. ad  $\overline{\text{vj}}$  to 200 mls

The gargle To be used three times a day

*Ulcerated Sore Throat*

**MISTURA ALBA** B.P.C. *Mistura Salina Aperiens* Contains magnesium sulphate and magnesium carbonate in peppermint water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 fluid ounces (15 to 90 mls). A useful saline purge.

- R Magnesi Sulphatis ꝑss 6 grammes  
 Magnesæ Leviss gr xv 1 gramme  
 Tr Card Co, ꝑss 2 mls  
 Aq Menth Pip ad ꝑj to 30 mls  
 The salient aperient Take every morning before food
- R Magnesi Sulphatis ꝑj 8 o grammes  
 Acid Sulph Aromat ℥x 0 6 ml  
 Aq Menth Virid ad ꝑj to 30 o mls  
 Take every morning before breakfast *Aperient*
- R Magnesi Sulphatis gr xxx 2 grammes  
 P Magnes Boro-Cit Co ꝑj 4 "  
 Inf Gent Co ad ꝑj to 30 mls  
 Take in half a tumbler of water twice a day  
*Gouty Affections*
- R Magnesi Sulphatis gr xxx 2 grammes  
 Tinct Euonymi ℥xxx 2 mls  
 Tinct Rhei Co ℥xxx 2 "  
 Inf Calumbæ ꝑj to 30 "  
 Take three times a day *Constipation*
- R Magnesi Sulphatis gr xv 1 20 gramme  
 Ferri Sulphatis gr ij 0 10 "  
 Acid Sulph Aromat ℥x 0 60 ml  
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥x 0 60 "  
 Quinina Hydrochlor gr ss 0 03 gramme  
 Aq Dest ad ꝑj to 30 00 mls  
 Take twice a day *Anæmia*

## MALTUM

*Malt Byne*

Powdered malt possesses the property of dissolving gelatinised starchy matter. This property is due to an enzyme, diastase, which in neutral or alkaline solution converts gelatinised starch into dextrine and maltose. Preparations of malt are most active at about 135° to 140° F, the activity is destroyed at 212° F or even lower.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM MALTI** *Malt Extract* A useful food in debility, wasting diseases, and in all cases where the salivary and pancreatic secretions are poor. It should be taken in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful *about two hours after food*. Although much has been written concerning the diastasic value of malt, it seems probable that the maltose value is the more important, as malt

sugar is the final product of digestion of starch, and the form in which it is absorbed into the blood. Extract of malt is sold under a variety of fancy names.

**EXTRACTUM MALTI CUM OLEO MORRHUÆ** B.P.C. Contains 15 per cent cod-liver oil. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls). A useful preparation in wasting diseases.

**EXTRACTUM MALTI FERRATUM** B.P.C. Contains nearly 2 per cent iron pyrophosphate. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls).

**EXTRACTUM MALTI LIQUIDUM** B.P.C. Extract of malt liquefied and preserved with alcohol. More convenient to take than the thick extract. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls).

**POWDERED EXTRACT OF MALT** appears as a light-brown granular powder readily soluble in water, of very pleasant taste, and seldom disagrees. For very young children it may be sprinkled on bread and milk, porridge, bread, &c. For adults it may be taken dry or dissolved in wine or milk. Dose, one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls.

**DIASTASE OF MALT** These enzymes have the property, as before described, of digesting gelatinised starch *in vitro*. The dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.3 gramme) with farinaceous foods.

**GLYCEROPHOSPHATED DIASTASE** Granulated extract of malt, combined with the glycerophosphates of lime, magnesia, soda, iron and manganese. A useful nerve tonic. Dose, a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful between slices of bread.

*See also Colloidal Malt and Iron*

## MANGANESIIUM

### *Manganese*

Manganese salts are less astringent than the corresponding iron salts, and have been represented as possessing the same hæmatinic properties. Colloidal Manganese Peroxide (qv) appears to be of real service both orally and by injection in the treatment of acne, boils, carbuncles, &c.

**MANGANESII HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Manganese Hypophosphite* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet.

**MANGANESII IODIDUM** *Manganese Iodide* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill Given as a substitute for potassium iodide in syphilis

**MANGANESII PEPTONAS** *Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes)

**FERRI ET MANGANESII PEPTONAS** *Iron and Manganese Peptonate* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in mixture

Both the latter are given in chlorosis

**MANGANESII PEROXIDUM** *Manganese Peroxide* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet

**POTASSII PERMANGANAS** *Potassium Permanganate*  
The disinfecting properties of this salt are well known. It is not ideal on account of the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen to the media in which the micro-organisms may be flourishing. A 2 per cent solution may be used as a disinfectant and deodorant of drains, bedpans, utensils, &c, but is not suitable for purifying linen and clothing on account of the deep-brown stains. Accidental stains may be removed with sodium sulphite or sodium hyposulphite (hypo). Dilute solutions are used for dyeing the hair brown. Potassium permanganate in solution (3 or 4 grains for a dose) is an antidote to phosphorus, morphine, muscarine, colchicum, and oxalic acid. *Internally* it is given in anæmia and amenorrhœa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain in pill three times a day. For gargles and for urethral injections it may be used  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain in an ounce.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in tablet or pill massed with kaolin ointment.

**Incompatibles** Sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and other readily oxidisable matters, as vegetable extracts, &c.

For the purification of water, when no other means are at hand, solution of potassium permanganate may be added until a faint permanent red tinge remains, then, if a little powdered alum is added, and the water allowed to stand, the oxidisable substances are destroyed, and the finely suspended matter deposits as a brown film.

**CALCII PERMANGANAS** *Calcium Permanganate* Is rather more powerful as an oxidising agent than the potash salt. It occurs in very deliquescent brown crystals.

**ZINCI PERMANGANAS** *Zinc Permanganate* Occurs in violet-brown, very deliquescent crystals. Is astringent and antiseptic. Has been used as an injection in gonorrhœa, 1 grain in 8 fluid ounces of water.

## MANNA

*Manna*

A concrete juice obtained from *Fraxinus Ornus* (Oleaceæ). It has a sweetish taste, and is given to children as a laxative

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)

R Mannæ gr ʒj	4 grammes
Syrup Sennæ ʒij	8 mls
Syrup Tamarind Co ʒij	8 "
℞ Anethi ad ʒj	to 30 "

A teaspoonful or more according to age

*Laxative for young Children*

## MARRUBIUM

*Horchound*

The dried leaves and flowering tops of *Marrubium vulgare* (Labiatæ). A bitter tonic and demulcent. It is a frequent ingredient in popular cough remedies

*Preparations*

INFUSUM MARRUBII B P C 1 in 20 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls)

SYRUPUS MARRUBII B P C 1 in 2, nearly Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Vin Ipecacuanhæ ℥iij	o 5 mul
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥ss	2 o mls
Syrup Tolutani ℥ss	2 o "
Inf Marrubu ad ʒj	to 30 o "

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose

*Demulcent Cough Mixture*

## MASTICH

*Mastic*

A resin obtained from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Anacardiaceæ). Is reputed to be stimulant and diuretic, and is prescribed with aloes, &c. in dinner pills

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (o 3 to o 6 gramme)

R P Mastich gr j	o 060 gramme
P Ext Aloes Socot gr j	o 060 "
Ext Bellidonna gr ½	o 015 "

One pill with dinner each night

## MATICÆ FOLIA

*Matico Leaves*

The leaves of *Piper angustifolium* (Piperaceæ) Matico is aromatic, stimulant, and astringent. Internally it is used in affections of the genito-urinary tract. The powder is applied locally to check hæmorrhage. Dose of Pulvis Maticæ, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 grammes)

*Preparations*

INFUSUM MATICÆ B.P.C. 1 in 20 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) Used internally in genito-urinary affections

TINCTURA MATICÆ B.P.C. 1 in 5 Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) Used internally in bladder catarrh, externally as a styptic

R Tincturæ Krameriæ ℞xxx	2 mls
Syrup Papav Alb ℞xxv	2 "
Inf Maticæ ad ̄j	to 30 "
Take three times a day <i>Dianthæa of Tuberculosis</i>	
R Ext Maticæ gr ij	0.1 gramme
Copaibæ gr ij	0.2 "
Ol Santal ℥v	0.3 mil
For one capsule Take three times a day	

*Gonorrhœa*

## MEDICINAL DYESTUFFS

AURAMINE is a diphenyl-methane dye of a pale yellow colour. It is soluble in water, 1 in 250, 1 in 70, alcohol, and 1 in 30, glycerin. Solutions may not be heated above 70° C, as auramine decomposes above that temperature.

Auramine solutions exert a powerful antiseptic action on bacteria and definite lethal action on protozoa. It is relatively non-toxic to the higher animals.

Auramine solutions have been used as antiseptics (a) for cleaning the skin prior to operation, (b) in nose and ear surgery, (c) in gonorrhœa.

BRILLIANT GREEN is the chloride of tetra-ethyl diamido-triphenyl carbinol. It occurs in golden crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, giving a green solution.

The zinc chloride double salt, usually found in commerce should not be used medicinally.

Brilliant Green is a strong bactericidal agent, being



actively antiseptic in the presence of serum. In antiseptic properties it compares favourably with Acriflavine.

Brilliant Green is used in the form of an ointment—1 to 2 per cent in soft paraffin—is an epithelial stimulant in impetigo, indolent ulcers &c. It should be applied on a piece of lint exactly the size of the affected part.

*Brilliant Green Paste* (H.C. 5) consists of Brilliant Green 1, Boric Acid .75, French Chalk .25, and Liquid Paraffin .00.

For filling wound cavities this is stated not to cause pain to leave no residue, and to bring about an early sterilisation of wounds.

**MALACHITE GREEN**, known as *Bezold's dye Green* is the zinc double chloride or the oxalate of tetramethyl-dipara-amido-triphenyl carbinol.

The zinc salt is in bright yellow prismatic crystals, whilst the oxalate is in green metallic glistening plates. Both are soluble in water or alcohol.

During the war this was used as an antiseptic wound dressing in the form of a spray.

**METHYLENE BLUE**. Not to be confounded with methyl blue or pyoktanin. For medicinal purposes it must be free from zinc chloride, a common impurity. Has been recommended in malaria, malignant growths, neuralgia, rheumatism, gonorrhoea, cystitis, nephritis, &c. There does not appear to be much evidence of its value. It colours the urine and faeces a greenish-blue.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme) in capsule or pill.

**FUCHSINE** *Rosaniline Hydrochloride Magenta*. Occurs in iridescent crystals which, dissolved in water, form a brilliant red stain. For medicinal purposes it should be free from arsenical compounds. It is antiseptic, and is given in nephritis and cystitis.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 gramme) in pill.

**MEDICINAL SCARLETS**. There are several different azo-diestuffs for which the name "scarlet" has been used somewhat indiscriminately. Probably the one most generally used is known as Biebrich Scarlet R Medicinal, although it is frequently confused with Biebrich Scarlet.

**BIEBRICH SCARLET R MEDICINAL**, known as *Sudan IV, Spirit Red III, Fat Ponceau*, is o-toluene azo o-toluene azo  $\beta$ -naphthol.

It is insoluble in water, but soluble in oil

Thus is recommended as being generally suitable for medicinal purposes. It is commonly used as an ointment, 2 to 8 per cent, in lanolin ointment base, for skin regeneration, and to hasten epitheliation.

A solution in oil has been used for the same purpose. It should not be used on fresh wounds, and in granulating wounds only a *thin* layer should be applied on the edges. In traumatic corneal abrasions and corneal ulcers a 1 per cent ointment in vaseline base is successful.

**BIEBRICH SCARLET** is the sodium salt of *p*-sulphobenzene azo-*o*-sulphobenzene azo- $\beta$ -naphthol. It is soluble in water, giving an orange-red solution, moderately soluble in alcohol.

**SCARLET R** is the sodium salt of xylene azo  $\beta$ -naphthol sulphonic acid. It is soluble in water, giving a reddish-yellow solution, soluble in alcohol.

**SUDAN III or CERASINE RED**—the benzene homologue of Sudan IV—is benzene azo benzene azo  $\beta$ -naphthol. It is insoluble in water.

**BORDEAUX BX** is the sodium salt of  $\mu$ -xylene azo  $\mu$ -xylene azo  $\beta$ -naphthol-6-sulphonic acid. It is soluble in water, giving a brownish red solution.

**GENTIAN VIOLET** *Methyl Violet, Crystal Violet*. Known as *Pyoktanin*. It is a bright green crystalline substance yielding purple-violet solutions.

It is soluble in water, 1 in 20, in alcohol, 1 in 20, and in glycerin, 1 in 15.

Gentian Violet has a powerful antiseptic action, and dilute solutions have been locally injected and applied to malignant growths.

## MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, OLEUM

### *Oil of Peppermint*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha piperita* (Labiatae). It is antiseptic, carminative, stomachic, and stimulant, produces a sensation of coldness in the mouth. It is a favourite remedy in dyspepsia and flatulence, to prevent the griping of purgatives and to cover the taste of less pleasant medicines. Owing to the large amount of menthol it contains, peppermint oil has very decided anodyne properties, and is used as a paint in neuralgia. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml).

*Preparations*

**AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ** B P Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils) An aromatic water possessing carminative properties

**SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ** B P 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil) A carminative

**MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, OLEUM***Oil of Spearmint*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha viridis* (Labiatae). Its properties somewhat resemble those of peppermint oil, but it is less agreeable. It does not contain any menthol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)

*Preparation*

**AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS** B P Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils)

**MENTHÆ PULEGII, OLEUM***Oil of Pennyroyal*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha Pulegium* (Labiatae). In its properties it resembles the foregoing, but in addition is reputed to be emmenagogue. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil)

*Preparation*

**ESSENTIA PULEGII** B P C 1 in 8 Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mil) on sugar as an emmenagogue

**MENTHOL***Menthol*

A crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint. It is antiseptic, deodorant, stimulant, and carminative, but is used principally as an external application. When rubbed on the skin or applied in solution it leaves a sensation of cold and induces local anæsthesia. This property makes it a useful application in congestive headache, rheumatism, and neuralgia, especially if a superficial nerve is involved. Menthol liquefies when rubbed with camphor, chloral or phenol.  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme)

*Preparations*

**EMPLASTRUM MENTHOLIS** B P Contains 15 per cent menthol Useful in lumbago, neuralgia and rheumatism

**INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMPOSITA** B P C Menthol 5, Ammonium Chloride 10, Boric Acid 20, Lycopodium to 100 Useful in nasal catarrh

**INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL ET COCAINÆ** B P C, D D A Menthol 2 5, Cocaine Hydrochloride 0 15, Camphor 5, Ammonium Chloride 25, Lycopodium to 100 Useful in hay fever

**NEBULA MENTHOL COMPOSITA** B P C, D D A Cocaine Hydrochloride 0 5, Menthol 3, Tincture of Benzoin 50, Glycerine to 100 Useful in asthma and laryngitis

**PIGMENTUM MENTHOL ET TOLUENI** B P C *Löffler's Pigment* Menthol 10, Strong Solution of Ferric Chloride 1, Absolute Alcohol 60 Toluene to 100 An antiseptic application in diphtheria, hydrogen peroxide is less painful

R Menthol  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  15 grammes

Chloral Hydratis  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  8 "

Chlorof Belladonnæ ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  to 60 mls

The pigment Paint over the affected part every two hours *Superficial Neuralgia*

R Menthol  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  15 grammes

Lin Chloroformi ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  to 60 mls

The liniment To be smeared over the affected part and covered lightly with lint *Rheumatism*

R Menthol  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  4 grammes

Paraffin Liquid ad  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to 30 mls

Introduce frequently into each nostril with a camel-hair pencil *Of service as a paint in Nasal Catarrh and Pruritus*

R Menthol gr xxx 2 grammes

P Acidi Borici gr xxx 2 "

Bismuth Oxychlorid gr xxx 2 "

Lycopodu  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  15 "

The snuff To be used frequently *Nasal Catarrh*

R Menthol ʒij	8 00 grammes
Atropinæ gr i	0 06 gramme
Acetonitæ gr ij	0 12 "
Chloroform ℥ss	1 00 mil
Collod Flex ad ʒj	to 30 00 mils

The paint Thus is frequently of service in neuralgia and allied affections the collodion film increasing and prolonging the physiological effect

R Menthol gr i	0 3 gramme
Eucalyptol ℥ss	0 3 mil
Chloroform ℥ss	1 0 "
Atoleine ad ʒj	to 30 0 mils
The spray	<i>Acute Laryngitis</i>

**MENTHYL VALERIANAS** *Menthol Valerianate* A colourless liquid possessing an agreeable odour It has not the burning taste of menthol Soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0 6 to 1 mil) A nerve sedative useful in hysteria and in sea-sickness

**VALIDOL** A speciality said to contain menthol valerianate it is a syrupy liquid possessing a cool and somewhat bitter taste Put forward as a nerve sedative and carminative Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0 6 to 1 mil) on sugar or in wine

## MEZEREI CORTEX

### *Mezereon Bark*

The dried bark of *Daphne Laurcola* or *Daphne Genkium* (Thymelacæ) *Externally*, mezereon bark is rubefacient and vesicant *Internally*, in large doses it is an irritant poison in small doses it is a gastric stimulant, it is also credited with alterative properties, which probably accounted for its inclusion in *Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus* B P 1898 It is never prescribed alone, and its value as a remedy is exceedingly doubtful

## MORRHUÆ OLEUM

### *Cod-liver Oil*

The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod, *Gadus morrhua*, from which the solid fat has been separated at a low temperature

Cod-liver oil is a valuable fatty food It is the most readily absorbed of all fats and when it is not tolerated in

the stomach benefit is experienced by rubbing it over the chest, the smell of the dried oil is, however, unpleasant. It is useful in tuberculous diseases, in rickets, chronic bronchitis, and eczema of childhood, and in all cases of defective nutrition. As a rule, large doses should not be encouraged, even when easily digested, one to two teaspoonfuls twice or three times a day producing the most permanent benefit. It has been noticed that the fat put on during a course of cod-liver oil often begins to disappear when the remedy is discontinued, but it certainly increases the resisting power of the individual to infective disease. Cod-liver oil and malt extract combines both a fatty and a carbohydrate food.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mls) about an hour after food

R. Olei Morrhue	℥j	4 mls
Vin Ferri	℥j	4 "
Lactis ad	℥j	to 30 "
Shake well Take three times a day <i>Tuberculosis</i>		

R. Olei Morrhue	℥xv	2 00 mls
Creosoti	℥j	0 06 ml
For one capsule Two capsules to be taken twice a day <i>Tuberculosis</i>		

R. Olei Morrhue	℥ij	8 0 mls
Pulv Acacie	℥ss	2 0 grammes
Syrup Auranti	℥ss	2 0 mls
Calci Hypophosph	gr ij	0 1 gramme
Aq Cinnam ad	℥ss	to 15 0 mls
Take three times a day <i>Rickets</i>		

R. Olei Morrhue	℥iv	120 0 mls
Pancreatin	gr v	0 3 gramme
Ovi Vitelli	℥j	30 0 mls
P Tragacanthæ	gr v	0 3 gramme
Sodu Bicarb	gr v	0 3 "
Syrup Auranti	℥iv	15 0 mls
Inf Auranti Co ad	℥v	to 250 0 "
One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful to be taken three times a day <i>Deficient Nutrition</i>		

R. Olei Morrhue	℥j	4 mls
P Acacie	gr v	1 gramme
Syrup Hypophosph Co	℥ss	2 mls
Aq Cinnam ad	℥ss	to 15 "
Take three times a day <i>Deficient Nutrition</i>		



## MYRISTICA

*Nutmeg*

The dried seed, divested of its testa, of *Myristica fragrans* (Myristicaceæ). The preparations of nutmeg are aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, and are generally given as flavouring agents. The expressed oil is added to pomades to stimulate the growth of the hair. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

*Preparations*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ B.P. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil.)

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ B.P. 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.). Flavouring agent and carminative.

## MYRRHA

*Myrrh*

A gum-resin obtained from *Commiphora Myrrha* and other species (Burseraceæ). It is a stimulant tonic, stomachic, and carminative, especially exciting peristalsis. It is sometimes given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchial affections. Myrrh is a popular emmenagogue, especially when combined with iron, as in Mist. Ferri Co. The tincture is a frequent ingredient in mouth lotions and gargles, while the powder is added to dentifrices for spongy gums.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

*Preparations*

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA B.P. Contains myrrh, ferrous carbonate, and spirit of nutmeg. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls). Useful in anæmia and amenorrhœa.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ B.P. Contains about 50 per cent aloes and 25 per cent myrrh. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme). Useful in amenorrhœa.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ B.P. 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). One teaspoonful in  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of water used as a mouth wash for spongy gums.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS B.P.C. Contains myrrh, borax and rhatany in eau de cologne. A



teaspoonful in a little water is used for spongy gums and aphthous ulceration

R Pulv Myrrha gr ij	0 20 gramme
Alum gr ss	0 03 "
Ferr Sulph Iodid gr j	0 01 "
For one pill Take twice a day	<i>Menorrhœa</i>

R Pulv Myrrha gr ij	0 2 gr minn
P Ext Cascara gr ij	0 1 "
For one pill Take every night	<i>Chronic Constipation</i>

R Apol Mij	0 2 mil
Tinct Nucis Vomice Mij	0 2 "
Mist Ferri Cod ʒj	to 30 0 mils
Take twice a day	<i>Dysmenorrhœa</i>

R Pulv Myrrha gr v	0 1 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr ij	0 2 "
Ext Cascara gr ij	0 1 "
For one cachet Take every other night	<i>Constipation</i>

R Tinct Myrrha ʒvj	25 0 mils
Ol Gaultheria Mx	0 6 mil
Tinct Quillai ʒiv	15 0 mils
Tinct Krameria ad ʒij	to 60 0 "

The mouth tincture Half a teaspoonful to be added to a wineglassful of water and used for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning

*Spongy Gums*

## NAPHTHOL

### *β-Naphthol*

*β-Naphthol* is an *external* and *internal* antiseptic and germicide. It is nearly odourless. A 10 per cent solution in olive oil or lard is efficient for scabies and pediculi. It is employed as a gastric antiseptic in diarrhœa, the early stage of cholera and typhoid. Occasionally it acts successfully as a vermifuge.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme)

Solubility Insoluble in cold water, freely soluble in alcohol ether chloroform, and benzol, 1 in 8 of lard or olive oil, less so in soft paraffin

R β-Naphthol ʒj	1 grammes
Sapon Mollis ʒij	8 "
Adipis Benz ʒvj	25 "

The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed in after the affected parts have been scrubbed with soap and hot water

*Scabies*

**NAPHTHYL BENZOAS BENZONAPHTHOL** *β-Naphthol Benzote* A whitish powder darkening with age. Soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in water. It is an *internal* antiseptic. Given in diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever, &c. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. For summer diarrhoea the following combination is useful.

R Benzonaphthol gr ʒ	0.30 gramme
Bismuth Salicyl gr ʒ	0.30 "
℞ ℞ Pulv. Opi gr ʒ	0.02 "
For one cachet	

**NAPHTHYL SALICYLAS** *β-Naphthol Salicylate* Occurs as a white crystalline powder, odourless and tasteless. Slowly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. A powerful intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. Usually given in cachets or tablets.

**NAPHTHALIN** This hydrocarbon when purified for medicinal use is by some preferred to *β*-naphthol. It occurs in glistening white plates of persistent odour. Soluble in ether, fats, and the fixed and volatile oils. Employed as an intestinal disinfectant in typhoid, dysentery, and phthisical diarrhoea. A 10 per cent ointment is efficacious in scabies and for destroying pediculi. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet.

## NITRO-GLYCERINUM

*Nitro-glycerin Glonoin Trinitrin*

This explosive compound is a potent medicinal agent. Its action closely resembles that of amyl nitrite, but is slower and more persistent. The effects of a medicinal dose usually pass away in from one to two hours. It is chiefly given in angina pectoris, both to ward off and to relieve the attacks. Nitro-glycerin is also of service in pulmonary, cardiac, and uræmic dyspnoea.

**Incompatibles** Water, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates.

### *Preparations*

**LIQUOR TRINITRINI** B.P. Contains 1 per cent nitroglycerin in alcohol. This must not be diluted with water, but with brandy or other weak spirit. May be

taken on sugar Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.1 ml)  
Useful in relieving spasmodic asthma

**TABELLÆ TRINITRINI B.P.** *Nitro-glycerin Tablets*  
Dose, one or two Sufferers from angina find them convenient to carry about Half a tablet immediately before exertion is sufficient to ward off an attack, while one sixth or one fourth of a tablet every three or four hours frequently confers sufficient immunity for gentle exercise to be taken In the headache of Bright's disease a quarter of a tablet should be tried In ordinary and neuralgic headache this dose sometimes acts successfully but may aggravate the symptoms

## NUX VOMICA

### *Nux Vomica*

The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Loganiaceæ) Their medicinal properties depend upon the alkaloids strychnine and brucine, the former being by far the more important Strychnine is a bitter stomachic and carminative, it increases peristalsis and is a valuable adjuvant to aperients, it is a powerful nervous tonic and stimulant In sudden collapse, after chloroformic anesthesia, after shock, &c,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain hypodermically of strychnine sulphate or chloride is of great value It is given in pyrosis and other forms of dyspepsia, obstinate constipation, paralysis, amaurosis, debility after acute disease, hysteria chorea, dyspnoea, and other chronic spasmodic affections, and in impotence from nervous exhaustion

Strychnine is a virulent poison, comparatively small overdoses sometimes exciting spinal convulsions, less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain has caused death

**Incompatibles** Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, iodides, bromides, mercuric chloride, tannic acid

**Antidotes** Put under chloroform, empty stomach by tube and wash with potassium permanganate solution, 5 grains in half a pint of water apomorphine hydrochloride  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain hypodermically, 20 grains tannic acid in water, draught of potassium bromide 60 grains, chloral hydrate 30 grains, by mouth or rectum, amyl nitrite between spasms or even hypodermically Dose of *Pulvis Nucis Vomicae*, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme)

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ LIQUIDUM B P**  
Standardised to contain 1·5 per cent strychnine. Chiefly used for making more dilute preparations. Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0·06 to 0·18 mil)

**EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ SICCUM B P** Prepared from the liquid extract, and adjusted to contain 5 per cent strychnine. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0·016 to 0·06 gramme) in pills

**TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ B P** Contains 0·125 per cent strychnine. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil)

**STRYCHNINA**, the principal alkaloid of *nux vomica*, and its salts are largely used in medicine. Strychnine occurs as a white crystalline powder. It has no odour, but an extremely bitter persistent taste. It is soluble in alcohol 1 in 150, in chloroform 1 in 6, practically insoluble in water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0·001 to 0·004 gramme), *hypodermically*  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0·003 to 0·006 gramme)

**STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM B P** Occurs in white silky needle crystals, odourless but intensely bitter to taste. Soluble in water 1 in 60, alcohol 1 in 75. Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0·001 to 0·004 gramme)

*Preparations*

**INJECTIO STRYCHNINÆ HYPODERMICA B P**  
Contains strychnine hydrochloride 0·75 per cent. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0·3 to 0·6 mil)

**LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI B P**  
Contains strychnine hydrochloride 1 per cent. Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0·12 to 0·5 mil), *hypodermically* 1 to 4 minims (0·06 to 0·25 mil)

R. Extract Nucis Vomicae gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·02 gramme
Aloin gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·03 "
Ext Belladonnae gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0·02 "
P Ipecac gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0·03 "

For one pill Take every evening after dinner

*Dinner Pill*

R. Ext Nucis Vomicae gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0·020 gramme
Ext Rhei gr ij	0·100 "
Ext Aloes Barb gr j	0·060 "
Ol Anthemidis ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 mil

For one pill Every night

*Constipation*

R Ext Nucis Vom gr 1	0 015 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr 1j	0 200 "
Pil Hydrarg gr 1j	0 100 "

For one pill To be taken when required, followed  
next morning by a saline draught *Bilious Dyspepsia*

R Strychninæ gr ½	0 002 gramme
Ferri Redact gr 1j	0 100 "
Acid Arseniosi gr ½	0 002 "
Ext Aloes Soc gr j	0 060 "
Oleo Resin Capsici gr 1	0 015 "

For one pill Take twice a day *Atonic Dyspepsia*

R Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0 3 mil
Acid Nit Hyd Dil ℥v	0 6 "
Syrup Auranti ʒss	2 0 mls
Inf Auranti ad ʒj	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Tonic*

R Liq Strychninæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Bismuth et Ammon Cit gr 1j	0 1 gramme
Ferri et Quin Cit gr 1j	0 2 "
Vin Pepini ʒss	2 0 mls
Lix Cinchonæ ad ʒiv	to 15 0 "

Take twice a day *Dyspepsia*

R Liq Strychninæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Liq Ferri Perchlor ℥v	0 6 "
Glycerini ℥v	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒss	to 15 0 "

Take three times a day *Tonic*

R Tinct Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0 3 mil
Ext Damianæ Liq ʒss	2 0 mls
Ferri Pyrophosph gr 1j	0 1 gramme
Glycerini ʒss	2 0 mls
Eluar Cinchonæ ad ʒiv	to 15 0 "

Take three times a day *Aphrodisiac*

The following preparations contain strychnine, and are frequently prescribed

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ** B P *Easton's Syrup* Each fluid drachm contains ½ gram of strychnine Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) A powerful and useful tonic

**SYRUPUS FERRI BROMIDI CUM STRYCHNINÆ** B P C *Syrup of Bromide of Iron with Strychnine* Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain of strychnine Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS** B P C *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites* Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain of strychnine Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls) One of the most useful general tonics

**FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS** *Citrate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine* In golden scales, containing 1 per cent of strychnine Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme) in mixture

**IGNATII SEMINA** *Ignatia Amara, St Ignatius Beans* The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii* (Loganiaceæ) The medicinal properties are similar to those of *nux vomica*—the alkaloids being identical Dose, of powdered seeds,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme)

#### *Preparation*

**TINCTURA IGNATII AMARÆ** B P C 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml) Used, similarly to tincture of *nux vomica*, as a bitter tonic

## OLIVÆ OLEUM

### *Olive Oil*

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa* (Oleaceæ) The best olive oil is bland and pleasant to the taste, and as salad oil is used as an article of food In considerable doses it acts as a gentle laxative Alone, or emulsified with starch mucilage, it forms a non-irritating enema When warmed it is used to remove the crusts of psoriasis and eczema

Dose The official dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls), but much larger doses are commonly given For constipation, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) may be given, for gallstone, 2 to 8 fluid ounces (60 to 240 mls) in the day, for rectal injection, 2 to 5 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mls)

**OLEUM ARACHIS**, *Arachis oil*, and **OLEUM SESAMI**, *Sesame oil*, may be used if desired in place of olive oil

## OPIUM \*

*Opium*

The dried juice obtained from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). It contains numerous alkaloids, the principal of which are morphine, about 10 per cent and codeine about 1 per cent. Opium is anodyne, soporific, sudorific and a vascular and nerve stimulant. Given in small doses it induces a sense of drowsiness, followed by sound sleep, with more or less perspiration. On awakening there is a feeling of headache accompanied by nausea and some tendency to constipation. In an overdose it is a narcotic poison.

Opium is given to relieve pain of almost every kind; in inflammation unaccompanied by dyspnoea, especially of an asthenic type in typhus typhoid, and smallpox, in nervous diseases (insanity delirium tremens, tetanus, sciatica and other neuralgic affections), in pneumonia, advanced phthisis, ischaemic bronchitic and other coughs, pleurodynia, acute pleurisy, peritonitis, appendicitis, dropsy, gastric ulcer, colic and spasmodic affections, nervous and sympathetic vomiting, cholera, hepatitis, coriza, influenza, gastric catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, inflammation and irritable states of the kidney, cystitis, painful and irritable bladder.

\* Opium and its preparations and admixtures containing 0.2 per cent or more, of morphine come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (D D A)

The following preparations are exempt --

- Emplastrum Opii B P, 1898
  - Linimentum Opii B P
  - Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum B P C
  - Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita B P C
  - Pilula Hydrargyri cum Creta et Opii B P C
  - Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio B P C
  - Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla B P
  - Pilula Plumbi cum Opio B P
  - Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio B P
  - Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus B P
  - Pulvis Kino Compositus B P
  - Suppositoria Plumbi Composita B P
  - Tablette Plumbi cum Opio B P C
  - Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio B P
  - Unguentum Gallæ Compositum B P C
- (See also under Morphine)

spasmodic stricture, acute orchitis, in calculous disorders arising in the urinary bladder, gall-bladder, kidney, and intestines, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgia, threatened abortion, hæmorrhages, ear, eye, and throat affections, gout, rheumatism, syphilis, diabetes, in surgical cases—mortification, carbuncle, chronic ulceration, strangulated hernia, cancer, &c

The administration of opium is *contra-indicated* in acute inflammation of the sthenic type occurring in plethoric patients, in cerebral affections with suspected vascular congestion; in pulmonary disorders with hard dry cough and scanty expectoration or with excessive secretion, in states with suspected venous congestion, in pregnancy, in heart disease

Children are very susceptible to opium, and only minute doses should be given. Habitual opium-takers, on the other hand, tolerate a very large amount without inconvenience. For cure of the *opium habit* Sparteine sulphate is recommended,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.015 gramme) four times a day combined with camphor. Hyoscine is probably more useful.

**Incompatibles** Astringents, alkaline carbonates, salts of copper, iron, mercury, lead, and zinc

**Antidotes** Stomach pump or syphon, emetic of zinc sulphate or  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically, 5 grains or so of potassium permanganate in half-pint of water, strong coffee both by mouth and rectum,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of atropine sulphate hypodermically. Keep patient awake by walking about between attendants, flick bare skin with towels, faradic battery, if respirations become very slow,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain strychnine hypodermically. Alcohol and ammonia as stimulants. Treatment and finally artificial respiration should be continued as long as there is the *slightest* chance of recovery.

Dose of Pulvis Opi	B P (D D A)	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme)	Morphine strength 10.0 per cent
Extractum Opi Liquidum, B P	(D D A)	(corresponds to <i>Liquor Opi Sedativus</i> ), 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 1.8 mil)	1.00 per cent
Extractum Opi Siccum	B P (D D A)	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)	20.0 per cent
Tinctura Opi, B P	(D D A)	( <i>Laudanum</i> ), 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)	1.00 per cent



The official compound preparation of opium is

**PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA B.P.**  
Contains opium 1 part in 2. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme)

*Given as a Sore Throat and Cough*

**PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO B.P.** Contains opium 1 part in 8. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme)

*Given in Dysentery*

**PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA B.P. (D.D.V.)**  
Contains opium 1 part in 5. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme). It is sometimes converted to give opium under this title without the pharmacist's knowledge.

*Given only for the Opium Habit*

**PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO B.P.**  
Contains opium 1 part in 10. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes)

*Given in Dysentery*

**PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS B.P.** Contains opium 1 part in 10. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

*Given as a Discharge in Common Cold, &c.*

**PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS B.P.** Contains opium 1 part in 20. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

*Given in Diarrhoea and Dysentery*

**PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS B.P. (D.D.V.)** Contains opium 1 part in 10 associated with aromatic carminatives. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme)

*Given in Diarrhoea, Colic and Intestinal Pain*

**SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA B.P.** Contains 1 grain (0.06 gramme) of opium in each suppository weighing 15 grains (1 gramme)

**TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA Purgative**  
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls). Contains 0.5 per cent opium

**TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA Scotch Purgative**  
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mls). Contains opium about 1 part in 100

**UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO B.P.** Contains 7.5 per cent of opium  
*Piles*

R	Tincturæ Opii ℞℞℞	2 mls
	Tinct. Carminativæ ℞℞	1 ml
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℞℞	1 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30 mls

The draught

*Colic*

R	Pulv. Opii gr j	0.06 gramme
D D A	Pulv. Camphoræ gr ij	0.20 "
	The pill to be taken at bedtime	<i>Cholera</i>

R	Pulv. Cretæ Arom. gr xv	1 gramme
	Pulv. Kino Co. gr ℥v	1 "
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	to 30 mls
	Take three times a day while required	<i>Diarrhœa</i>

R	Pulv. Opii gr ij	0.12 gramme
D D A	Ol. Theobromatis gr ℥v	1.00 "
	For one suppository To be used at bedtime	<i>To produce Sleep in Pain</i>

R	Ext. Opii Liquid ℞℞	0.3 ml
	Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℞℞	0.6 "
	Tinct. Senegæ ʒss	2.0 mls
	Inf. Cascarillæ ad ʒss	to 15.0 "
	Take three times a day	<i>Pleuritic Cough when unattended by lividity</i>

R	Ext. Opii Liq. ℞℞℞	1 ml
	Dec. Agropyri ad ʒij	to 60 mls
	The draught Take at night	<i>Cystitis and Pyelitis</i>

R	Ext. Opii Liq. ʒij	8.0 mls
	Liq. Plumbi Fort. ʒj	4.0 "
	Cupri Sulphatis gr ij	0.1 gramme
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒij	to 60.0 mls
	The injection To be used three times a day	<i>Gonorrhœa</i>

**PAPAVERTUM** B.P.C. (D D A) Known as *Omnopon*, *Pantopon*. Occurs as a yellowish-brown powder, soluble in water, about 1 in 12, rather less soluble in alcohol. It consists of the soluble hydrochlorides of all the opium alkaloids. Solutions for injection may be sterilised by boiling. One part is approximately equal to 5 parts of opium. It is stated to be a better sedative than morphine. Dose,  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.005 to 0.03 gramme).

**MORPHINA** \* *Morphine* As previously stated, the chief therapeutic action of opium is due to morphine. The alkaloid is only slightly soluble in water but all the salts are sufficiently soluble in water or weak alcohol for medicinal purposes. As the general uses and therapeutic effects of opium and morphine are almost identical, it is unnecessary to repeat them. In cases of dyspepsia, for which it is occasionally given morphine is less likely to produce discomfort. For hypodermic injection the salts of morphine are used alone or, in cases of heart disease, combined with sufficient atropine to counteract the depressant effect.

**Antidotes** The same as for opium.

**MORPHINÆ ACETAS** (D D A) Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

*Preparation*

**LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS** B P (D D A)  
Contains 1 per cent morphine acetate Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 mls)

**MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** (D D A) Dose  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

*Preparation*

**LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI** B P (D D A)  
Contains 1 per cent morphine hydrochloride Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 4 mls)

**SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ** B P (D D A) Each suppository contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain morphine hydrochloride

<b>TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ</b> B P	Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain morphine hydrochloride
<b>TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ ET</b>	
<b>IPECACUANHÆ</b> B P	

**MORPHINÆ SULPHAS** (D D A) Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

**MORPHINÆ TARTRAS** (D D A) Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.008 to 0.03 gramme)

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\* Morphine and its preparations and admixtures containing 0.2 per cent or more, of morphine alkaloid come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (D D A)

*Preparations*

**INJECTIO MORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA** B P  
(D D \) Contains morphine tartrate 2 5 per cent Dose,  
5 to 10 minims (o 3 to o 6 mil)

**LIQUOR MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS** B P (D D A)  
Contains 1 per cent morphine tartrate Dose, 10 to 60  
minims (o 6 to 4 mils)

R Liq Morphinae Hydrochlor M\ v 1 o mil  
Bismuth Carbonatis gr \ 0 6 gramme  
Tinct Cardam Co M\ \ \ 2 o mils  
Aq Menth Pip ad 3j to 30 o ,

Take three times a day *Painful Dyspepsia*

R Liq Morphinae Acetatis M\ v 1 o mil  
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij 0 1 "  
Liq Bismuthi 3ss 2 o mils  
Spirit Ammon Arom M\ v 1 o mil  
Vin Pepsini 3j 4 o mils  
Inf Auranti Co ad 3j to 30 o ,

Take three times a day *Dyspepsia*

R Liq Morph Hydrochlor Mx 0 6 mil  
Phenazon gr \ 0 6 gramme  
Tr Chlorof Co Mxv 1 o mil  
Aq Camph ad 3j to 30 o mils  
*Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa*

R Liq Morph Tart M\ x 1 2 mil  
Tinct Belladonnae Mvij 0 5 "  
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij 0 2 "  
Bismuthi Salicylatis gr \ 0 6 gramme  
Aq Chloroformi ad 3ss to 15 o mils

Take three times a day *Gastric Catarrh*

R Atropinae Sulphatis 1 part  
D D A Injectio Morphinae Tart 200 parts  
Dose by hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 minims (o 06 to  
o 2 mil)

*As an anodyne in cases where there is much cardiac pain*

R Liq Morph Hydroch Miv 0 25 mil  
Spirit Chloroformi Mvij 0 50 "  
Syrup Tolutani 3ss 2 00 mils  
Syrup Pruni Virg ad 3j to 4 00 "

A teaspoonful to be taken when the cough is troublesome

*Preparations*

**ELIXIR DIAMORPHINÆ ET PINI COMPOSITUM**  
 B.P.C. Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain diamorphine hydrochloride with terpene hydrate, oil of pine, glycerin, syrup and alcohol. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**ELIXIR DIAMORPHINÆ ET TERPINI B.P.C.**  
 Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain diamorphine hydrochloride with terpene hydrate, alcohol, glycerin, and syrup of wild cherry. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**LINCTUS DIAMORPHINÆ B.P.C.** Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain diamorphine hydrochloride with spirit of chloroform, tincture of henbane, syrup of tolu, syrup of wild cherry and glycerin. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls). Useful for coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis, &c.

R	Diamorphin Hydroch	gr	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008	gramme
	Acid Sulph Aromat Mx			0.300	mil
DDA	Syrup Prun Virg ad	℥j		to	1.000 mls
	A teaspoonful occasionally				Cough

\* All preparations and admixtures containing 0.1 per cent or more of diamorphine come within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA)

R Diamorphin Hydroch	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Terpin Hydratis	gr $\frac{11}{16}$	0 200 "
Tinct Pruni Virg $\mathcal{M}_{\text{VA}}$		1 200 mil
Glycerinum $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{ss}}$		2 000 mils
Aq Dest ad $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{ss}}$		to 15 000 "

A tablespoonful occasionally *Cough*

**ETHYL-MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** Known as *Dionin* Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0 006 to 0 03 gramme) in mixture This salt is freely soluble in water, and was introduced as a substitute for morphine Suggested to be given in morphine habit, and that it can in time be discontinued May be given in troublesome cough with advantage

R Ethyl-morphinæ Hydrochloridi	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0 008 gramme
Syrup Tolutani $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{ss}}$		2 000 mils
Syrup Pruni Virg $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{ss}}$		2 000 "

A teaspoonful to be taken occasionally when cough is troublesome

## PANCREATINUM

### *Pancreatin*

A dried extract containing amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas of the hog Soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol It is capable of emulsifying fats, converting starch into sugars, and digesting albuminoid foods Under suitable conditions 5 grains should digest a pint of fresh milk in about an hour Although the best effects of pancreatin are obtained by allowing it to act on food before it enters the stomach, very good results attend its use in cases of dyspepsia, defective nutrition, &c

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0 2 to 0 6 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture

### *Preparations*

**ELIXIR PANCREATINI** B P C Contains 5 per cent pancreatin Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

**GLYCERINUM PANCREATINI** B P C Contains 10 per cent pancreatin Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils) Best given in neutral or alkaline solution about three hours after meals

**LIQUOR PANCREATIS** B P *Pancreatic Solution* Obtained by treating the fresh pancreas of the hog with dilute alcohol When properly made this is a very active preparation Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils)

**PEPTONISED MILK** To a pint of fresh milk add a quarter of a pint of water and warm to 140° F. Add two teaspoonfuls of Liquor Pancreatis, B.P., and 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate. Lather keep at a temperature of about 135° F. for half an hour or stand at the temperature of the room for three hours. Action may be stopped then (or earlier if desired) by just bringing the milk to the boil.

**NUTRITIVE ENEMA** The yolk of one egg beaten up with half a teacupful of milk is digested as above, using a similar quantity of Liquor Pancreatis.

**LIQUOR DIGESTIVUS** *Digestive Solution* Made by exhausting the inner coat of the stomach and the fresh pancreas of the pig with diluted alcohol, to which aromatics are added. Of service in defective nutrition, assisting the digestion of both starch and albuminoids. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls).

R Liquor Pancreatis ℥j	4 0 mls
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥v	0 3 ml
Liq Bismuthi ℥ss	2 0 mls
Inf Gent Co ad ℥ss	to 15 0 "

Take in a little water three times a day *Dyspepsia*

R Pancreatin gr iij	0 2 gramme
Calcu Lactophosph gr viij	0 5 "
Sodu Bicarb gr viij	0 5 "

For one cachet Take two hours after each meal

*Weak Digestion*

## PAPAINUM

*Papain Papayotin*

An amorphous extractive obtained from the juice of *Carica Papaya* (Cucurbitaceæ). It contains a proteolytic enzyme which acts in acid or alkaline solution. Useful in weak digestion. *Test*—It should peptonise milk as quickly as Pancreatin, q.v.

Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme) with meals

*Preparations*

**ELIXIR PAPAINI** B.P.C. 1 in 20 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Given for atonic dyspepsia, at meal-times

**GLYCERINUM PAPAINI** B.P.C. Contains 9 per cent papain in acid glycerin solution. Used as a paint for enlarged tonsils, fissured tongue, &c. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid

drachm (2 to 4 mils) Useful in dyspepsia and gastric fermentation

## PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ

### *Poppy Capsules*

The dried capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveracet) They contain small quantities of narcotic principles similar to those of opium

### *Preparations*

**DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS** B P, 1885 1 in 10 Used as an anodyne fomentation to abscesses, bruises and painful swellings generally

**SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS** Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils)

## PARAFFINUM

### *Paraffin*

Various mixtures of members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons are used in medicine Their chief recommendation lies in the fact that they do not oxidise and become rancid by keeping They are not readily absorbed

**PARAFFINUM MOLLE** Either the yellow or bleached variety may be used when a *soft* dressing is required When a *harder* ointment is necessary, **UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI**—a mixture of hard and soft paraffins—may be prescribed

**PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM** *Liquid Paraffin* of various gravities is known under the names *Atoleine*, *Paroleine*, *Oleum Deekine*, *Oleum Vaseline*, &c Liquid paraffin, especially the variety known as *Atoleine*, has come into general use as a laxative None of the hydrocarbon is absorbed by the system, hence it acts purely as a lubricant to the intestinal tract From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful two or three times daily ensures easy and regular evacuation of the bowels Liquid paraffin is in fact one of the safest and most satisfactory remedies for habitual constipation It is entirely without odour and taste, and is rarely objected to For the fastidious, liquid paraffin flavoured with lemon, raspberry &c, is always obtainable

**ATOLEINE CONFECTION** is a solid variety flavoured to taste It is given in the same dose as liquid paraffin, and by many people is preferred It may be given in habitual



constipation, dyspepsia, etc., with the certainty of doing good. Frequent small doses appear to answer better than large doses at bedtime.

**EMULSIO PETROLEI** (*Pure Petroleum*) It cannot be recommended as a substitute for cod liver and other fatty oils. The petroleum is not assimilated.

R. Petroleum Liquid ℥iv	105.0 mils
Poly Acetic ℥j	25.0 grammes
Sodium Hypophosphites ℥j	3.5 "
Calcium Hypophosphites ℥j	3.5 "
Syrup Auranti ℥j	25.0 mils
Aq. Distilled ℥viii	to 200.0 "

Very spoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day.

**PARAMAG** (*Colloidal*) This is a compound of pure liquid paraffin (50 per cent) and colloidal magnesium hydroxide (5 per cent). The lubricating and laxative effect of the paraffin is enhanced by the magnesium which also acts as an antacid. Where liquid paraffin alone is not sufficiently active paramag is of considerable service. Owing to its creamy consistence and pleasant flavour it is an admirable laxative for children.

**Dose** From a teaspoonful for very young children to one or two tablespoonfuls for adults. The best results are obtained from small doses three times daily.

**PARATHAL** (*Colloidal*) When a decided laxative action is required, parathal, a compound of phenolphthalein in liquid paraffin, is almost certain. The phenolphthalein, being in the colloidal state, acts promptly, and the bowel is thoroughly evacuated. It does not cause griping, and while not so pleasant as the foregoing is not in the least disagreeable.

**Dose** From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful at bedtime.

## PARALDEHYDUM

### *Paraldehyde*

A colourless liquid crystallising in cold weather. It has a peculiar suffocating odour and warm taste. Given as an anodyne and hypnotic, especially in mania and melancholia. It acts quickly, generally inducing refreshing sleep without unpleasant after-effects. Soluble in water 1 in 10, freely soluble in alcohol.

**Dose**  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils)

R Paraldehyd $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$	1 0 mls
Syrup Aurant $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$	2 0 „
Ext Glycyrrh Liq $\mathfrak{M}\lambda\text{v}$	1 2 mil
Aq Dest ad $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$	to 60 0 mls
The sleeping draught At bedtime	

## PAREIRÆ RADIX

*Paiera Root*

The dried root of *Chondodendron tomentosum* (Menispermaceæ) It is demulcent and diuretic, and has been used to allay irritation of the genito-urinary tract in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, &c

*Preparations*

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ B P, 1885 Paiera Root 6 25, Water to 100 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mls)

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM B P, 1898 1 in 1, about Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

R Potass Citrat gr $\lambda\text{v}$	1 0 gramme
Tinct Hyoscyami $\mathfrak{M}\lambda\text{v}$	1 0 mil
Decoct Pareiræ ad $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$	to 30 0 mls
Take three times a day	

*Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder*

R Ammon Benzoatis gr viij	0 5 gramme
Ext Opii Liq $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$	0 3 mil
Ext Pareiræ Liq $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$	4 0 mls
Inf Uvæ Ursi ad $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$	to 30 0 „
Take every four hours	

*Pyelitis*

## PEPSINUM

*Pepsin*

Most of the pepsin is obtained from the stomach of the hog, it should peptonise 2500 times its weight of freshly coagulated egg albumen in six hours Pepsin combined with hydrochloric acid may be given to aid digestion in debilitated states of the system, anæmia, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic Bright's disease, &c It is also of service in permanent damage to the coat of the stomach, and in dilated stomach when unaccompanied by bacterial fermentation

It should be remembered that pepsin is destroyed by alkalis or alkaline carbonates

**Solubility** Almost entirely in water, insoluble in alcohol

**Incompatibles**, or substances capable of preventing or hindering the physiological action of present in any quantity, all the secretory products of any kind of gastric juice

**Dose**, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet

#### *Preparation*

**GLYCERINUM PEPSINI** B.P. Contains 10 per cent pepsin in alcohol solution. **Dose**, 1 to 2 fluid drachm (4 to 8 mls)

**PULVIS PEPSINI COMPOSITUS** B.P.C. Contains pepsin pancreatin dextrose and lactic and hydrochloric acids. **Dose**, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachets as a digestant

**SAL PEPSINI** B.P.C. 3 per cent pepsin in salt. To be used in place of ordinary table salt

**VINUM PEPSINI** B.P.C. Contains 3.65 per cent pepsin in sherry with glycerin and hydrochloric acid. **Dose**, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (1 to 8 mls) after meals

R Glycerin Pepsini ℥j	4.0 mls
Tr Nucis Vom ℥iv	0.3 ml
Tr Card Co ℥ss	2.0 mls
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30.0

Take three times a day

R Pulv Pepsini gr x	0.30 gramme
Calc Lactophosph gr x	0.60 "
Acid Hydrochloric ℥j	0.06 ml

Mix thoroughly. For one cachet. Take with each meal

#### **PEPTONISED BEEF**

Finely Minced Lean Beef	8 ounces
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	2 fluid drachms
Pepsin	1 drachm
Distilled water	1 pint

Mix and digest for three hours at 130° F. neutralise with sodium bicarbonate and strain. It is too bitter and unpleasant to be taken by the mouth, but is useful for rectal feeding. If desired it may be concentrated on a water-bath

## PHENACETINUM

*Phenacetin*

A tasteless, odorless, and almost insoluble compound obtained by the action of acetic acid on para-phenetidin. It is an analgesic and antipyretic, it is not so depressing as either acetanilide or phenazone, and is less toxic. It is given with success in neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, and headache generally. It is probably the safest of this class of remedies. Formerly it was used as an antipyretic, but modern views have led to its disuse for this purpose.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

Owing to its insoluble nature it may be given in mixture suspended with mucilage of acacia, but the usual method is by cachet or tablet. In any case it is well to add caffeine to counteract depression.

Antidotes as for Phenazonum.

*Preparations*

GRANULÆ PHENACETINI B.P.C. 1 in 20. An effervescent granule. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

TABLETTÆ PHENACETINI B.P.C. Each contains 5 grains phenacetin. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets.

TABLETTÆ PHENACETINI COMPOSITÆ B.P.C. Each contains 4 grains phenacetin and 1 grain caffeine. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets. Efficacious in headache.

R. Caffeinæ Citratis gr j	0.06 gramme
Phenacetin gr viij	0.50 "
Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj	4.00 mils
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj	to 30.00 "
For one draught	<i>Migraine or Neuralgia</i>

SALOCOLL *Phenocoll Salicylate*. Specially recommended in rheumatism, and said not to cause gastric disturbance. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.

## PHENAZONUM

*Phenazone Analgesine*

A compound originally introduced under the protected name of *Antipyrine*. Like phenacetin it is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic. It is employed for its analgesic properties in facial neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, migraine, and headache generally. It possesses hæmodynamic properties, and a solution is sometimes used as a

*Preparations*

**GRANULÆ PHENAZONI** P.P.C. An effervescent granule containing 1 m. phenazone. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes)

**TABLETTÆ PHENAZONI** B.P.C. Each contains 5 grains phenazone. Dose 1 to 3 tablets. Useful in relieving headache or neuralgia

R Phenazon gr ss	10 grammes
Liq Morph Hyd Mx	0.6 mil
Tinct Castorei Mxx	12 "
Tinct Valeriane Mxx	12 "
Syrup Aurant ʒss	20 mls
Aq Chlorof id ʒj	10 30 0 "

Take in a little water every four hours. Send three doses

*Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa*

**PHENAZONI SALICYLAS** Known as *Salipyrine*. A compound of phenazone and salicylic acid. Sparingly soluble in water freely soluble in alcohol. Employed as an analgesic and antirheumatic, given in both acute and chronic rheumatism. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in cachets.

**PYRAMIDON** Derivative of *Pyrazolon*. Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

**PHENOLPHTHALEINUM**

*Phenolphthalein*

A derivative of phenol and phthalic anhydride, occurring as a white or yellowish-white crystalline powder without

odour or taste Soluble in alcohol, practically insoluble in water It is a quick aperient, apparently without ill-effects, particularly suitable for delicate persons and pregnant women Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme), children require about  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.05 gramme) May be given in cachet, pill, tablet or lozenge

Proprietaries under the names Laxans, Laxatol, Laxom, Purgen, Phenolax, &c, consist principally, if not entirely, of phenolphthalein

*See also Parathal*

#### *Preparations*

**TABLETTÆ PHENOLPHTHALEINI COMPOSITÆ** B.P.C. Each tablet contains phenolphthalein, 1 grain, dry extract of belladonna,  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain, and strychnine sulphate,  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain Dose, 1 to 5 tablets Useful in habitual constipation

**TROCHISCI PHENOLPHTHALEINI** B.P.C. Each lozenge contains 2 grains (0.12 gramme) phenolphthalein

## PHOSPHORUS

### *Phosphorus*

Phosphorus in minute doses stimulates the growth of bone, and is given to children in rickets and in cases of ununited fracture It should be administered very cautiously, treatment commencing with a dose of not more than  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain (0.6 milligramme) for adults, less for children, some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy

Phosphorus is also regarded as a nerve stimulant, and is given in sexual exhaustion, failure of mental power, &c

Dose,  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain, cautiously increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.6 to 2.5 milligrammes) in pill.

**Antidotes** Oil of turpentine, 30 drops every hour Murrell advises 3 grains copper sulphate in water every five minutes until patient vomits Epsom salt as purgative Dilute solution of potassium permanganate or of hydrogen peroxide may be drunk

#### *Preparations*

**ELIXIR PHOSPHORI** B.P.C. Contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain phosphorus in each fluid drachm Should be kept in amber-coloured bottle in a cool place Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mls)

**OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM** B P 1 per cent phosphorus in almond oil A stable and active preparation of phosphorus Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil) in capsules

**PILULA PHOSPHORI** B P Contains 1 per cent phosphorus Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme)

**TINCTURA PHOSPHORI COMPOSITA** B P C Contains 0.2 per cent phosphorus in chloroform and absolute alcohol Dose, 3 to 12 minims (0.2 to 0.8 mls)

R Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006 gramme.
Ferri Sulph. Essicc gr j	0.0600 "
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0020 "
Ext. Aloes gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0300 "

For one pill Take twice a day

*Tonic and Stimulant*

R Phosphori gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006 gramme
Strychninæ gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0020 "
Ext. Damianæ gr ij	0.1000 "
Ferri Glycerophosph. gr ij	0.1000 "

For one pill Take twice a day

*Aphrodisiac*

R Ol. Phosphori Recentis ℥j	0.06 mil
Ol. Morrhuæ ℥ss	2.00 mls
Calc. Glycerophosph. gr ij	0.10 gramme
Pulv. Lacis gr ss	1.20 grammes
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥j	0.30 mil
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ij	to 10.00 mls

Take three times a day

*Rickets*

**AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS** or **RED PHOSPHORUS** is a dangerous remedy. If absolutely free from white phosphorus, it is probably inert. It is not now given internally.

**ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM** is rarely employed *per se*.

The hypophosphites of lime, iron, and soda are useful nerve tonics, and of service in incipient consumption. They are considered under the headings of their respective bases. The most generally useful preparation is **SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS** B P C *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites*. This contains the mixed hypophosphites of lime, manganese, iron, potassium, quinine, and strychnine, and is a good tonic, improving both appetite and digestion, and acting as a pick-me-up to those who are run down through overwork. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mls).

## PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMINA

## Calabar Bean

The ripe seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* (Leguminosæ) They contain a very powerful alkaloid, *physostigmine* (*eserine*) This is a spinal depressant, antitetanic, and myotic The tincture and extract are occasionally given in chronic constipation and chronic bronchitis Doses of  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain of eserine salicylate (half a milligramme) hypodermically are given for acute constipation Repeat every four hours for not more than six doses Larger doses induce diarrhœa The salts of the alkaloid are antidotes to strychnine poisoning and in traumatic tetanus, used also as local applications in diseases of the eye to produce contraction of the pupil and diminish presbyopia Solutions of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 per cent dropped into the eye produce contraction in five to fifteen minutes The pupils remain contracted for about twelve hours When atropine has been used as a dilating agent, physostigmine is sometimes employed to produce contraction, so as to permit of ophthalmoscopic examination Its most general use is to reduce the intra-ocular pressure in glaucoma and to break adhesions of the iris

Antidotes Emetics belladonna, chloral, strychnine Stimulants potassium permanganate (10 grains in a pint of water)

## Preparations

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS B P, 1898 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)

TINCTURA PHYSOSTIGMATIS B P C 1 in 5 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLAS Occurs in yellowish glistening needles Soluble in water, 1 in 130, alcohol, 1 in 12 A solution of this is preferable to that of physostigmine sulphate, since it does not discolour so readily Dose,  $\frac{1}{50}$  to  $\frac{1}{25}$  grain (0.001 to 0.003 gramme)

PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SULPHAS Occurs as a yellowish crystalline powder Soluble in water, 4 in 1, alcohol 2 in 1 Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.001 to 0.002 gramme)

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ B P Each disc contains  $\frac{1}{1000}$  grain physostigmine sulphate One may be applied to the conjunctiva, instead of using the solution The discs keep indefinitely



## PICROTOXINUM

*Picrotoxin*

A neutral toxic principle obtained from the fruits of *Asarum paniculatum* (Menispermaceæ). Externally it is a parasiticide and the ointment is used to kill pediculi. It must not be used where the skin is even slightly abraded, and it is safer to use less poisonous remedies. Internally picrotoxin is used to check night sweats of phthisis. It has also been given in epilepsy, paralysis, chorea, and chronic alcoholism but there is little proof that it does good.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.6 to 2 milligrammes) in pill.

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol.

Antidotes Ipecac, stomach pump, chloral hydrate, stimulants.

## PIMENTA

*Pimento Allspice*

The dried fruits of *Pimenta officinalis* (Myrtaceæ) are commonly used as a spice in culinary operations. They are aromatic and stomachic and the powder may be added to diarrhoea mixtures.

*Preparations*

**AQUA PIMENTÆ** *Pimento Water* A pleasant aromatic. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls.) A wineglassful often affords relief in colicky indigestion.

**OLEUM PIMENTÆ** *Pimento Oil* Antiseptic, aromatic, and carminative.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drop may be added to a cathartic pill to prevent griping. Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml).

## PINI OLEUM

*Oil of Siberian Pine or Fir*

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Abies Siberica* (Conifere). It has practically the same action as oil of turpentine, but is pleasanter and more refreshing. It is used as a stimulating disinfectant in bronchial affections, and locally in rheumatism.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 ml) on sugar or in emulsion.

**OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS** This should be distilled from the leaves of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, but is

probably derived from allied species. It is used for the same purposes as the above.

**EXTRACTUM PINI SYLVESTRIS** A thick liquid extract of fragrant odour, obtained from the leaves of pine trees. It is readily soluble in water, and when added to a bath—three or four teaspoonfuls to 20 gallons—is used in hydropathic establishments.

R Ol Pini ꝑss	75 mls
Camphoræ ꝑss	6 grammes
Sapon Molis ꝑss	10 "
Aq Dest ad ꝑiv	to 100 mls
The liniment	<i>Rheumatism</i>
R Ol Pini Mij	o 2 mil
Vin Ipecac Mv	o 3 "
Mist Amygdalæ ad ꝑss	to 150 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Chronic Bronchitis</i>

#### VAPOR PINI

R Ol Pini Mxl	25 mls
Magnes Carb Lewis gr xx	12 grammes
Aq Dest ad ꝑj	to 300 mls
A teaspoonful to a pint of water at 140° F., the vapour to be inhaled	
	<i>Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis</i>

#### PIPER NIGRUM

##### *Black Pepper*

The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Piperaceæ). Is chiefly used as a condiment. *Externally* black pepper is rubefacient and irritant. *Internally* it is stimulant and carminative, and is given in hæmorrhoids and other rectal diseases.

##### *Preparations*

**CONFECTIO PIPERIS** B P *Ward's Paste* Contains black pepper, caraway fruit and honey. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

**OLEO-RESINA PIPERIS** B P C An acetone extract of black pepper. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.015 to 0.045 gramme) in pills. Carminative and gastric stimulant.

**OLEUM PIPERIS** Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil).

R Confectionis Sennæ ꝑss	2 grammes
Confectionis Piperis ꝑss	2 "
The confection	One teaspoonful every night at bedtime
	<i>Hæmorrhoids or Anal Fissure</i>

**PIPERINUM** *Piperum* An almost tasteless mixture of principles obtained from black pepper, is a mild antipruritic and antiperiodic. It is not pungent. Has been given in acute gonorrhoea, hemorrhoids, &c. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in pill.

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.

**PIPERIDINI TARTRAS** *Piperidini Tartrate* Given as a solvent for uric acid. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in chloroform water or cinnamon water.

### PIPIRAZINUM

*Piprazine* *Ethylene-diamine*

An organic base with alkaline reaction. It is a reputed antirheumatic and antipodagmic, and was originally given to remove excess of uric acid and insoluble urates from the system.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) three times a day, largely diluted.

#### Preparations

**GRANULÆ PIPERAZINI** B.P.C. An effervescent granule. Dose, one teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water. In painful rheumatic affections 1 grain of phenocoll hydrochloride is added to each dose.

**LYCETOL** *Di-methyl-piperazine Tartrate* Is stated to possess the same properties as piperazine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) largely diluted.

**LYSIDINE**, like the foregoing, is also supposed to assist in the elimination of excess of uric acid from the system. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls.) largely diluted.

**SIDONAL "NEW"** Said to consist of quinic anhydride and used for the same purposes as piperazine. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

### PITUITARIA GLANDULA

*Hypophysis Cerebri*

The pituitary gland, obtained from healthy sheep, is a small ductless gland about the size of a pea. It weighs about 10 grains and consists of two lobes—the *anterior* and the *posterior*. The two lobes appear to possess different properties.

Five parts of fresh gland yield approximately one of dried gland

Pituitary gland is generally administered as the dried gland in tablet form. This again is prepared in three forms, the entire gland, the anterior lobe, and the posterior lobe

**THE ENTIRE GLAND, DRIED** Used to improve the general metabolism and to raise arterial tension. Has been used in goitre and menstrual disorders. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) as tablet

**PITUITARY SUBSTANCE — ANTERIOR LOBE, DRIED** Appears to assist the development of the reproductive organs. Has been used in certain types of obesity. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in tablet

**PITUITARY SUBSTANCE — POSTERIOR LOBE, DRIED** Has been used in amenorrhœa, diabetes and goitre. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in tablet

**PITUITARY EXTRACT** is prepared from the fresh posterior lobe. It is injected intramuscularly and causes uterine contraction. It keeps the blood pressure raised for several hours. Must be used cautiously, and is essentially an emergency remedy. Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 ml) of a 20 per cent extract

## PIX

### *Tar*

Several tars and tarry compounds are used in medicine, the most important being

**PIX CARBONIS** *Coal Tar*

**PIX LIQUIDA** *Stockholm Tar*

**OLEUM JUNIPERI PYROLIGNEUM** *Oleum Cadumum, Huile de Cade, Juniper Tar Oil*

**OLEUM BETULÆ PYROLIGNEUM** *Oleum Rusci, Oil of Birch Tar*

**OLEUM FAGI PYROLIGNEUM** *Beech Tar*

**COAL TAR** Chiefly used in the form of a spirituous extract—*Liq. Picis Carbonis, B.P.*—which is prepared by digesting prepared coal tar in a tincture of quillaia and filtering off the clear liquid. It contains all the remedial virtues of the tar in solution and on pouring into water it

forms milky emulsion. For the relief of prurigo, urticaria and other itching conditions of the skin it may be used in the proportion of about 10 drops to the ounce of water. The lotion should be dabbed on the skin and allowed to dry. In ointments it may be used in the same proportion. *Liquor Picis Carbonis* when well diluted is also a useful stimulant in chronic eczema and psoriasis, but is not suitable where there is acute inflammation.

**WOOD TARS** *Juniper, Stockholm and Birch* Like coal tar, these are antiseptic and disinfectant, but do not afford the same relief in itching complaints. The inhalation of the vapours has a beneficial action on the respiratory mucous membrane. For most forms of psoriasis and chronic eczema, tar, or one of its preparations, is perhaps one of the most useful remedies. As some people exhibit idiosyncrasy, applications should not be too strong to commence with.

*Internally* wood tar is frequently given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchitis, **LIQUOR PICIS AROMATICUS** being especially useful. This is a concentrated solution containing the active principles of Stockholm tar. It mixes readily with water and has been found of service in coughs, particularly when combined with diamorphine, codeine, &c.

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	5 mls.	
	Liq Plumbi Fort ℥j	5 "	
	Aq Rosæ ad ℥vj	to 200 "	
The lotion			<i>Eczema</i>

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	4 0 mls	
	Plumbi Acet gr ʒ	1 2 gramme	
	Paraff Moll Alb ℥j	30 0 grammes	
The ointment			<i>Eczema</i>

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	4 0 mls	
	Hydrarg Ammon gr ʒ	2 5 grammes	
	Ung Hydrarg Nit ℥iss	6 0 "	
	Paraff Moll Alb ℥iv	120 0 "	
The ointment			<i>Eczema</i>

R	Liq Picis Carbonis ℥j	4 mls	
	Zinci Oxidi ℥iv	15 grammes	
	Calamine Præp ℥iv	15 "	
	Glycerini ℥j	4 "	
	Liq Calcis ad ℥iv	to 250 mls	
The lotion To be applied twice a day			<i>Eczema</i>

R Ung Picis Liq	} aī part æq	equal parts
Ung. Hydrarg		
Ammon		
Paraff Moll		

The ointment

*Psoriasis*

R Liq Picis Carbonis	℥ss	7 mls
Spirit Coloniensis	℥j	35 "
Aq Dest ad	℥viij	to 250 "

The lotion To be applied freely

*Pruritus*

R Naphthalin	℥j	4 grammes
Ung Picis Liq	℥j	30 "
Ung Sulphuris	℥j	30 "

The ointment

*Scabies.*

R Liq Picis Aromatici	℥iij	12 mil
Syrup Pruni Virg	℥iij	20 mls
Syrup Codeinæ Phosph	℥iij	20 "
Inf Cascariæ ad	℥ss	to 150 "

Take twice or three times a day

*Cough or Chronic Bronchitis*

R Ol Juniper Pyrolig	} aa ℥j of each	30 grammes
Sapon Mollis		
Spirit Vini Rect		

To be applied every night and washed off every morning

*Psoriasis*

The following medicated toilet soaps are useful

Stockholm Tar Soap

Birch Tar Soap

Juniper Tar Soap

Birch Tar and Sulphur Soap

Ichthamol and Tar Soap

Each contains about 5 per cent active ingredient

**CRESOL** *Cresol, Acid Cresylic, Cresol Hydrate* A mixture of isomeric cresols obtained from coal tar. When fresh it is pale straw-coloured, but darkens on exposure to light. Cresol enters into the composition of many disinfectants as creolin, lysol, solveol, trikresol, &c. Cresol is employed as an inhalation in whooping cough, bronchitis and other respiratory disorders, the best effects being obtained by vaporising the liquid from a shallow dish by means of a suitable lamp. Perhaps the best apparatus on the market is the "*Cresyl-Bell*".

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mil).

**Solubility** Sparingly in water, freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin and the fixed and volatile oils

**LIQUOR CRESOL SAPONATUS** B.P. *Solution of Cresol and Soap* Compound of Solut. Cr. This solution is a useful antiseptic.

**PATHONE SURGICAL SOAP SOLUTION** This is a clear semi-spirituous solution containing 25 per cent of soap and 2 per cent of highly active creylic acid. When rubbed and scrubbed into the skin it renders it sterile and when washed off with water leaves it soft and pliable. Being absolutely neutral there is no unpleasant drying after effect.

**CRESYL LIQUID "BELL"** A highly purified cresol for use in vaporisers. Of great service in whooping cough. Does not emit irritating fumes and the odour is not unpleasant. Toxicity about half that of phenol.

**CREOLIN** *Cyllin* A proprietary germicide. Used in lotions 1 in 200 as a douche 1 in 300.

**IZAL** Stated to be prepared with coke oven oil. A powerful antiseptic not unpleasant odour. Used in lotions 1 in 200 to 1 in 300.

**LYSOL** Lysol is too well known to need description. It should contain 50 per cent of active cresols and should be miscible with water without causing more than opalescence in all proportions.

**NOTE**—The foregoing are incompatible with acids.

## PLUMBI M

### *Lead*

*Internally* lead acetate is used for its astringent effect in diarrhoea and intestinal hæmorrhage. For this purpose it is frequently combined with opium as *Pil. Plumbi cum Opio*. In large doses lead salts are poisonous and the continual absorption of minute quantities produces chronic lead poisoning.

*Externally* lead acetate, or solution of the oxyacetate (*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*), is prescribed for both its astringent and its sedative effect. On sound skin it has little effect but when applied to the mucous membrane or to abraded surfaces it is of service. Weeping eczema, leucorrhœa, pruritus, ulcerated sores, &c., are generally benefited by lead applications.

**Antidotes.** Emetics, stomach syphon, Epsom salt or other harmless sulphate, white of egg, large draughts of milk, stimulants.

**Incompatibles** Sulphuric acid and sulphates, hydrochloric acid and chlorides, phosphoric acid and phosphates, alkalis, iodides, carbonates, astringents, and albuminous preparations, preparations of opium

**PLUMBI ACETAS** *Sugar of Lead* Occurs in colourless crystalline masses with a faint acetous odour and a sweet astringent taste. It is soluble in water, 1 in 25, glycerin, 1 in 2, and alcohol, 1 in 30. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

*Preparations*

**GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS** B.P. Too strong for use alone, but when diluted to ten or twelve times its volume may be used in place of Goulard's water

**LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS** B.P. *Goulard's Water* One part of strong solution lead subacetate diluted to 80 with boiled and cooled distilled water. A sedative and astringent for sprains, bruises, &c

**LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS FORTIS** B.P. *Goulard's Extract* This, the strong solution, is too concentrated for use alone. Diluted sixteen times with water it is a useful application for hæmorrhoids

**LOTIO PLUMBI CUM OPIO** B.P.C. Tincture of Opium 1, Lead Lotion to 20. An astringent lotion for sprains and bruises

**LOTIO PLUMBI EVAPORANS** B.P.C. Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate 1, Alcohol 16, Water to 80. A cooling lotion applied to sprains and bruises

**PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO** B.P. Contains lead acetate 80 per cent and opium 12 per cent. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.25 gramme)

**PLUMBI IODIDUM** *Lead Iodide* Is occasionally employed as an ointment for glandular and arthritic swellings

**PLUMBI OLEAS** *Diachylon* In fine powder is employed for dusting eczematous patches. Mixed with an equal weight of soft paraffin it forms *Kaposi's Diachylon Ointment*, a useful dressing for old sores, burns, &c

**PLUMBI STEARAS** *Lead Stearate* Is preferred by some to the oleate, especially for use as a dusting powder for abraded surfaces



**PULVIS PLUMBI STEARATIS COMPOSITUS** *Compound Lead Stearate Powder* A mixture of the stearates and silicates of lead and zinc associated with balsam of Peru. Is mildly astringent and antiseptic. It may be advantageously employed for chafes, abrasions, patches of eczema, perspiring axillæ &c

**SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA** B P Each suppository contains 3 grains lead acetate and 1 grain opium. Used for hæmorrhoids

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS** B P Contains 1 in 8 strong solution of lead subacetate. Astringent and sedative in skin irritation

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI** B P 1 in 10

R Pil Plumbi c Opio gr iv	0 250 gramme
Olco-Resin Zingiberis gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0 015 "
For one pill Take twice a day	Severe Diarrhœa

R Ext Belladonnæ Virid $\overline{5j}$	4 grammes
Ung Plumbi Acetatis $\overline{5j}$	30 "
The ointment	Fissure of Anus

R Liquor Plumbi Fort $\overline{5ss}$	2 0 mls
Ol Amygdalæ $\overline{5j}$	30 0 "
Liq Calcis $\overline{5j}$	30 0 "
Ol Caryophylli $\overline{Mij}$	0 2 mil

This forms a cooling application which is grateful to irritated and inflamed surfaces

R Liquor Plumbi Fort $\overline{5j}$	4 0 mls
Acid Carbolic $\overline{Mjv}$	0 3 mil
Cremor Lactis ad $\overline{5j}$	to 60 0 mls

A soothing and cooling application, but must be used only when freshly made

R Plumbi Acetatis gr iij	0 2 gramme
Ext Opii Liq $\overline{Mxxx}$	2 0 mls
Aq Dest ad $\overline{5j}$	to 60 0 "
The injection To be used twice a day	Gleet

R Acid Hydrocyan Dil $\overline{Mxxx}$	2 mls
Liq Plumbi Sub Dil ad $\overline{5j}$	to 250 "
The soothing lotion	Eczema

R Pulv Plumbi Stearatis Co $\overline{5j}$	30 grammes
The dusting powder	
<i>For dusting the Feet and under the Armpits</i>	

R Bals Peru ℞ss	1 mil.
Ung Zinc Oleat. ℥ss	15 grammes
Ung Diachyl. ℥ss	15 "
The ointment	Chronic Eczema

R Ung Glyc Plumbi Subacet ℥j 30 grammes  
 The application for chapped hands A small quantity  
 to be applied after ablution

## PODOPHYLLI RHIZOMA

### *Podophyllum Rhizome*

The dried root portion of *Podophyllum peltatum* (Berberidaceæ). It yields a resinoid, podophyllin, an active cathartic and cholagogue, and in large doses a gastro-intestinal irritant, may be given in cases of disordered liver, whether functional or organic. Podophyllin *per se* is rather slow in action.

**PODOPHYLLI RESINA** *Podophyllin* Prepared by extracting podophyllum root with alcohol and pouring the strong tincture into acidulated water. The precipitated resin is washed and dried. It is soluble in alcohol, also in solution of ammonia. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme).

**TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI B.P.** Contains 3.65 per cent podophyllum resin. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.)

**TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI AMMONIATA B.P.C.** Contains 2 per cent podophyllum resin in sal volatile. Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mls.) This is miscible with water without precipitation of resin.

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 gramme
Pil Rhei Co gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.200 "
Ext Hyoscyami gr j	0.060 "
For one pill Take at bedtime three times a week	
R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 gramme
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ss	0.030 "
Pil Coloc et Hyoscy gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.200 "
Oleo-Resin Zingib gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
For one pill Take at bedtime	Biliousness

R Podophyllini gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 gramme
Aloni gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Ext Belladonnæ gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Ext Nucis Vom gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Oleo-Resin Piperis gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
For one pill Take twice a week at bedtime	

POTASSII ACETAS    *Potassium Acetate* ; Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes)  
 POTASSII CITRAS    *Potassium Citrate* )  
 Solubility    Freely soluble in water

The therapeutic effects of these salts are practically identical. Both act as diuretics and diaphoretics, hence are administered as cooling salines in fevers. In the system they are converted into carbonates, are given in gouty affections and to prevent putrid eclampsia. In

cases of cystitis due to *B. coli*, the urine is intensely acid, a medium in which the bacilli multiply. If the urine is rendered alkaline by large doses of potassium citrate they are destroyed.

**POTASSII BICARBONAS** *Potassium Bicarbonate* Is mildly alkaline. It is administered in dyspepsia and gouty affections but in the treatment of the latter it is inferior to the citrate and acetate. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes). It is freely soluble in water.

**POTASSII BROMIDUM** *Potassium Bromide* Is considered to be the most efficient of the bromides and more reliance is placed upon it for the treatment of nervous diseases than upon any other drug. It is hypnotic, depressing the nervous system. It is given in epilepsy, insomnia, mania, chronic hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, dysmenorrhoea, and as an anaphrodisiac. Dose 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) or more. It is freely soluble in water. In epilepsy it is necessary to give a daily dose of 60 grains—30 grains twice daily—and regular administration should be continued for at least two years after the last attack, and another year spent in gradually diminishing the dose (Gowers). In mental diseases, Savage recommends large doses—40 to 60 grains—night and morning. In insanity of the maniacal type bromides are generally combined with chloral. Prolonged use of bromides may induce *bromism* accompanied by an acneiform rash, when the administration of the drug must be stopped.

**BROMODAL.** (*Collobell*) A safe and reliable hypnotic. Potassium Bromide 27.5, Chloral Hydrate 27.5, Extract of Henbane 0.25, Extract of Cannabis Indica 0.25, Glycerin of Bitter Orange to produce 100.

Bromodal induces quiet, refreshing sleep without disagreeable after-effects. It is indicated in most forms of sleeplessness, frequently affording relief when opiates and synthetics like sulphonal, barbitone, &c., fail.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm in water an hour or so before bedtime. A second dose may be taken during the night if necessary.

**POTASSII CHLORAS** *Potassium Chlorate* Under certain conditions in the presence of putrefying matter (septic tissue) potassium chlorate is decomposed, the liberated oxygen acting as a disinfectant and antiseptic. This action does not, however, take place under normal conditions, and the drug when taken *internally* is excreted



**POTASSII NITRIS** *Potassium Nitrite* Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme) Action and uses as sodium nitrite, q v

*Preparations*

**LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE** B P Contains potassium iodide, curd soap, glycerin, oil of lemon and water Useful for enlarged joints

**UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI** B P Contains 10 per cent potassium iodide Useful for swollen and enlarged joints

**POTASSII SULPHAS** *Potassium Sulphate* A saline laxative and mild hepatic stimulant When *freely diluted* and in doses of about 30 grains (2 grammes) it produces easy watery stools unattended by griping Concentrated solutions are irritant It may be given as a saline purge in dyspepsia, torpid liver, dropsy, &c Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes)

Solubility 1 in 10 of water

**POTASSII TARTRAS** *Potassium Tartrate*

**POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDUS** *Potassium Acid Tartrate, Cream of Tartar* The therapeutical effect of these salts is identical In full doses they act as purgatives, producing copious watery evacuations without griping They also act as diuretics, the urine being rendered alkaline Cream of tartar is a favourite household remedy Dose of either salt, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes) or more

R Potassu Tartratis gr xv	1 0 gramme
Potassu Phosphat gr v	0 3 "
Potassu Chloridi gr v	0 3 "
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 4 0 mls

A teaspoonful to be added to a tumbler of water and drunk as a beverage with each meal

*Dyspepsia with Acidity*

R Potassu Citratis gr xxx	2 0 grammes
Tinct Digitalis ℥v	0 3 mil
Spirit Æther Nit ℥xxx	2 0 mls
Aq Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30 0 "

Take three times a day *Diuretic in Dropsy*

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R Potassu Citratu gr  $\text{xx}$  12 grammes  
 Spirit Ether Nit  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  12 mil  
 Syrup Tolutani  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  20 mils  
 Aq ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300  
 Take every four hours *Implic Diaphoretic*

R Potassu Acetatis gr  $\text{xxx}$  20 grammes  
 Copahu  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  60 mil  
 Spirit Sassafras  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  60  
 Mucil Acacia  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  40 mils  
 Aq Caryoph ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300  
 Take three times a day *Gonorrhœa*

R Potassu Acetatis gr  $\text{xxx}$  20 grammes  
 Hexamin gr  $\text{viij}$  65 grammes  
 Syrup  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  20 mils  
 Aq Dest ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300  
 Take three times a day *Urinary Gravel*

R Potassu Bicarbonatis gr  $\text{xx}$  12 grammes  
 Magnes Calc Lewis gr  $\text{xx}$  12  
 Aq Menth Pip ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300 mils  
 Take when required *Dyspepsia and Heartburn*

R Potassu Bromidi gr  $\text{xx}$  12 grammes  
 Ammonu Bromidi gr  $\text{x}$  10  
 Potassu Iodidi gr  $\text{ij}$  2  
 Syr Zingib  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  12 mil  
 Aq ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300 mils  
 Take twice daily *Epilepsy*

R Potassu Bromidi gr  $\text{ij}$  10 grammes  
 Syrup Papav Alb  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  30 mil  
 Aq Anethi ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 40 mils  
 A teaspoonful to be given occasionally  
*For Infants when Teething*

R Potassu Bromidi gr  $\text{xx}$  12 grammes  
 Tinct Hyoscyami  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  10 mil  
 Syrup Auranti  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  40 mils  
 Aq Dest ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300  
 The draught At bedtime *Insomnia*

R Potassu Bromidi  
 Soda Bromidi  
 Strontu Bromidi  $\text{āā}$  gr  $\text{x}$  of each 6 grammes  
 Syrup Aurant 10 mils  
 Aq Chlorof ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 300  
 Take twice a day *Epilepsy*

R Potassu Bromidi gr  $\text{xxx}$  2 grammes  
 Sp Ammon Aromat  $\text{Mxxx}$  2 mls  
 Aq Dest ad  $\text{℥j}$  to 30 "  
 The draught Take at once and repeat in four hours  
 if not relieved *Migraine*

R Potassu Chloratis  $\text{℥iss}$  6 grammes  
 Glycerin Boracis  $\text{℥iv}$  15 mls  
 Aq Rosæ ad  $\text{℥viij}$  to 250 "  
 The gargle To be used frequently *Sore Throat*  
 May be also used as a Mouth Wash in *Salivation*

R Potassu Chloratis  $\text{℥j}$  10 grammes  
 Acid Hydrochlorici  $\text{℥v}$  3 mil  
 Warm gently in a corked bottle until evolution of  
 chlorine ceases and add—  
 Aq Dest q s ad  $\text{℥viij}$  to 250 mls  
 The chlorine gargle *Ulcerated Sore Throat*

R Potassu Iodidi gr v 3 grammes  
 Tinct Cinchonæ  $\text{℥j}$  40 mls  
 Aq Dest ad  $\text{℥j}$  to 300 "  
 Take three times a day *Syphilis*

R Potassu Iodidi gr  $\text{ij}$  2 grammes  
 Potassu Bicarb gr x 6 "  
 Tinct Belladonnæ  $\text{℥viij}$  5 mil  
 Syrup Aurantii  $\text{℥ss}$  20 mls  
 Inf Gent Co ad  $\text{℥j}$  to 300 "  
 Take three times a day *Asthma*

R Potassu Iodidi gr x 6 grammes  
 Liq Hydrarg Perchlor  $\text{℥ss}$  20 mls  
 Spirit Chloroformi  $\text{℥x}$  6 mil  
 Inf Aurantii Co ad  $\text{℥ss}$  to 150 mls  
 Take twice a day *Tertiary Syphilis*

R Potassu Iodidi gr  $\text{ij}$  2 grammes  
 Magnes Sulphatis gr  $\text{xxx}$  20 grammes  
 Potassu Bicarb gr  $\text{xv}$  10 grammes  
 Spirit Ammon Aromat  $\text{℥xv}$  10 mil  
 Inf Aurant ad  $\text{℥j}$  to 300 mls  
 Take twice a day *Gonorrhœal Rheumatism*

R Potassu Iodidi gr v 3 grammes  
 Potassu Citratis gr x 6 "  
 Spirit Ammon Aromat  $\text{℥xv}$  10 mil  
 Inf Gent Co ad  $\text{℥j}$  to 300 mls  
 Take three times a day *Rheumatoid Arthritis*



R Potassu Iodidi gr ij                    0 1 gramme  
 Tinct Cinchonæ ℥℥                    1 0 mil  
 Syrup Sarsæ Co ʒss                    2 0 mls  
 Inf Casc arillæ ad ʒij                    to 8 0 "  
 Take three times a day      *Enlarged Lymphatic Glands*

R Potassu Iodidi gr v                    0 3 gramme  
 Sodii Sulphatis ʒj                    4 0 grammes  
 Spirit Animon Arom ℥℥v                    1 0 mil  
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥℥                    0 6 "  
 Inf Gent Co ad ʒj                    to 30 0 mls  
 Take three times a day      *Chronic Lead Poisoning*

R Potassu Iodidi gr ℥                    1 gramme  
 Potassu Bromidi gr ℥                    1 "  
 Syrup Auranti ʒj                    4 mls  
 Aq Dest ad ʒj                    to 30 "  
 Take three times a day with a wineglassful of water on  
 an empty stomach      *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*

R Potassu Tartratis Acid ʒj                    30 grammes  
 Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co ʒij                    90 "  
 A teaspoonful to be taken at bedtime      *Laxative*

R Potassu Tartratis gr xxx                    2 grammes  
 Conf Sennæ gr xxx                    2 "  
 Mel Purif q s                    a sufficiency  
 A teaspoonful or more at bedtime when required

## PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CORTEX

### *Virginian Prune or Wild Cherry Bark*

The bark of *Prunus serotina* (Rosaceæ) The crushed bark when treated with water yields an essential oil and a trace of hydrocyanic acid The syrup, besides being palatable, is a useful addition to cough mixtures

### *Preparations*

**SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ** B P Contains a trace of hydrocyanic acid, which acts as a sedative Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.) Useful in relieving cough

**TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ** B P 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) A mild sedative

R Diamorph Hydrochlor gr  $\frac{1}{10}$  0.002 gramme  
 Syrup Pruni Virg  $\mathfrak{z}_{ss}$  2.000 mls  
 Vin Ipecac  $\mathfrak{M}_{viij}$  0.500 mil  
 Syrup Tolu  $\mathfrak{z}_{ss}$  2.000 mls  
 Aq. Dest. ad  $\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$  to 8.000 "  
 A dessertspoonful when the cough is troublesome  
*Dry hacking Cough*

## PULSATILLA

*Pulsatilla*

The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis* (Ranunculaceæ). In large doses pulsatilla is a gastro-intestinal irritant. In medicinal doses it has been given as a sedative in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epididymitis, &c. It is also recommended as an antispasmodic in convulsive cough and chronic affections of the air-passages.

*Preparations*

EXTRACTUM PULSATILLÆ LIQUIDUM B.P.C. 1 in 1. A strong preparation used for making more dilute mixtures, as Liquor Caulophylli et Pulsatillæ, B.P.C.

TINCTURA PULSATILLÆ B.P.C. 1 in 10. Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls). Useful in small doses for amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, &c. One drop should be taken every hour during the day preceding the expected periods.

## PYRETHRI RADIX

*Pellitory Root*

The dried root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* (Compositæ). It is a powerful sialagogue, producing when chewed, a tingling sensation in the mouth and some numbness. The tincture combined with an equal volume of tincture of iodine, is sometimes used to allay toothache. It is a favourite ingredient in mouth washes and dentifrices.

*Preparation*

TINCTURA PYRETHRI B.P. 1 in 5

R Tinct Pyrethri  $\mathfrak{z}_{iv}$  15.0 mls  
 Saponin gr x 0.6 gramme  
 Spirit Menth Pip  $\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$  8.0 mls  
 Ol Gaultheriæ  $\mathfrak{M}_{x}$  0.6 mil  
 Tinct Myrrhæ  $\mathfrak{z}_{iv}$  15.0 mls  
 Spirit Rect ad  $\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$  to 60.0 "

The mouth wash to be sprinkled on a moistened toothbrush and used for brushing the teeth night and morning

**PYRETHRI FLORES, PYRETHRUM ROSEUM** The powdered unexpanded flowers constitute "insect powder"

*Preparation*

**TINCTURA PYRETHRI FLORUM** B P C 1 in 4

The following is an excellent application, painted on the skin to drive away flies, midges, &c

Ol Eucalypti ℥℥℥	2 mls
Menthol gr ℥℥	2 grammes
Camphor gr ℥℥	2 "
Tl Pyrethri Rosci ad ʒij	to 60 mls

**QUASSIÆ LIGNUM**

*Quassia*

The wood of *Picroëna excelsa* (Samarubæ) It is a bitter tonic, and as it is free from tannin its preparations are not blackened by the persalts of iron It is given in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and debility after fevers, &c The infusion acts as a poison to insects and the lower forms of animal life, injected per rectum (5 to 10 fluid ounces) destroys threadworm

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ** B P 1885 An aqueous extract evaporated to a pilular consistence Dose, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme) in pills

**INFUSUM QUASSIÆ** B P 1 in 100 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) A bitter tonic Also used as an injection to destroy threadworm

**TINCTURA QUASSIÆ** B P 1 in 10 Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

℞ Tinct Quassiæ ℥℥℥	20 mls
Acid Nit-Hyd Dil ℥℥℥	0.5 ml
Syrup Auranti ʒj	40 mls
Aq Dest ad ʒij	to 300 "
Take three times a day	
<i>Tonic</i>	

℞ Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥℥	1 ml
Glycerini ʒss	2 "
Inf Quassiæ ad ʒij	to 300 "
Take three times a day, after food	
<i>Tonic</i>	

## QUEBRACHO CORTEX

*Quebracho*

The bark of various species of *Ispidosperma* (Apocynaceæ). In small doses quebracho is a bitter tonic, in larger doses it is administered in asthma and the various forms of dyspnea, in which it is reputed of service.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM QUEBRACHO LIQUIDUM** 1 in 1  
Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil)

**TINCTURA QUEBRACHO** B.P.C. 1 in 5 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tincturæ Quebracho M℥ss	20 mls
Caffeinæ Citratis gr ij	0.2 gramme
Linct Stramonii M℥v	0.3 mil
Liq Chlorof ad ℥ss	to 150 mls

Take every four hours

*Asthma*

## QUILLAIAE CORTEX

*Quillaiæ, or Soap Bark*

The dried inner bark of *Quillaiæ saponaria* (Rosaceæ). Preparations of quillaiæ have been recommended as expectorants in place of senega, but their use is practically restricted to toilet preparations. A strong watery decoction (or 1 ounce of the liquid extract to half a pint of water) is used for shampooing the scalp. It is not only an effectual cleansing agent, but it is destructive to pediculi. Combined with aromatics and antiseptics it constitutes a pleasant frothing application for the teeth.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM QUILLAIAE LIQUIDUM** B.P.C. 1 in 1

**TINCTURA QUILLAIAE** B.P. 1 in 20 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Rarely given internally

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥ij	8 mls
Liq Ammoniac ℥ss	2 "
Ext Quillaiæ Liq ad ℥ij	to 60 "

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to half a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

## QUINALGENUM

*Quinalgen Chinalgen*Also known as *Analgen, Labordin*

Occurs as a white crystalline, odourless and tasteless powder only slightly soluble in water or alcohol. Similar in action to phenacetin, but more toxic. Has been used in acute rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. Dose, 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

## QUININA

*Quinine*

Quinine is by far the most important of the alkaloids obtained from cinchona bark. It is an antiseptic and germicide, and is frequently used in affections of the scalp. It has an exceedingly bitter taste, and in small doses acts as a stomachic and tonic. In larger doses it is antipyretic and antiperiodic, and is especially useful in ague, ague-like fevers, malaria, the early stages of common cold, and influenza, acting both as a prophylactic and as a curative. In cases of malaria it is better to give large doses two or three times a day (e.g. 10 to 15 grains) than to give 4 or 5 grains every two or three hours. If it causes much gastric irritation the insoluble tannate should be tried.

As a prophylactic better results ensue when 10 to 15 grains are taken in one dose once a week than a daily dose of 2 or 3 grains.

There is much conflicting testimony regarding the febrile action of quinine.

The action of the various salts is therapeutically identical, those in most general use being the sulphate, hydrochloride, salicylate, and hydrobromide.

Incompatibles: Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, astringents.

QUININÆ ACETYSALICYLAS Known as *Aspirin*

Occurs as a white crystalline powder soluble in alcohol, 1 in 50, only slightly soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme). Antipyretic and antiseptic. Useful in acute rheumatism.

QUININÆ ET UREÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM *Urea*

*Quinine*. Occurs in small prismatic crystals, having no odour but a bitter taste. Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Recommended for intramuscular injection in malaria and cholera, since it does not cause pain or irritation. It exerts a local anæsthetic action similar to that of cocaine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

**QUININÆ ETHYLCARBONAS.** Known as *Euguinine*. Occurs in white acicular crystals, odourless and nearly tasteless. Readily soluble in alcohol, only slightly soluble in water. Used in place of the usual quinine salts on account of its freedom from intense bitterness. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme) in powder, cachet, or tablet.

**ARISTOCHIN,** *Aristoquinine*, is a carbonic ester of quinine. Occurs as a white, tasteless powder containing 96 per cent of quinine. It is insoluble in water. Recommended in malarial and other affections in which quinine is indicated. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme).

**QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM** Occurs in white acicular, odourless crystals, with a bitter taste. Soluble in water, 1 in 50, freely soluble in alcohol. Supposed not to induce quinism. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme). Useful in neuralgia and acute rheumatism.

**QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM ACIDUM** Occurs in yellowish prismatic, odourless crystals. Soluble in water, 1 in 7, easily soluble in alcohol. Ten per cent solutions are non-irritating and well adapted for hypodermic injection (1 to 3 grains) in malaria. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme).

#### *Preparation*

**SYRUPUS QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI B.P.C.** Contains 1 grain of the acid hydrobromide in each fluid drachm. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) in water.

**QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** Occurs in white silky, odourless needles with a bitter taste. Soluble in water, 1 in 40, freely soluble in alcohol. Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 gramme).

#### *Preparation*

**TINCTURA QUININÆ B.P.** Contains 2 per cent quinine hydrochloride in tincture of fresh orange peel. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls). An agreeable bitter tonic.

**VINUM QUININÆ B.P.** Contains 0.23 per cent quinine hydrochloride in orange wine. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (16 to 30 mls). A bitter tonic.

**QUININÆ SALICYLAS** Occurs in white silky, odourless needles, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol,

**1 in 30** Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) May be given in cachet, pill, or tablet, or suspended in water Useful in neuralgia and sciatica, also in acute rheumatism and rheumatic gout

**SALOQUININE** Salicylic ester of quinine is a tasteless white powder insoluble in water and alcohol Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0.2 to 1 gramme) in cachet or powder, immediately followed by 5 to 10 drops of dilute hydrochloric acid in a wineglassful of water Useful in malaria, rheumatism and sciatica

**QUININÆ SULPHAS** Occurs in white, silky, odourless crystals with an intensely bitter taste This salt, commonly spoken of as quinine, is used more frequently than any other It is only slightly soluble in water, but if prescribed with an equal quantity of any dilute mineral acid it may be freely diluted Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) as a tonic and stomachic, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) as an antiperiodic and antipyretic May be prescribed in cachet, pill, tablet or mixture

#### *Preparations*

**MISTURA QUININÆ B.P.C.** Each fluid ounce contains 1 grain quinine sulphate, 1 minim diluted sulphuric acid, and 10 minims tincture of fresh orange peel Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) A simple bitter useful in the debility following prolonged illness

**PILULA QUININÆ SULPHATIS B.P.** Contains about 80 per cent quinine sulphate Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme)

**TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA B.P.** Contains 2 per cent quinine sulphate in solution of ammonia and alcohol It becomes cloudy on addition of water, but mixes bright with aerated water A teaspoonful every four hours in half a tumbler of soda water will frequently ward off a cold and mitigate an attack of influenza Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA CUM CINNAMOMO** This combination of quinine and cinnamon is excellent, especially in common cold and influenza It mixes readily with water, and is not nearly so unpleasant as the official tincture

- R Quininae Sulphatis gr j            0 06 gramme  
 Ext Gentianae gr j            0 06 "  
 Pil Rhei Co gr ij            0 10 "  
 For one pill    Take twice a day    *Atonic Dyspepsia*
- R Quininae Sulphatis gr j            0 06 gramme  
 Acid Sulph Dil ℥v            0 30 mil  
 Spirit Chloroformi ℥v            0 60 "  
 Inf Auranti ad ℥j            to 30 00 mils  
 Take three times a day, shortly before meals    *Tonic*
- R Tinct Quininae ℥ss            2 mils  
 Syrup Limonis ℥ss            2 "  
 Tinct Cardam Co ℥ss            2 "  
 Aq Dest ad ℥ss            to 15 "  
 Take three times a day            *Tonic*
- R Quininae Sulphatis gr x-xx    0 6-1 2 gramme  
 Take in a cachet or suspended in milk    *Malaria*  
 It is best administered when the temperature has reached  
 its height and is beginning to fall    Or the dose may be  
 given an hour or so before the malarial attack is expected
- R Quininae Sulphatis gr ij            0 2 gramme  
 Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij            0 5 mil  
 Magnes Sulphatis gr xv            1 0 gramme  
 Aq Dest ad ℥j            to 30 0 mils  
 Take every morning  
*Prophylactic in Malarious Districts*
- R Quininae Hydrochlor gr ij            0 12 gramme  
 Tinct Ferri Perchlor ℥x            0 60 mil  
 Glycerini ℥xx            1 20 "  
 Inf Aurant Co ad ℥j            to 30 00 mils  
 Take twice a day, after food  
*Debility with Loss of Appetite*

## QUINOPHANUM

*Quinophan*

Known as *Atophan*, *Agotan*, *Phenoquin*

Occurs as an odourless cream-coloured powder with a slightly bitter taste Insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline solutions It is advisable to give sodium bicarbonate in conjunction with quinophan in order to keep uric acid in solution in the urine

Used chiefly in gout and rheumatism to facilitate excretion of uric acid Dose, 7 to 15 grains (0 5 to 1 gramme) in cachet



## RESINA

*Resin Rosin Colophony*

Resin left after the distillation of the crude oleo-resin of various species of *Pinus* (Coniferæ) Soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, and oil of turpentine It is antiseptic and stimulant

*Preparations*

**EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ B P** *Adhesive Plaster*  
Contains resin lead plaster and hard soap Spread on calico this is largely used as a protective dressing

**UNGUENTUM RESINÆ B P** Contains 26 per cent resin Is mildly stimulant, useful for applying to indolent sores and ulcers

**UNGUENTUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM B P C**  
Contains 20 per cent resin and 15 per cent oil of eucalyptus An antiseptic and stimulating application

**PIX BURGUNDICA** *Burgundy Pitch* Like resin is mildly stimulating, and is used as a basis for plasters

## RESORCINUM

*Resorcin*

Is a derivative of benzene, and occurs in white prismatic crystals, having a faint odour and an unpleasant sweetish taste It is freely soluble in water, alcohol, ether and glycerin It was originally introduced as an antipyretic and internal antiseptic Its depressing properties render it unsafe It is antiseptic, finding its chief use in the treatment of skin diseases Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.6 to 0.3 gramme), well diluted

**Incompatibles** Caustic alkalies, sweet spirit of nitre Should not be prescribed if patient uses a hair dye

*Preparations*

**PASTA RESORCINI B P C** Lassar's stronger resorcin paste 1 in 5

**PASTA RESORCINI MITIS B P C** Lassar's mild resorcin paste 1 in 10

**SPIRITUS RESORCINI B P C** *Lotio Resorcini Composita* 1 in 40 Useful for alopecia and dandruff Should only be applied to hair free from soap and alkali

### UNGUENTUM RESORCINI COMPOSITUM B P C

Contains resorcin, bismuth subnitrate, starch, zinc oxide, birch tar oil and potassium metabisulphite Useful in acne rosacea, eczema, &c

R Resorcin ℥j	4 grammes
Quinin Hydrochlor gr ʒv	1 gramme
Glycerin ℥ij	8 mls
Aq Coloniensis ℥j	30 "
Aq Rosæ ad ℥vii	to 200 "

The lotion To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every day *Seborrhæa*

R Resorcin gr ʒʒʒ	2 grammes
Sulph Præcip ℥j	4 "
Creosoti ℥ʒv	1 mil
Adipis ℥ij	60 grammes

The ointment To be applied night and morning *Seborrhæa*

R Resorcin gr xx	12 grammes
Hyd Perchlor gr ij	0.1 "
Ammon Chlorid gr ʒ	0.6 "
Sp Lavand ℥ij	60.0 mls
Glycerin ℥ij	10.0 "
Aq Rosæ ad ℥vii	to 200.0 "

To be sponged into the scalp every night *Seborrhæa Capitis with Alopecia*

## RHEI RADIX

### Rhubarb Root

The dried rhizome or root of various species of *Rheum* (Polygonaceæ). In small doses powdered rhubarb is stomachic, and is given in atonic dyspepsia. In larger doses it is at first purgative afterwards astringent, but is rarely administered alone, generally being prescribed with other laxatives and carminatives. Combined with sodium bicarbonate or magnesia it is an excellent remedy for the errors in diet of children, or for the diarrhoea set up by undigested food. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) for repeated administration 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes) for a single dose.

### Preparations

**EXTRACTUM RHEI B P** An alcoholic extract dried and powdered. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.12 to 0.5 gramme) in pills.

**INFUSUM RHEI** B.P. 11129 Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) Stimulant and mild aperient

**MISTURA RHEI CUM SODA** B.P.C. Each fluid ounce contains 4 grains powdered rhubarb and 10 grains sodium bicarbonate in ordinary water Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls) A mild laxative and antacid

**PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA** B.P. Cont. m. rhubarb, clove myrrh soap and oil of peppermint Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 grammes)

**PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS** B.P. Grains Powder Contains rhubarb, light magnesia and ginger Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes) A variable antacid and laxative

**SYRUPUS RHEI** B.P. Contains rhubarb and oil of coriander Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls). A mild laxative for children

**TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA** B.P. Contains rhubarb, cardamom seeds, coriander fruit and glycerin Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Usually given in mixture with antacids Useful in dyspepsia

R Pil Rhei Co gr ij	0.20 grammes
Pil Hydragr gr j	0.06
Ol Caryoph $\mathcal{M}_{ss}$	0.03 mil

For one pill One or two at bedtime *Dyspepsia*

R Pulv Rhei gr ij	0.20 grammes
P Ext Aloe Soc gr ss	0.03
P Zingib gr j	0.06

For one pill Take after dinner *Dinner Pill*

R Pulv Rhei gr ij	0.20 grammes
Pulv Saponis gr ij	0.10 "
Pulv Ipecac gr ss	0.03
Quinnia Sulphatis gr ss	0.03

For one pill At bedtime *Dinner P II*

R Sodii Bicarb gr ss	1.2 grammes
Spirit Ammon Arom $\mathcal{M}_{ss}$	1.2 mil
Spirit Chloroform $\mathcal{M}_{ss}$	0.6 "
Inf Rhei ad $\mathfrak{z}$ j	to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day *Indigestion*

R Tinct Rhei Co $\mathfrak{z}$ j	4 mls
Tinct Card Co $\mathfrak{z}_{ss}$	2 "
Spirit Ammon Arom $\mathcal{M}_{ss}$	2 "
Aq Caryoph ad $\mathfrak{z}$ j	to 30 "

Take when required *Flatulence*

## RHŒADOS PETALA

*Red Poppy Petals*

These are only used for manufacturing Syrupus Rhœados, a harmless red syrup used for colouring cough mixtures, &c

Dose of Syrupus Rhœados,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

## RHUS

*Rhus*

RHUS AROMATICA is astringent and aromatic, recommended in nocturnal incontinence of urine, atonic diarrhœa, dysentery, &c Dose of Extractum Rhois Aromaticæ Liquidum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS GLABRA *Sunach* Is astringent, and, like the above, is administered in diarrhœa and dysentery It has also been suggested for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa Dose of Extractum Rhois Glabræ Liquidum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

RHUS TOXICODENDRON *Poison Oak Poison Ivy* Externally poison oak is a powerful irritant, causing painful eruptions Internally it is employed in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, &c It is also given in obstinate skin diseases, incontinence of urine, &c Dose of Extractum Rhois Toxicodendron Liquidum, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 ml)

Antidotes *External* thoroughly wash the affected parts with soap and plenty of water, afterwards with alcohol and water—equal parts *Internal* emetic and copious demulcent drinks made slightly alkaline

## RUMEX

*Dock*

Preparations of *Rumex crispus* (Polygonacea), the yellow dock, are tonic, slightly astringent and are believed to possess antiscorbutic properties

*Preparations*

EXTRACTUM RUMICIS LIQUIDUM Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 ml)

TINCTURA RUMICIS Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

## RICINI OLEUM

### *Caster Oil*

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceæ). Castor oil is bland and is used as a protective. It may be dropped into the eye in conjunctivitis and is especially useful for dissolving cocaine, homatropine and other alkaloids used in eye cases. Internally it acts as a simple laxative and is probably the safest we have producing a soft motion without griping in four to six hours. For adults it is best administered as follows. A little water is placed in a wineglass and gently rotated to wet the sides, one or two tablespoonfuls of oil are added, and then a teaspoonful of brandy or sherry poured on the top. If swallowed without hesitation the taste of the oil is practically unnoticed. To children it may be given in the same manner or in emulsion.

The oil when rubbed into the breasts of nursing women is said to act as a galactagogue.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mls.).

R. Ol Ricini ʒi	15 mls
Pulv. Acaciz ʒj	4 grammes
Syrup Aurantii ʒj	1 mls
℞ Cinnamon ad ʒj	to 30 "
The draught	<i>A palatable Emulsion</i>

## ROSÆ PETALA

### *Rose Petals*

The petals of *Rosa gallica* (Rosaceæ) are mildly astringent.

### *Preparations*

**INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM** B.P. Red Rose Petals, dried, 2 ʒ., Diluted Sulphuric Acid, 1 25, Water to 100.

Dose, ʒi to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls.)

Not compatible with borax or alkalies. A useful gargle in relaxed sore throat.

**OLEUM ROSÆ** *Oil of Rose*. An essential oil obtained by distilling the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the sweet-

scented rose One drop is sufficient perfume for an ounce of ointment

**AQUA ROSÆ** When fresh Damascus roses are distilled with water to saturation point *Rose Water* is obtained It is largely employed in lotions, toilet applications, &c

R Glycerini Aluminis ℥ij 15 mls  
Inf Rosæ Acid ad ℥viij to 200 "  
The gargle To be used frequently *Relaxed Throat*

## ROSMARINI OLEUM

### *Oil of Rosemary*

An essential oil of pleasant odour obtained by distilling *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Labiatae) It possesses stomachic and carminative properties, but is rarely given internally Externally it is stimulant, and is used in liniments, &c

**SPIRITUS ROSMARINI** B P 1 in 10 A favourite ingredient in lotions for the scalp, it is believed to promote the growth of the hair

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥j 30 0 mls  
Tinct Cantharidis ℥j 30 0 "  
Glycerini ℥ij 8 0 "  
Saponin gr v 0 3 gramme  
Aq Dest ad ℥viij to 200 0 mls

The hair wash

R Spirit Rosmarini ℥ij 60 mls  
Sapon Mollis ℥j 30 grammes  
Ext Quillaiæ Liq ℥ij 60 mls  
Liq Ammoniac ℥j 30 "  
Aq Dest ad ℥viij to 200 "

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair

## RUTÆ OLEUM

### *Oil of Rue*

A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceae) It has a somewhat disagreeable odour and taste, and in small doses is carminative and stomachic In large doses it is a dangerous irritant, and in pregnant women may produce abortion It has a certain reputation as an emmenagogue

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 minims (0 03 to 0 2 ml)

**OLEUM SABINÆ** *Sassafras Oil*. A powerful external and internal irritant in large doses it causes fatal gastroenteritis. It is usually given in doses of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil) 3 or 4 times a day, but its administration is not unattended with danger.

**UNGUENTUM SABINÆ** *Sassafras Ointment*. Was formerly used as an application to hemorrhoids and rectum to maintain the discharge, but is now rarely employed.

## SALICINUM

*Salicin*

A crystalline glucoside obtained from various species of *Salix* (Salicaceæ). It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge, and is sometimes substituted for quinine when the latter is not tolerated. It is not as irritating as the salicylates, but, on the other hand, is said to be less reliable. It is of value in rheumatism and influenza.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) in mixture, cachet or tablet.

**Solubility** 1 in 30 of water, 1 in 80 of alcohol

R Salicin gr $\lambda$	0.6 gramme
Sodu Salicylatis gr $\lambda$	0.6 "
Inf Aurant ad $\overline{3j}$	to 30.0 mils
Take three times a day	Influenza
R Salicin gr viij	0.5 gramme
Finet Card Co $\overline{5ss}$	2.0 mils
Spirit Chloroformi $\mathcal{M}\lambda$	0.6 mil
Inf Gent Co ad $\overline{3j}$	to 30.0 mils
Take three times a day	Form

## SALOL

*Salol Phenyl salicylate*

Salol is a mild antiseptic. Diluted with an inert powder, as talc, it is employed as a dusting powder, or with paraffin

ointment as an application in eczema, &c. Internally it is administered in rheumatism—especially when complicated with gonorrhœa—and as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic. It should not be given when there is renal inflammation and the tendency to form intestinal calculi, especially if taken in compressed tablets, should not be lost sight of. If suspended with mucilage there is no danger, but if given in powder or cachet it should be mixed with starch or a trace of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate to prevent aggregation. Salol renders the urine dark.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)

**Solubility** Almost insoluble in water, soluble 1 in 15 of alcohol, freely in ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils

R Salol gr ʒ	0.3 gramme
Pulv. Amyli gr ʒ	0.3 "

For one cachet Take three times a day

#### *Rheumatism*

R Salol gr viij	0.5 gramme
Paraff. Liq. ʒss	2.0 mls
Pulv. Acaciæ gr xx	1.2 gramme
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day

#### *Summer Diarrhœa, Urticaria, Pycitis, Cystitis, &c*

R Salol gr ʒ	0.6 gramme
Paraffin Liq. ʒss	2.0 mls
Ol. Santal. ʒi	0.6 ml
Syrup. Auranti ʒss	2.0 mls
Pulv. Acaciæ gr xx	2.0 grammes
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	to 30.0 mls

Take twice a day

#### *Gonorrhœal Rheumatism*

### SAMBUCI FLORES

#### *Elder Flowers*

Flowers of *Sambucus Nigra* (Caprifoliaceæ) when distilled with water yield *Aqua Sambuci*, a fragrant water frequently prescribed in lotions. *Unguentum Sambuci Flosum*—Elder-flower Ointment—is a very sweet smelling preparation, and is a favourite basis for cosmetic ointments, pomades, &c.

### SANGUINARIA

#### *Canadian Blood Root*

The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Papaveraceæ) *Sanguinaria* has a powerful stimulating effect upon the



*Preparations*

**TINCTURA SANGUINÆ PIÆ** 1 in 10 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml.)

**EXTRACTUM SANGUINARIÆ LIQUIDUM** 1 in 1 Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 ml.).

R Tinctura Sanguinariæ Mij	0.3 ml
Tinctura Lobeliae Tinctura Mij	0.5 "
Tinctura Belladonnae Mij	0.3
Syrupus Ioditoni Jss	0.5
Aq. Chloroformi ad Jj	to 30 0
Take three times a day 1 or 2 and 4 or 5 Br. tablets	
R Tinctura Sanguinæ Mij	0.5 ml
Tinctura Pulatilla Mij	0.5 "
Dec. Aloes Co Jij	0.5 mls
Mist. Ferri Co iij	to 30 0 "
Take twice a day with sugar	
<i>Uterorrhœa or Dysmenstrua</i>	

## SANTALI OLEUM

### *Sandal Wood Oil*

The volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (Santalaceæ). Sandal oil is stimulant and disinfectant to the mucous membrane, particularly the bronchial and genito-urinary tracts. Its action resembles that of copra but it is not so unpleasant, and is less likely to cause a rash. Its principal use is in gonorrhœa and gleet, and the later stages of bronchitis. Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mls.) in capsule or mixture.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM SANTALI SOLUBILE** An extract miscible with water. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls.)

**LIQUOR SANTALI COMPOSITUS B.P.C.** Contains oil of sandal wood, spirit of cinnamon, tincture of buchu, and tincture of cubeb, in alcohol. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls.) Useful in gonorrhœa.

R Ol Santalī M <sub>vij</sub>	o 5 mil
Salol gr v	o 3 gramme
For one capsule	Take three times a day
	<i>Gonorrhœa</i>
R Ol Santalī M <sub>iv</sub>	1 mil
E <sub>xt</sub> Kavæ Liq M <sub>iv</sub>	1 "
Tinct Maticæ $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	2 mils
Mucil Acaciæ $\frac{1}{2}$ j	4 "
Aq Dest ad $\frac{1}{2}$ j	to 30 "
Take three times a day	<i>Gonorrhœa and Gleet</i>
R Ol Santalī M <sub>iv</sub>	1 o mil
Copaibæ M <sub>x</sub>	o 6 "
Mucil Acaciæ q s	
Aq Chlorof ad $\frac{1}{2}$ j	to 30 o mils
Take three times a day	<i>Gleet</i>

## SANTONINUM

*Santonin*

A neutral principle obtained from *Atemisia Maritima* (Compositæ). It is only used to destroy *internal* parasites—round worms (*Lumbrici*) and threadworms (*Ascarides*). It does not affect tapeworms (*Tænia*). Large doses are dangerous, even small doses frequently affect the vision, objects appearing yellow. The urine may be coloured yellow if acid, purplish-red if alkaline.

Santonin should be given on an empty stomach and followed after two or three hours by a brisk purge. *It should never be given in oily solution.*

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (o 06 to o 2 gramme) in powder, lozenge or tablet.

Solubility Sparingly soluble in water

*Preparations*

TABLETTÆ SANTONINI COMPOSITÆ B P C  
Contain 1 grain each of santonin and calomel. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets

TROCHISCUS SANTONINI B P Each lozenge contains 1 grain santonin. Best followed by a dose of Epsom salt

R Santonini gr ij	o 2 gramme
P Sacchari gr x	o 6 "

The powder to be taken in the early morning fasting, and followed two hours afterwards by a dose of Epsom salt in warm water. Repeat in two days



## SASSAFRAS

### *Sassafras*

The dried root of *Sassafras officinale* (Laurineæ) *Sassafras* is a somewhat pleasant excrementive. A weak infusion when drunk hot is a popular remedy for dysmenorrhœa; it produces free diaphoresis.

**OIL OF SASSAFRAS** in very small doses (1 to 3 drops) is excrementive, but in large doses it is decidedly toxic, producing muscular contraction of the uterus and, in pregnant women, abortion. The oil—which contains a large proportion of cineol—is rubefacient, and is commonly employed with stimulating liniments in rheumatism, &c.

R	Ol Sassafras	} equal parts
	Ol Camphoræ	
	Ol Serebinth	

The stimulating liniment

*Rheumatism*

## SCAMMONIUM

### *Scammony*    *Ungui Scammony*

A gum-resin obtained by incision into the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulacæ). It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, causing free watery evacuations, a full dose expels both tape and round worms. As it has a tendency to gripe it is always combined with other purgatives and aromatics. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).



minims (o 3 to 1 mil) A useful expectorant in bronchitis, &c

**OXYMEL SCILLÆ** B P A mixture of vinegar of squill and honey Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA** B P Contains squill, compound powder of ipecacuanha and ammoniacum Dose, 4 to 8 grains (o 25 to o 5 gramme)

**PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA** B P Contains squill, ammoniacum, ginger and hard soap Dose, 4 to 8 grains (o 25 to o 5 gramme)

**SYRUPUS SCILLÆ.** B P Contains vinegar of squill and sugar Should only be used in acid mixtures Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**TINCTURA SCILLÆ** B P 1  $\frac{m}{5}$  (about) Dose, 5 to 15 minims (o 3 to 1 mil)

R	Inf Scillæ $\mathcal{M}_{viij}$	o 5 mil
	Spirit Juniperi $\mathcal{M}_{viij}$	o 5 "
	Spirit Æther Nit $\mathcal{Z}_{ss}$	2 o mls
	Mist Amygdalæ ad $\mathcal{Z}_{ss}$	to 15 o "

Take in a little water twice a day *Diuretic*

R	Pil Scillæ Co gr iv	o 25 gramme
	Hydrarg Subchlor gr 1	o 60 "

For one pill Take every other night *Diopsy*

R	Oxymel Scillæ $\mathcal{Z}_j$	4 o mls
	Inf Digitalis $\mathcal{M}_{ij}$	o 2 mil
	Vin Ipecac $\mathcal{M}_{viij}$	o 5 "
	Aq Anisi ad $\mathcal{Z}_j$	to 30 o mls

Take occasionally *Chronic Bronchitis*

R	Syrup Scillæ $\mathcal{Z}_{ss}$	2 mls
	Syrup Pruni Virg $\mathcal{Z}_{ss}$	2 "
	Tinct Camph Co $\mathcal{Z}_{ss}$	2 "
	Inf Cascarillæ ad $\mathcal{Z}_j$	to 30 "

Take three times a day *Chronic Bronchitis*

R	Tinct Scillæ $\mathcal{M}_x$	o 6 mil
	Tinct Digitalis $\mathcal{M}_v$	o 3 "
	Inf Scoparii ad $\mathcal{Z}_j$	to 30 o mls

Take three times a day *Nephritis (not acute)*

## SCOPARII CACUMINA

### Broom Tops

The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus Scoparius* (Leguminosæ) The preparations of broom are used as diuretics in cases of dropsy and nephritis (not acute)



R Syrup Prunū Vīg ʒss	2 0 mls
Am Ipecac Mx	0 6 mil
Ammon Carb gr ij	0 2 gramme
Inf Senegæ ad ʒj	to 30 0 mls
Take three times a day	<i>Bronchial Cough</i>
R Tinct Senegæ Mxx	1 0 mil
Tinct Scilla Mv	0 3 "
Tinct Belladon Mij	0 2 "
Iscabum Mij	0 1 "
Tinct Camph Co ʒss	2 0 mls
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 "
Take twice daily	<i>Chronic Bronchitis of the Aged</i>

## SENNÆ

## Senna

The dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* or *C. angustifolia* (Leguminosæ). There appears to be some preference for the former—Alexandrian senna—but it is doubtful if the therapeutic effect differs in any way from that of the latter—Indian senna.

Senna is an active purgative, it sometimes causes griping and even nausea, but it is free from astringency and does not induce after-constipation. As *Confection of Senna* or *Compound Liquorice Powder* it is largely used in habitual constipation and the constipation of pregnancy, and is quite safe to give to young children. As *Black Draught* it is by far the most useful purge to give after antonin or mercurial pill, and if properly made and kept for some time for the ingredients to blend it is not nearly so unpleasant as its reputation would imply. Dose of Pulvis Sennæ, 10 to 30 grains (0 6 to 2 grammes).

## Preparations

**CONFECTIO SENNÆ** B P *Lentive Electuary* Contains senna leaf, coriander fruit, cassia pulp, figs, tamarinds, prunes, extract of liquorice and sugar. Dose 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes). An agreeable mild laxative suitable for pregnant women and invalids.

**INFUSUM SENNÆ** B P 1 in 10, combined with a little ginger to prevent griping. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls).

**MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA** B P *Black Draught* Contains magnesium sulphate, aromatic spirit of ammonia, liquid extract of liquorice, compound tincture of carda-



mom, and infusion of senna Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls) 1 useful as a brisk purgative

**PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS** B P Contains senna leaf liquorice root, fennel fruit, sublimed sulphur and sugar Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes) A mild laxative

**SYRUPUS SENNÆ** B P Contains senna leaf, oil of coriander and sugar Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)

**TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA** B P 1 in 5, with caraway and coriander fruits Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Tinct Cardam Co  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  2 mls

Mist Sennæ Co ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 45

The draught Take first thing in the morning, after a mercurial pill overnight

R Conf Sennæ }  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  of each 30 grammes

Conf Sulphuris }  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 45

One or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime *Hæmorrhoids*

R Conf Sennæ Legum }  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  of each 30 grammes

Conf Sulphuris

Conf Piperis

A large teaspoonful at bedtime *Piles, Hæmorrhoids*

R Tinct Sennæ Co  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  1 mil

Lvt Cascarr Liq  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  1 ..

Sodu Sulphatis gr  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  1 gramme

Inf Aurant Co ad  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  to 15 mls

Take in a little water twice a day

*Chronic Constipation*

R Syrup Sennæ

Syrup Rhei }  $\overline{\text{ss}}$  of each 30 mls

Glycerini

One or two teaspoonfuls at night when required

*Laxative for Children*

**SENNÆ FRUITS** or **PODS** have of late years come into general use For children, three to six of the pods should be steeped in a wineglassful of water overnight and the clear liquor drunk the following morning on rising The draught is quite pleasant and children rarely refuse it For adults *Confection of Senna Pods* or *Gelatin, a palatable Liqueur of Senna Pods*, is recommended

*Preparations*

**CONFECTIO SENNÆ LEGUMINORUM** A confection similar to *Confectio Sennæ*, B P, in which senna leaf is replaced by the pod This preparation is stated to be equally reliable, but to gripe less than the official preparation

**EXTRACTUM SENNÆ LIQUIDUM** B P C 1 in 1  
*Liquid Extract of Senna Pods* Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

R Extract Sennæ Legum Liq ℥ss 2 mls  
Cascara Aromatica ℥ss 2 "

A teaspoonful or more for a dose This is an excellent combination, is not unpleasant, and is well suited for pregnant women and for children

**GELAXIN** A laxative compound of Senna Pods with the extracts of grapes, figs and prunes Excellent for children Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls at night

**SYRUPUS FICARIUS** *Fig Syrup* This is a syrup having senna for its base, but combined with tamarinds, prunes, and figs It is perhaps one of the best aperients for young children Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

**SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMA***Serpentary Rhizome*

The dried rhizome of *Aristolochia Serpentina* or *A reticulata* (Aristolochiaceæ) Serpentina is an aromatic and stimulant tonic It is rarely given alone, and has probably little medicinal value

*Preparations*

**INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ** B P, 1898 1 in 20  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mls)

**TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ** B P 1 in 5 Dose,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**SINAPIS***Mustard*

Mustard consists of the powdered seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B nigra* (Cruciferae) When mixed with water and applied to the skin it is a powerful irritant, and, if left on for some little time, vesicates Internally, taken in the usual quantities with food it increases the appetite and

stimulates digestion. A teaspoonful of mustard mixed with a tumbler of tepid water is a prompt emetic, and may be given for all poisoning cases except when corrosive acids or alkalis have been swallowed. A poultice made by mixing one part of mustard with eight or more parts of linseed meal with tepid water is useful as a stimulant. Applied over the seat of *internal* inflammation or local pain it forms one of the best counter-irritants. It is especially useful in bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, abdominal pain, sciatica, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The poultice should not be too small, and may be kept on for several hours.

A mustard foot-bath, deep enough to cover the calves of the legs, is of service to rouse the system in narcotic poisoning and to relieve congestive headache.

#### *Preparations*

**OLEUM SINAPIS EXPRESSUM** A fixed oil obtained by pressure from mustard seed. It is a brownish-yellow liquid with a mild taste and smell. It has mild rubefacient properties, and is used as an application in rheumatism, &c.

**OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE** A volatile oil, consisting principally of allyl isothiocyanate. It is an extremely powerful vesicant applied to the skin *undiluted*, it blisters at once, and sloughing frequently occurs.

**LINIMENTUM SINAPIS B.P.** Contains volatile oil of mustard, camphor and castor oil in alcohol. A powerful counter-irritant and rubefacient. Useful in pleurisy and pneumonia. *It should only be painted on the skin.*

## SODIUM

### *Sodium*

**SODII ACETAS** *Sodium Acetate* Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). Occasionally used as a diuretic in place of the potassium salt.

**SODII AMINARSONAS** Known as *Atoxyl*, *Arsamin*, *Sonamin*. Must be used with caution. Soluble in water, 1 in 5. Dose, *per os*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains (0.05 to 0.2 gramme) in a day for several days, then omit for a week. *Intramuscular injections*, into the buttock, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme) in 10 per cent sterile aqueous solution. Used as a substitute for mercurial treatment in syphilis. Doubtful if as useful as mercury.

NOTE — Mercurials must not be given at the same time.

It is also given in many skin diseases (lichen, psoriasis), in sarcoma, malaria, and trypanosomiasis. It is said to possess about one-fortieth the toxic effect of arsenious acid.

**SODII BICARBONAS** *Sodium Bicarbonate* *Externally* lotions containing from 1 to 5 per cent in rose or elder-flower water are employed to allay the itching of urticaria, &c. *Internally* sodium bicarbonate is the most commonly used alkali in the treatment of dyspepsia. Small doses administered immediately before a meal stimulate gastric secretion, while larger doses an hour or so after meals neutralise the excess of acidity and prevent heartburn and acid eructations. Frequent small doses are useful in infantile vomiting. Generally speaking, this salt has the same properties as potassium bicarbonate, but is less depressing to the system. Weak solutions of sodium bicarbonate snuffed up the nostrils or used with an irrigator dissolve mucus and arrest its secretion. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) or more.

Solubility 1 in 11 of water

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xv 1.0 gramme  
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij 0.2 mil  
Tinct Cardam Co ʒss 2.0 mls  
Inf Calumbæ ad ʒj to 30.0 "

Take twenty minutes before meals *Dyspepsia*

R Sodii Bicarb 2 parts  
P Boracis 2 "  
Sol Acid Carbolic (½ per cent) to produce 100

To be used for irrigating the nostrils. Dissolves mucus and arrests further secretion.

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xx 1.2 gramme  
Bismuthi Carbonatis gr x 0.6 "  
Tinct Lavand Co ʒss 2.0 mls  
Syrup Zingiberis ʒss 2.0 "  
Inf Gent Co ad ʒj to 30.0 "

Take three times a day, between meals *Dyspepsia*

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr xx 1.2 gramme  
Sodii Sulphatis gr xxx 2.0 grammes  
Sodii Bromidi gr xv 1.0 gramme  
Acid Hydrocyan Dil Mij 0.2 mil  
Spiri Chloroformi Mx 0.6 "  
Aq Dest ad ʒj to 30.0 mls

Take three times a day *Urticaria*

R. Sodii Bicarb gr ij	o 100 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr j	o 060 "
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ʒi	o 006 "
Sacch Alb gr v	o 300 "

The powder      *Stomachic Powder for Young Children*

**SODII BROMIDUM** Not so depressing as the corresponding potassium salt and is preferred by many prescribers. Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes) in mixture, granule or tablet. Useful in epilepsy.

**SODII CHLORIDUM** (Common Salt) Used for the preparation of *Normal Saline Solution*. To be isotonic with the human blood this should be prepared 0.9 per cent or about 80 grains to the pint. The distilled water must be freshly made and collected out of contact with the air. Preferably, it should be free from the *dead bodies* of bacteria. *Normal Saline Solution*—known also as *physiological salt solution*—is injected into any convenient vein, and it should be several degrees warmer than the blood temperature.

**SODII CINNAMAS** *Sodium Cinnamate* Possesses antiseptic properties. A 5 per cent solution in sterilised glycerin recommended for intravenous injection in phthisis. Dose, 3 to 6 mls (45 to 90 minims).

**SODII CITRAS** *Sodium Citrate* Preferred by many to Potassium Citrate. Especially useful in the rearing of infants. Added to milk it prevents curdling, especially when combined with a trace of sodium bicarbonate. Infants of three months may start with 1 grain of citrate and 1 grain of bicarbonate dissolved in a little water to each ounce of milk. The citrate may be gradually increased to 2 or even 3 grains per ounce as the milk is increased.

Sodium Citrate is an excellent remedy in scurvy and in many forms of dyspepsia. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0.6 to 4 grammes) in mixture or tablet.

#### *Preparation*

**SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS** *Effervescent Sodium Citro-Tartrate* Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water, while effervescing. Is an agreeable and gentle purgative, especially when taken in the early morning before food.

**SODII ET POTASSII TARTRAS** *Soda Tartrate, Rochelle Salt* Freely soluble in water. In small doses

diuretic, in larger doses a saline cathartic producing watery stools without irritation Dose, 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 16 grammes), freely diluted This is the principal constituent of the "Seidlitz Powder"

**SODII ETHYLAS** Rarely used, but *Liquor Sodii Ethylatis*, the alcoholic solution, is occasionally used for the removal of moles, warts, and other vascular growths It should be applied with a glass rod

**SODII HIPPURAS** *Sodium Hippurate* Dose, 5 to 30 grains This salt, which is freely soluble in water, is sometimes employed instead of the benzoate in the treatment of gout, gravel, &c After a course of hippurates, no uric acid, it is stated, can be found in the urine

**SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Sodium Hypophosphite* Freely soluble in water Originally introduced as a curative agent in phthisis, it is now, like the calcium salt, almost exclusively administered as a nervine tonic in general debility Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)

**SODII HYPOSULPHIS** *Thiosulphate of Soda* or "*Hypo*" Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) Ten per cent lotions are employed in chloasma and ringworm of the body In ringworm of the scalp it is useless Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c

R Sodii Hyposulphitis gr ʒ                    0.6 gramme  
 finct Cardam Co ʒss                    2.0 mls  
 Aq Menth Pip ad ʒj                    to 30.0 "

Take about an hour or so after meals

**SODII IODIDUM** *Sodium Iodide* Freely soluble in water Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt (q.v.) except that it is less depressing Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme) See Potassii Iodidum

**SODII NITRIS** *Sodium Nitrite* Freely soluble in water Useful in epilepsy, angina, and other cases of irregular action of the heart It acts more slowly than amyl nitrite, otherwise its behaviour is the same Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme) See Amyl Nitris.

**SODII PERSULPHAS** *Sodium Persulphate* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in water before meals A powerful bleaching and oxidising agent Given in hyperacid dyspepsia

R Sodii Bicarb gr ij	o 100 gramme
Pulv Rhei gr j	o 060 "
Hydrarg Subchlor gr ʒ	o 006 "
Sacch Alb gr v	o 300 "

The powder *Stomachic Powder for Young Children*

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**SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS** *Sodium Hypophosphite* Freely soluble in water. Originally introduced as a curative agent in phthisis, it is now, like the calcium salt, almost exclusively administered as a nervine tonic in general debility. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme).

**SODII HYPOSULPHIS** *Thiosulphate of Soda* or "*Hypo*" Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes). Ten per cent. lotions are employed in chloasma and ringworm of the body. In ringworm of the scalp it is useless. Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c.

R. Sodii Hyposulphitis gr. x                    0.6 gramme  
 Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss                    2.0 mls  
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j                    to 30.0 "

Take about an hour or so after meals.

**SODII IODIDUM** *Sodium Iodide* Freely soluble in water. Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt (q.v.) except that it is less depressing. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). See *Potassu Iodidum*.

**SODII NITRIS** *Sodium Nitrite* Freely soluble in water. Useful in epilepsy, angina, and other cases of irregular action of the heart. It acts more slowly than amyl nitrite, otherwise its behaviour is the same. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme). See *Amyl Nitris*.

**SODII PERSULPHAS** *Sodium Persulphate* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in water before meals. A powerful bleaching and oxidising agent. Given in hyperacid dyspepsia.



**SODII PHOSPHAS** *Sodium Phosphate* A mild cholagogue and saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of water. Dose, for repeated administration, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes), but from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be taken at one time. The best effects are obtained by slowly sipping a full dose dissolved in at least a pint of tepid water immediately on rising. This thoroughly, but not uncomfortably opens the bowels soon after breakfast. This salt like the sulphate is employed in cases of gall-stone and disordered liver.

*Preparations*

**SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS** B.P. *Effervescent Sodium Phosphate* A palatable combination which is not objected to by the most fastidious. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| R Sodii Phosphatis $\overline{5j}$              | 30 grammes  |
| Potass Tart Acid $\overline{5j}$                | 8 "         |
| A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water on rising   |             |
| R Sodii Phosphatis $\overline{5j}$              | 1 grammes   |
| Syrup Limonis $\overline{5j}$                   | 4 mls       |
| Aq Dest ad $\overline{5j}$                      | to 30 "     |
| Take three times a day <i>Sluggish Liver</i>    |             |
| R Sodii Phosphatis gr $\text{xxx}$              | 20 grammes  |
| Tinct Podophylli $\mathcal{M}\text{ss}$         | 0.3 mil     |
| Spirit Ammon Aromat $\mathcal{M}\text{ss}$      | 10 "        |
| Aq Chloroformi ad $\overline{5j}$               | to 30.0 mls |
| Take three times a day <i>Hepatic Dyspepsia</i> |             |

**SODII SALICYLAS** *Sodium Salicylate* Freely soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes). See *Acidum Salicylicum*.

**SODII SULPHAS** *Glauber's Salt* A mild cholagogue and a valuable saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of cold water. It is the active constituent of many natural mineral waters. Dose, for repeated administration, 10 to 120 grains (0.6 to 8 grammes), but for a single dose from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be given. To obtain the full purgative and cholagogue effects, a teaspoonful or more of the crystal should be taken in a tumbler of tepid water immediately on rising. The bitter saline taste may be masked by dissolving the salt in aerated water. Sodium sulphate is one of the most useful aperients in habitual constipation, gall stone, hepatic dyspepsia, gouty and febrile affections, &c.

*Preparat* 1 c.

**PULVIS SALIS CAROLINI FACTITII B P C** *Artificial Carlsbad Salt* Contains sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate, sodium chloride and sodium bicarbonate. A teaspoonful of this mixture, dissolved in 2 pint of water, closely approximates the natural Carlsbad water.

**PULVIS SALIS CAROLINI FACTITII EFFERVESCENS B P C** Is an effervescent Carlsbad powder.

**SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS B P** *Effervescent Glucuric Salt* A palatable effervescing preparation containing about half its weight of the crystallised salt. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls or more.

**SODII SULPHAS ACIDUS** *Sodium Bisulphate* Useful in purifying drinking water—15 grams per pint destroying most bacilli, though not spores, in twenty minutes.

R Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	1 0 grammes
Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij	0 5 mil
Succi Taraxaci ℥j	4 0 mils
Spirit Chloroformi ℥ss	0 6 mil
Inf Gentianæ Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils

Take three times a day, between meals

*Hepatic Dyspepsia*

R Sodii Sulphatis ℥ij	8 grammes
Potass Bicarb gr xv	1 gramme
Ext Glycyrrhizæ Liq ℥ss	2 mils
Mag Calc Lewis gr xv	1 gramme
Inf Aurantii ad ℥j	to 30 mils

Take three times a day

*Antacid and Laxative*

R Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	4 00 grammes
Mag esu Sulphatis ℥ss	2 00 "
Ferri Sulphatis gr ij	0 10 gramme
Quin Sulphatis gr ss	0 03 "
Acid Sulph Dil ℥viij	0 50 mil
Syrup Zingiberis ℥ss	2 00 mils
Aq Dest ad ℥j	to 30 00 "

Take in a wineglassful of water every morning

*Tonic and Purgative*

**SODII SULPHIS** *Sodium Sulphate Soluble* 1 in 4 of water. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0 3 to 1 2 gramme). It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used *externally* and *internally* for precisely the same cases as sodium hyposulphite, q v.

**SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS** *Sodium Sulphocarbolate*  
Soluble 1 in 6 of water Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). It is a gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, and, like the hyposulphite is administered in fermentation arising from undigested food

R Sodii Sulphocarbollatis gr ss 1.0 gramme  
Sodii bicarbonatis gr ss 1.0 "  
Spiritus Ammoniaci M℥ss 1.0 mil  
Spiritus Anisi Co M℥ss 2.0 mils  
Inf. Caryophylli ad ℥ss to 15.0 "

Take in a little water about an hour after food

*Dyspepsia arising from fermenting food*

**SODII TAUROCHOLAS** *Sodium Taurocholate* Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.1 to 0.4 gramme) in pill. Is tonic and laxative. Given in deficient biliary secretion and chronic constipation has been recommended for the treatment of obesity. It is fatal to pediculi and quite harmless

R Sodii Taurocholatiss gr iij 0.200 gramme  
Ext. Cascare gr j 0.060 "  
Ext. Belladonnæ gr ½ 0.015 "  
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr ½ 0.015 "

For one pill. Take twice a day

*Chronic Constipation*

**SODII VALERIANAS** *Sodium Valerianate* Freely soluble in water but is generally given in pill. Of service in flatulence, neuralgia, hysteria and other nervous affections. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)

R Sodii Valerianatis gr iij 0.20 gramme  
Ext. Cimicifugæ gr ss 0.03 "

For one pill. Take three times a day *Hysteria*

## SPIGELIA

### *Pink Root*

The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica* (Loganiaceæ). Spigelia is purgative, anthelmintic, and to a certain extent narcotic. It is but little used.

### *Preparation*

**EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ LIQUIDUM** 1 in 1 Dose, is an anthelmintic, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils) for an adult, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils) for a child. In either case it should be followed in a few hours by a brisk purgative such as magnesium sulphate.



℞ Delphin. gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 gramme
D D A Cocain Hydrochlor gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 "
Acid Carbol. gr $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "

Mix and place in the hollow tooth with a small plug of cotton wool and protect with gutta-percha stopping

*Toothache*

*Preparations*

**LOTIO STAPHISAGRIÆ** B P C A dilute acetous extraction of the seeds to which glycerin and perfume is added. Useful as a nursery hair lotion.

**OLEUM STAPHISAGRIÆ** A fixed oil obtained from the seeds by expression. This, diluted with seven or eight parts of olive oil is used as a hair dressing to kill pediculi.

**UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ** B P 1 in 5 (nearly) Used as a parasiticide. A similar preparation can be made by diluting the Oleum Staphisagriæ with seven times its weight of benzoylated lard.

**STANNUM***Tin*

**TIN-OX** (Colloidal) 1 compound of physiologically pure tin and tin oxide. It has long been known that tin workers are immune from boils, but it was Gregoire and Troun who after a lengthy series of experiments, established the fact that tin is practically a specific in certain staphylococcus infections.

Sufferers from boils, carbuncles, acne, styes &c., greatly benefit by a course of tin-ox treatment. It is essential that the metal and the oxide are physiologically pure and in the finest possible state of division. The treatment is perfectly harmless, no untoward symptoms ever having been noticed even when as many as twenty tablets are taken daily. Dose, two tablets three times daily.

**STRAMONIUM***Stramonium. Thorn Apple*

The dried seeds and leaves of *Datura Stramonium* (Solimaceæ). Stramonium is a narcotic poison closely resembling belladonna both in its action and in its active principles. It is chiefly used in the treatment of asthma.

*Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM STRAMONII** B P 1895 An alcoholic extract of the seeds evaporated to a pulvular consistence.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.06 to 0.06 gramme) Useful in pills to allay asthmatical cough

**PULVIS STRAMONII COMPOSITUS** B.P.C. Contains stramonium leaf, lobelia herb, anise fruit, tea leaf, and oil of eucalyptus. About half a teaspoonful is ignited on a plate and the fumes inhaled for asthma.

**TINCTURA STRAMONII** B.P. 1 in 5 of the leaf  
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

R	Tinct Stramonii M℥	0.6 mil
	Tr Lobeliae Ether	0.6 "
	Potass Bromidi gr ℥ss	2.0 grammes
	℥q Camphoræ ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mils

1 tablespoonful for a dose when the attack comes on  
*Asthma*

**DATURINA** *Daturine* The chief alkaloid of stramonium. It is identical with atropine, and its therapeutic effects are the same. Dose of Daturine Sulphate,  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain (0.0003 to 0.0006 gramme). See *Bella donna*.

## STRONTIUM

*Strontium*

**STRONTII BROMIDUM** *Strontium Bromide* Freely soluble in water. Is given in the same doses as potassium bromide and is by some considered to be less depressing in its effect. See *Potassii Bromidum*.

**STRONTII IODIDUM** *Strontium Iodide* Freely soluble in water. Is occasionally substituted for potassium iodide. See *Potassii Iodidum*.

**STRONTII LACTAS** *Strontium Lactate* Freely soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme). Given in nephritis, gout and chorea. Said to lessen albumen without diuresis.

**STRONTII SALICYLAS** Soluble in water 1 in 20. Taste less disagreeable than that of the sodium salt. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet. Useful in gout and rheumatism.

## STROPHILANTHI SEMINA

*Strophanthus Seeds*

The dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus Kombé* (Apocynaceæ). *Strophanthus* resembles *digitalis* in its action on

*Preparation*

**EXTRACTUM STROPHANTHI** B P An alcoholic extract of the seed, diluted with milk sugar, and powdered  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 grammes) in pills

**TINCTURA STROPHANTHI** B P 1 in 10 Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.12 to 0.3 mil)

R Tinct Strophanthi ℥i	0.3 mil
Quin Hydrobrom gr ij	0.1 gramme
Acid Hydrobrom Dil ℥ss	0.6 mil
Syrup Aromatici ℥ss	2.0 muls
Aq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

Take three times a day

*Lozic after Pulmonary Ailment*

R Tinct Strophanthi ℥i	0.3 mil
Tinct Nucis Vom ℥ss	0.3 "
Syrup Aromatici ℥ss	2.0 muls
Aq Dist ad ℥ss	to 15.0 "

Take three times a day

*Useful disease when digitalis fails in compensating irregular force and rhythm*

**STROPHANTHIN** A glucoside obtained from strophanthus. It is freely soluble in water, and is chiefly used in hypodermic injection, as in pneumonia, when it is desired to produce very rapid effect on the heart. Dose, hypodermically,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.2 to 0.6 milligramme) dissolved in a few drops of water.

**Antidotes.** Emetics stomach syphon, atropine, picrotoxin, camphor, inhalations of chloroform.

## SULPHONAL

*Diethylsulphor dimethylmethane*

Occurs in colourless tasteless crystals. It is slightly soluble in cold water but more so in hot. It is a useful hypnotic, but is absorbed somewhat slowly, and the patient may feel rather heavy and drowsy next day. It is of little value in mania or in sleeplessness due to pain.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) in very hot water or tea. If given in a cachet or tablet, it should be administered three or four hours before sleep is desired.

**ADALIN** *Bromodiethyl-acetyl-in-ee* Mild hypnotic. Dose, 5 to 15 grains in cachet (0.3 to 1 gramme) followed by hot drink an hour before bedtime. Almost insoluble in water.

**METHYL SULPHONAL** *Tisonal, Diethylsulphon-ethylmethylethane* Is an even safer and more reliable hypnotic than sulphonal, it also acts much quicker. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grammes) in cachet. It may be administered in almost all forms of insomnia, but is not of much use when there is acute pain.

**TETRONAL** *Diethylsulphon-diethylmethane* Closely resembles the foregoing, but is little used. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.

## SULPHUR

### *Sulphur*

**SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM** *Precipitated Sulphur, Milk of Sulphur* **SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM** *Sublimed Sulphur, Flowers of Sulphur* *Externally* sulphur is used in various skin affections. In the form of ointment it is a certain cure for scabies, mild lotions and ointments are also used with benefit in acne, seborrhœa, seborrhœic eczema, &c. Insufflation of finely powdered sulphur has been recommended to remove the false membrane in diphtheria. *Internally* it acts as a mild laxative, and as Confection of Sulphur it is useful in piles or fissure of the anus. Cases of chronic gout and rheumatism when treated with small doses of sulphur, *e.g.*, the official sulphur lozenges—are generally benefited. Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes).

**COLLOIDAL SULPHUR** *See Colloids*

### *Preparations*

**CONFECTIO SULPHURIS** B.P. Contains precipitated sulphur, cream of tartar, tincture of orange peel, glycerin, syrup and tragacanth. A pleasant mild laxative. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

**LOTIO SULPHURIS** B.P.C. Contains precipitated sulphur, glycerin, alcohol, lime water and rose water. Useful in acne, &c.



**TROCHISCUS SULPHURIS** B.P. Each lozenge contains the sublimed sulphur 5 grains and cream of tartar, 1 grain. Dose two to six lozenges during the day. Useful in skin and rheumatic affections.

**UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS** B.P. Contains 10 per cent sublimed sulphur. Useful in scabies, &c.

**UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM** B.P.C. *Benson's Ointment*. Contains sublimed sulphur, precipitated chalk, the soft soap and lard. Useful in parasitic skin diseases.

**SULPHUR DISINFECTION** Sulphur burned with free access of air forms sulphur dioxide, an exceedingly irritating gas. It is a powerful disinfectant and bleaching agent. A method of utilising its disinfectant properties is to place the sulphur in an old iron saucepan which is stood in a bucket of water. A little methylated spirit is poured upon the sulphur and a light applied. The chimney and all cracks should be carefully stopped up beforehand, and the person in charge of the operation *must instantly leave the room*, which should be kept closed for six hours. Sulphur dioxide is destructive of all fabrics and rarely improves the wallpaper or metallic fittings. To be effective, 1 lb of sulphur require to be burnt for each 1000 cubic feet of space. This quantity is almost dangerous in an ordinary dwelling house and formaldehyde is to be preferred.

**SULPHURIS IODIDUM** *Iodide of Sulphur*. An irritant to the skin and a powerful parasiticide. **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI** is a good application for ringworm, tinea tonsurans, and circinata but if there is much irritation it should be diluted with an equal weight of lard.

**SULPHUR HYPOCHLORIDUM** Several compounds of sulphur and chlorine have been introduced into dermatological practice the safest being a yellow powder known as *Sulphur Hypochloride*. This may be used in acne, but on account of its irritating properties treatment should commence with an ointment not stronger than 5 per cent.

patient remaining in the water for about a quarter of an hour

R Sulphur Præcip ʒj	4 grammes
Zinci Oxidi ʒj	4 "
Liquor Calcis ad ʒv	to 250 mls

The affected part to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and warm water and then dabbed with the lotion

*Acne Vulgaris*

R Hydrarg Ammon ʒss	20 grammes
Sulphur Præcip ʒss	20 "
Adipis Benz ʒj	300 "
Ol Rosmarini gtt v	0.3 mil

The ointment, to be well rubbed into the scalp every night, the head must be thoroughly shampooed every third day with the following

Saponis Mollis ʒij	90.0 grammes
Liq Ammonæ ʒiv	150 mls
Aq Coloniensis ad ʒvj	to 2000 "

The shampoo liquid One or two tablespoonfuls to a pint of warm water

*Seborrhæa*

R Sulphur Præcip ʒiv	150 grammes
Spirit Coloniensis ʒj	300 mls
Glycerini ʒss	20 mls
Sapon Mollis gr v	0.3 grammes
Aq Rosæ ad ʒviij	to 2500 mls

The lotion *Seborrhæa Capitis*

This is a useful lotion, the trace of soap suspending the sulphur and causing even diffusion Without the soap the lotion is almost unmanageable

R Ung Sulphuris ʒiv	120 grammes
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The ointment To be thoroughly rubbed into the affected and adjacent areas every night for three times

*Scabies*

Before the application the patient should be directed to have a hot bath, using plenty of soft soap and friction After applying the ointment for four days, the bath should be repeated All clothing must be destroyed or disinfected by boiling for at least twenty minutes

R Ung Sulphuris	{	āā ʒj of each 30 grammes
Ung Zinci		
Ung Picis		

The ointment To be applied every night

*Chronic Eczema*



**TINCTURA SUMBUL** B P, 1898 1 in 10 Dose,  
1 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls) Useful in hysteria and  
nervous disorders

R	Tincturæ Sumbul	℥xxx	2 0 mls
	Tincturæ Carminativæ	℥v	0 3 mil
	Spirit Ætheris Co	℥xxx	1 2 "
	Aq Camphoræ ad	℥j	to 30 0 mls
Take	occasionally		<i>Antispasmodic</i>
R	Tincturæ Sumbul	℥xxx	2 mls
	Tinct Valerian Ammon	℥xla	2 "
	Tinct Chlorof Co	℥xxx	2 "
	Aq Cinnam ad	℥j	to 30 "
Take	twice a day		<i>Hysteria</i>

## SUPPOSITORIÆ

### *Suppositories*

Rectal suppositories are usually made of the weight of 15 grains (1 gramme) with cocoa butter (*Oleum Theobromatis*) as a basis. In this weight from 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) of vegetable extracts or dry powders may be included.

The suppositories in general use are

	Suppositoria	Acidî Borici	gr ij	0 200 gramme
	"	Acidî Carbolicî, B P,	gr j	0 060 "
	"	Acidî Tannici, B P,	gr vj	0 400 "
	"	Atropinæ	gr ʒi	0 003 "
	"	Belladonnæ, B P,	gr iss	0 100 "
	"	Chloral Hydratis	gr v	0 300 "
D D A	"	Cocainæ	gr ss	0 030 "
	"	Hamamelidis Ext	gr ij	0 200 "
	"	Ichthamol	gr ij	0 200 "
	"	Iodoformi, B P,	gr ij	0 200 "
D D A	"	Morphinæ, B P,	gr ʒi	0 015 "
D D A	"	Opii	gr j	0 060 "
	"	Plumbi Composita	B P	
	"	Santonini	gr ij	0 200 "

**GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES** are used as simple laxatives. They vary in size from 15 grains (1 gramme) for a child to 30 to 60 grains (2 to 3.5 grammes) for adults.

## SUPRA-RENAL GLAND

The dried supra-renal gland, freed from the capsule of the sheep, 1 part is equivalent to 6 parts of fresh gland. A fresh gland weighs about 30 grains. It has been administered with success in Addison's disease, neurasthenia

exophthalmic goitre, chronic interstital nephritis, etc. Is of the greatest value in hemorrhoids, and is of service as a cardiac stimulant in morbidly rapid heart and cases of cardiac failure with irregularity.

At the present time the use of the gland has been almost discarded in favour of **ADRENALIN** (the active principle of the gland), which was first isolated by Jokichi Takamine. It occurs as a white, but not crystalline substance, very slightly soluble in water, but freely soluble in dilute alkali. For medicinal purposes **ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION** is the best. This contains of the active principle 1 in 1000 of normal salt solution.

**Dose**, of dry suprarenal gland 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 grammes)

#### *Preparations*

**EXTRACTUM SUPRARENALI LIQUIDUM** B.P.C.  
1 in 1 (of fresh gland). A glycerine water extract. **Dose**,  
5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil)

**UNGUENTUM SUPRARENALI** B.P.C. 1 (of liquid extract) in 10. Useful in treatment of hemorrhoids.

**ADRENALIN** is probably the most powerful strychnine and hyemostatic known. When applied to the mucous membrane it blanches the part so that bloodless operations are carried out without difficulty on the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, &c. It is efficient only in actual contact with the bleeding surface; thus while it stops hæmatemesis it is of no use for hæmoptysis. In conjunction with local anaesthetics painless and bloodless operations are performed without the aid of a general anæsthetic as for appendicitis, radical cure of hernia, removal of tumours, opening of abscesses, cysts, glands, &c. As a remedy for hay fever, nose bleeding, &c. it may be employed in the form of a spray, 1 in 10,000.

For *internal* administration in gastric, intestinal, urethral, uterine and vesical hæmorrhage the 1 in 1000 solution may be given in doses of 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mils). As a cardiac stimulant it resembles digitalis and in anæsthetic collapse in mitral regurgitation and in stenosis with irregular pulsation the solution may be applied to the tongue, whence it is promptly absorbed, or it may be injected intravenously when largely diluted (1 in 20,000).

Adrenalin appears to be non-irritating and non-cumula-

tive In cerebral hæmorrhage and hæmoptysis it is contra-indicated, and should never be injected hypodermically unless diluted to at least 1 in 20,000 with sterilised normal salt solution

#### Preparations

**LIQUOR ADRENALINI HYDROCHLORICUS B P**  
1 in 1000 in sterile normal saline solution with a trace of hydrochloric acid to aid solution Should be kept in small amber-coloured bottles Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mls)

**NEBULA ADRENALINI CUM COCAINA B P C**  
(D D A) Contains 20 per cent hydrochloric solution of adrenalin and 2 per cent cocaine hydrochloride Useful in coryza, hay fever, &c Also made without cocaine

**SUPPOSITORIA ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ B P C**  
(D D A) Each contains  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain adrenalin and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain cocaine hydrochloride Also made without cocaine

**UNGUENTUM ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ B P C**  
(D D A) Contains 0.1 per cent adrenalin and 1 per cent cocaine hydrochloride Useful in hæmorrhoids Also made without cocaine

Solution for painless and bloodless operations

$\beta$ -Eucaine Hydrochloride	3 grains	0.2 gramme
Sodium Chloride	12 grains	0.8 „
Recently boiled Distilled Water		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces		100.0 mls
Solution Adrenalin Chloride (1 in 1000)	12 minims	0.8 ml

From 10 to 50 mls is injected according to the nature of the operation For teeth extraction one or at most two drops of adrenalin, 1 in 1000, may be added to the usual dose of cocaine or  $\beta$ -eucaine solution

## TAMARINDUS

### *Tamarind*

The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosæ) It is pleasantly acid to the taste, and acts as a mild laxative

#### Preparation

**SYRUPUS TAMARINDI COMPOSITUS** A syrup composed of tamarinds, figs and prunes, &c Is specially



R Terebeni Mv	0 3 mil
Tinct Benz Co Mv	1 0 "
Vin Ipecac Mv	0 3 "
Mist Amygdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 0 mls

Take three times a day

*Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough*

R Terebeni ʒj	4 mls
Mag Carb Levis ʒss	2 grammes
Aq Dest ad ʒj	to 30 mls

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of hot water and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes twice a day

*Chronic Bronchitis with Emphysema*

**TERPIN HYDRAS** *Terpene Hydrate* Appears in colourless prisms Soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol, sparingly in water Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture It may be used for all the purposes of terebenc

#### *Preparations*

**ELIXIR PINI COMPOSITUM** BPC Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain terpene hydrate,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain diamorphine hydrochloride and  $\frac{1}{2}$  minim oil of pine

**OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ** *Oil of Turpentine* Employed *externally* as a rubefacient, irritant, and counter-irritant in painful affections of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, lumbago, neuralgia sciatica, &c For the relief of these complaints the official **LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ** is excellent, but for inflammatory conditions of the chest and abdomen the most usual application is a flannel cloth which has been wrung out in hot water and sprinkled with the oil Turpentine is antiseptic and disinfectant, especially when partially oxidised, it is the basis of several well-known disinfecting fluids

*Internally*, although an active diuretic, it has almost dropped out of use, other less irritating and more certain remedies having taken its place In gastric and intestinal hæmorrhage it is still employed, and in large doses is anthelmintic to the tapeworm It does not destroy threadworm unless given as an enema

Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.1 to 0.6 mil), as an anthelmintic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mls) with a tablespoonful of castor oil to ensure a quick purge

R Linim Terebinthinæ ʒiv 100 mls  
To be rubbed into the painful part twice a day  
*Rheumatism.*





**THEOBROMINE SODIO-SALICYLATE** *Known as Duroin* Freely soluble in water Uses as theobromine Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme)

**THEOCIN SODIUM ACETATE** Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 gramme) Soluble about 1 in 20 of water Given in œdema and cardiac dropsy

## THYMOL

### *Thymol*

A crystalline substance obtained from various labiate and other plants (*Thymus*, *Monarda*, *Carum*, &c) It belongs to the group of monohydric phenols, and is a more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid Its comparative insolubility in water, however, is a drawback, and it has never attained the popularity of the latter Although not caustic it is capable of irritation It is used in 1 per cent semi-alcoholic solution as a mouth wash in saturated aqueous solution (about 1 in 1200) as an antiseptic in place of carbolic lotion, and in ointment 1 to 4 per cent As an anthelmintic large doses kill *ankylostoma duodenale*, *ascaris*, *tænia*, &c In India 10 to 30 grains doses have been given with success in goitre

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme) in pill as an intestinal and gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes) as an anthelmintic followed in an hour by a saline purgative

**Solubility** Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils, 1 in 200 glycerin, 1 in 600 water When rubbed with chloral, phenol, menthol or camphor it liquefies

### *Preparations*

**GLYCERINUM THYMOL COMPOSITUM** B.P.C. Contains thymol, menthol, sodium bicarbonate, borax, sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate, eucalyptol, oil of pine, and oil of wintergreen Diluted with two to four parts of water it is useful as an antiseptic wash or spray for the throat and nose Also used as a gargle and mouth wash

**LIQUOR THYMOL COMPOSITUS** B.P.C. *Liquor Antisepticus* Contains thymol, boric acid, benzoic acid, eucalyptol, oil of peppermint, oil of wintergreen, and oil of thyme Diluted with four parts of water it is used like compound glycerin of thymol, also as a wash for wounds Taken internally as a mild antiseptic Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mls)



## THYMUS GLANDULA

The thymus gland is obtained from the healthy calf. Has been used in defective nutrition in childhood, for anæmia, rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes.

It may be administered as *Extractum Thymæ Glandulæ Liquidum* B.P.C. 1 in 1 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml), or as the dried gland, one part of which is equal to five parts of fresh gland. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme) in tablet.

## THYROIDEUM GLANDULA

The thyroid gland of the sheep, and its preparations, are the most valuable of remedies for the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, and goitre, and are occasionally of service in obesity.

The most active and reliable preparation is

**THYROIDEUM SICCUM** This consists of the powdered gland freed from *external* fat and connective tissue, and purified by treatment with petroleum ether. It is five times as strong as the fresh gland. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 gramme) in powder, cachet or tablet.

**LIQUOR THYROIDEI** This is of no use unless very recently prepared, and the patient should be told to refuse any that is more than a week old. *One hundred minims represent one entire gland.* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 ml). H. Mackenzie recommends treatment of myxœdema to commence with quite small doses, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme) of the powder or 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 ml) of the liquor once a day. The dose to be very gradually increased so long as no unfavourable symptoms are produced. When recovery is established a small dose once or twice a week is generally sufficient to maintain good health. In cretinism the doses *should not be more than one third* of those just quoted. In both diseases treatment must be continued with small doses once or twice a week during life.

**PARATHYROIDEUM SICCUM** The parathyroid gland occurs as four minute bodies attached to, or embedded in, the thyroid.

This gland appears to regulate the calcium metabolism. Its use has been advocated in epilepsy, paralysis agitans, tetany, chilblains and rickets.

Usually administered in the form of the dried gland,



**DIPROPYL-BARBITURIC ACID** Known as *Homaloina*, *Proponal* A white crystalline powder, only slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol. Readily dissolved by alkalis. Is more rapid in action than barbitone. Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.12 to 0.4 gramme).

**DIALLYL-BARBITURIC ACID** Known as *Dial*. Prepared in tablets each containing 1½ grains (0.1 gramme). Dose, one to three tablets.

**PHENYL-ETHYL-BARBITURIC ACID** Known as *Luminal*. A white powder with bitterish taste, practically insoluble in cold water. Dose, 1½ to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme) in hot water or tea.

**LUMINAL-SODIUM** The sodium derivative of phenyl ethyl-barbituric acid, freely soluble in cold water. Dose, 1½ to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme). A 20 per cent hypodermic injection is useful in alcoholic and mental cases.

**MONOBROM-ISOVALERYLUREA** Known as *Uvalenal*, *Brominal*, *Dormigene*. Colourless crystals, only slightly soluble in cold water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme). If hypnotic. Recommended to be given immediately before sleep is desired.

It is advisable that the bowels and kidneys be kept in good working order during the administration of these ureides.

## URETHANUM

### *Urethane*

Occurs in colourless crystals having a peculiar salt-like taste, freely soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin. It is hypnotic, sedative, and antispasmodic. Produces normal sleep and is specially suitable for children. Also of service in acute mania, delirium tremens and tetanus.

Dose, as a sedative, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in draught, as a hypnotic, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes) in draught.

Incompatibles Alkaloids and acids.

**METHYL-PROPYL-CARBONYL-URETHANE** Known as *Hedonal*. Dose as hypnotic, in cachet, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes).

## UVÆ URSI FOLIA

### *Bearberry Leaves*

The dried leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Ericaceæ). Preparations of bearberry leaves, like those of buchu, are



R Tinctura Valeriana ℥ss	2 0 mils
Tincture Cimicifugæ ℥ss	2 0 "
Liq Arsenicalis ℥ij	0 2 mil
Inf Aurant Co ad ℥j	to 30 0 mils
Take twice a day, after meals	Hysteria
R Tinct Valerianæ Ammon ℥ss	2 0 mils
Tinct Belladonnæ ℥v	0 3 mil
Stronhi Bromidi gr xx	1 0 gramme
Syrup Glycerophosph Co ℥ss	2 0 mils
Lq Chlorof ad ℥j	to 30 0 "
Take occasionally	Hysteria
R Ext Valerianæ gr ij	0 12 gramme
Pil Asafetidæ Co gr ij	0 12 "
For one pill Take twice a day	
R Spirit Ammon Ietid ℥ss	2 mils
Spirit Etheris Co ℥v	1 mil
Tinct Lavand Co ℥ss	2 mils
Tinct Hyosciami ℥ss	2 "
Lq Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 "
Take three times a day	Hysterical Affections

## VERATRINA

## Veratrine

An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids obtained from *cevadilla*, *Schanoaulon officinale* (Liliacæ). When applied to the skin, veratrine acts as an irritant, and some pain is felt followed by numbness. It is intensely irritating to the mucous membrane, and is an active poison.

**Antidotes** Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, charcoal, morphine and atropine hypodermically, stimulants, recumbent position.

*Preparation*

**UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ** B P, 1898. Contains 2 per cent veratrine. Useful as an anodyne in facial neuralgia. It must not be applied if the skin is broken.

See also Collodium Anodynum

## VIBURNUM

## Black Haw

The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* (Caprifoliacæ) is used as a sedative tonic to the uterine nervous system, and is considered valuable in dysmenorrhœa and in



preventing miscarriage. It should be given in continuous doses for at least a month before the time at which miscarriage has previously occurred.

*Preparations*

**ELIXIR VIBURNI COMPOSITUM** B.P.C. Contains liquid extract of black haw and extract of hydrastis. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls)

**EXTRACTUM VIBURNI** B.P.C. The liquid extract evaporated to a pilular consistence. Usually combined with apocynum, ergot, &c.

Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)

**EXTRACTUM VIBURNI LIQUIDUM** B.P. 1 in 1  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mls)

R Extract Viburni Liq	℥ss	12 mil
Extract Piscidia Liq	℥ss	10 "
Extract Hydrastis Liq	℥ss	10 "
Aq Chlorof ad	℥j	to 300 mls

Take twice a day for a month

*Threatened Miscarriage*

R Extract Viburni Liq	℥ss	1 mil
Tinct Hydrastis	℥ss	2 mls
Tinct Sumbul	℥ss	2 "
Aq Caryoph ad	℥j	to 30 "

Take three times a day

*Dysmenorrhœa*

## YOHIMBIN

Under this name the hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from *Yohimbe* has been introduced as an aphrodisiac.

Dose, 1 tablet ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grain = 0.05 gramme in each) three times a day.

Latterly yohimbin has been put forward as a local anæsthetic and suggested for ophthalmic use.

## ZINCUM

### *Zinc*

**ZINCI ACETAS** *Zinc Acetate*. A freely soluble astringent salt, used in lotions and injections in much the same cases as zinc sulphate. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme).

**ZINCI CARBONAS** *Zinc Carbonate*. A mild astringent powder, used in face lotions in place of the oxide.

**ZINCI CHLORIDUM** *Zinc Chloride* A deliquescent and exceedingly caustic salt. In dilute solution (1 in 1000 to 1 in 500) it is used as a stimulant to indolent wounds and ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa leucorrhœa, &c.

**PASTA ZINCI CHLORIDI**, 25 to 50 per cent, is used to destroy warts, condylomata, lupoid patches &c, the strength being regulated according to the area of the diseased part. Solutions of zinc chloride are also used as antiseptic disinfectants, being especially useful in cleansing the utensils of a sick room. *Antidotes*—Alkaline carbonates, followed by white of egg, milk starch paste, copious draughts of water, opium, later give stimulants.

**ZINCI CYANIDUM** *Zinc Cyanide* An insoluble and very poisonous salt. Has been given in chorea, cardiac palpitation, rheumatism, &c. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.06 to 0.1 gramme) in pill. As an antiseptic it is inferior to mercury and zinc cyanide, q v.

**ZINCI IODIDUM** A yellowish deliquescent powder freely soluble in water or alcohol. Used in epilepsy and syphilitic nervous disorders. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme).

**ZINCI LACTAS** *Zinc Lactate* Soluble 1 in 60 of water. This salt is readily assimilated, and is said to cause but little derangement of the stomach. It is chiefly given in epilepsy and chorea. Dose, 2 to 20 grains (0.1 to 1.2 gramme). A small dose should be commenced with and gradually increased.

**ZINCI OLEAS** *Zinc Oleate* This should be in the form of an insoluble satiny powder, almost free from odour. When freshly prepared it is a very useful dusting powder in eczema and psoriasis.

#### *Preparation*

**UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS** B.P. Consists of zinc oleate mixed with an equal weight of soft white paraffin.

**ZINCI OLEOSTEARAS** B.P. Prepared from a mixture of curd and hard soaps. This has officially replaced the oleate, with which it is nearly identical.

#### *Preparations*

**PULVIS ZINCI OLEOSTEARATIS COMPOSITUS** B.P.C. A mixture of boric acid, zinc oleostearate and starch perfumed with oil of rose.

**ZINCI OXIDUM** *Zinc Oxide* An insoluble white powder. It is mildly astringent and stimulant, and may be employed as a dusting powder—either alone or diluted with starch or kaolin—for sores, excoriations, and eczema, especially when the skin is moist. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. It should not be prescribed in pills, as they become very hard and almost insoluble.

Zinc oxide was at one time held in repute for the treatment of epilepsy, but is certainly inferior to the alkaline bromides. At the present time it is administered as an astringent in diarrhoea and for checking mucous discharges. Combined with belladonna it is given to check the night sweats of phthisis.

#### *Preparations*

**CREMOR ZINCI** B.P.C. A mixture of zinc oxide, wool fat, almond oil and lime water. A soothing cream suitable for nursery use.

**PASTA ZINCI COMPOSITA** *Lassar's Paste* A mixture of zinc oxide, salicylic acid and starch in soft paraffin. A general application for skin diseases.

**PASTA ZINCI ET GELATINI** *Unna's Paste* Consists of zinc oxide in a glycerol-gelatin base. For use it is melted by gentle heat, applied to the skin with a brush and covered with cotton wool. This forms a soothing protective layer useful in eczema and irritable conditions of the skin. Medicaments, such as ichthamol, resorcin, tar &c, may be incorporated if desired.

*See also Vernisol*

**PILULA ZINCI OXIDI ET BELLADONNÆ** B.P.C. Each contains 2 grains zinc oxide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gram dry extract of belladonna. Dose, one pill.

**UNGUENTUM ZINCI** B.P. Contains 15 per cent zinc oxide. A soothing and healing ointment useful for burns, eczema, and many skin affections.

**ZINCI PERMANGANAS** *Zinc Permanganate* In violet-brown, very hygroscopic crystals. Used in gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea as an injection 1 in 4000. It explodes when mixed with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, &c.

**ZINCI STEARAS** Powdered *Zinc Stearate* is an even more emollient dusting powder than the oleate. Combined with balsam of Peru and talc, it may be used for moist eczema and almost all forms of skin affections.

**ZINCI SULPHAS** *Zinc Sulphate, White Vitriol* Is employed *internally* only as an emetic. In doses of 10 to 30 grains in warm water it produces rapid emesis without much depression. *Externally* it is employed in lotions for its astringent and slightly antiseptic effects on ulcers and sores, for conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, vulvitis, &c. It is freely soluble in water. Except in weak solution it causes irritation on account of its penetrative power.

**ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS** *Zinc Sulphocarbolate* Occurs in colourless crystals, soluble 1 in 3 of water. It is astringent, disinfectant, and antiseptic, and is chiefly employed in lotions about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as a vaginal douche in leucorrhœa, &c.

**ZINCI VALERIANAS** *Zinc Valerianate* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme). A favourite remedy in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections of a functional or hysterical nature. It is said to be of service in traumatic diabetes insipidus. It is only suitable for giving as a pill or in a capsule.

R. Zinci Acetatis gr ʒij	0.8 gramme	
Ext. Opn. Liq. ʒj	4.0 mls	
Aq. Dest. ad ʒvj	to 200.0 "	
The injection	To be used twice a day	Gleet

Zinc Chloride	1 part
Distilled water to	20 parts
The antiseptic solution	

*For painting the edges of Indolent Ulcers*

Zinc Chloride	1 part
Distilled Water to	500 parts
The injection	Gonorrhœa

R. Zinci Oxidi	1 part
Paraff. Moll.	to 20 parts

The ointment

*For burns, eczema, or any skin disease requiring a mild astringent and stimulating ointment*

R. Ung. Zinci Oleatis	} aa pt eq equal parts
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis	
Ung. Plumbi Oleatis	
The ointment	Eczema and Psoriasis

R. Zinci Oxidi ʒij	15 grammes
Liq. Picis Carbonis ℥ss	1 mil
Liq. Calcis ʒj	30 mls
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒij	to 120 "

The skin lotion (See also Calamina)

R Acid Boric )  
Zinci Oxidi ) of each equal parts  
Talc )

The dusting powder *Prurigo Siccaty Feet, &c*

R Zinci Stearatis  $\bar{3}$ j 30 0 grammes  
Plumbi Stearatis  $\bar{3}$ j 30 0 "  
Bals Peru  $\mathbb{M}\lambda$  0 6 mil

The dusting powder *Eczema*

R Zinci Sulphatis 2 parts  
Iinct Lysand Co 15 parts  
Lq Dest to 500 "

This constitutes the well-known "Red Lotion," a very useful application to sores of all kinds. It may also be used as a vaginal or urethral injection in gonorrhœa, &c

R Zinci Sulphatis 1 part  
Lq Rosæ to 500 parts

The astringent eye lotion

R Zinci Sulphatis gr ij 0 20 grammes  
Plumbi Acetatis gr ij 0 13 "  
Ext Opri Liq  $\bar{3}$ j 4 00 mils  
Lq Dest ad  $\bar{3}$ ij to 60 00 "

The injection To be shaken and used twice a day  
*Gonorrhœa*

R Zinci Sulphocarb  $\bar{3}$ j 1 grammes

The powder To be dissolved in a pint of tepid water and used every morning as an injection *Leucorrhœa*

R Zinci Valerianatis gr ij 0 20 grammes  
Pil Asafetidæ Co gr ij 0 13 "

For one pill Take twice a day *Hysteria*

R Zinci Valerianatis gr ij 0 130 grammes  
Acid Camphoric gr j 0 060 "  
Ext Belladonnæ gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0 016 "  
Cannabini Tannatis gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  0 016 "

For one pill Take twice a day  
*Hysterical Affections*

## "COLLOBELL" COLLOIDAL HYDROSOLS

Within the last decade great advances have been made in the preparation of medicaments in a colloidal state, and reports from observers have established their value in certain diseases.

In a true *colloidal hydrosol* the particles are ultra-microscopic and can only be demonstrated by special

**apparatus** Generally, hydrosols are dichroic and when viewed by transmitted light are transparent. Thus, silver hydrosol, 1 in 2000, a greenish-grey opaque liquid by reflected light, is in thin layers, a rich red by transmitted light. When diluted, it forms intensely fluorescent solutions. No metallic silver can be removed by ordinary methods of filtration, although the exact percentage of silver may be titrated in the usual manner with N/10 ammonium thiocyanate solution.

Practically all colloidal solutions exhibit similar phenomena, and if correctly prepared and stabilised usually remain unaltered for a considerable period. It must, however, be borne in mind that the colloidal particles carry definite electrical charges, they possess dynamic energy and are constantly moving. Hence, their ready agglutination by certain salts (electrolytes) and their precipitation by oppositely charged colloids.

In regard to the lotions and mixtures, formulæ for which are given later, while it is not claimed that the particles (say of bismuth carbonate, kaolin, zinc oxide, &c.), are ultra-microscopic, as in the case of the hydrosols, yet they are exceedingly small compared with the particles of the ordinary salts. This is evidenced by the fact that these lotions and mixtures are permanent. Deposition is extremely slow. There is the greatest difference between the therapeutic effect and appearance of "Collobell" colloidal calamine or zinc lotions and lotions containing identical proportions of the ordinary drugs. Colloidal particles are non-irritant, and owing to their minuteness combine deep penetration with even distribution over an infected area.

#### COLLOIDAL ANTIMONY SULPHIDE (*Collobell*)

1 in 2500 = 0.04 per cent. An orange coloured liquid, opaque by reflected but transparent by transmitted light.

Dose, by injection, 2 to 10 c.c. intramuscularly twice weekly.

Given in leishmaniasis, kala-azar. Suggested in sleeping sickness and gonorrhoeal urethritis.

#### COLLOIDAL ARSENIC SULPHIDE (*Collobell*)

1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. A yellow liquid, opaque by reflected but clear by transmitted light.

Dose, by the mouth, 15 to 60 minims in water twice daily after meals. The dose should be increased cautiously.

Dose, by injection, 1 c.c. twice weekly for a month.

Given in blackwater fever, influenza, &c.



inflamed and indurated conditions, for enlarged glands and joints, simple gonorrhoea, etc.

*Others have noted great benefit in rheumatic affections from alternate doses of colloidal iodine and colloidal sulphur.*

**COLLOIDAL IRON HYDROXIDE** (*Collobell*) 1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. A clear, neutral red-brown liquid.

Dose, by mouth 1 teaspoonful in water three times a day.

It does not stain the teeth and being perfectly neutral and non-astringent it does not derange the stomach. It is a valuable tonic in all cases of malnutrition, anaemia, neurasthenia and during convalescence.

**COLLOIDAL IRON-MANGANESE** (*Collobell*) Iron hydroxide 1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. Manganese peroxide 1 in 1000 = 0.1 per cent. Clear red-brown liquid, absolutely neutral and devoid of astringency.

Dose, by mouth 1 teaspoonful twice or three times a day in water.

Dose, intramuscularly, 0.5 to 1 c.c. once or twice weekly.

Useful in obstinate anaemia especially when associated with amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea and general debility.

**COLLOIDAL MANGANESE PEROXIDE** (*Collobell*) Manganese peroxide 1 in 400 = 0.25 per cent. A deep red-brown stable liquid transparent when diluted. Manganese hydroxide is not stable; it absorbs oxygen from the air and water becoming converted into the peroxide, hence it seems reasonable to make *hydroxol peroxide* in the first instance.

Dose, intramuscularly, preferably in the gluteal region, 0.5 c.c. every third day for three times, then 1 c.c. every third day for three times. Afterwards once weekly if required.

Of real value in coclogenic affections, as carbuncles, boils, dental abscesses, septicæmia, acute and recurrent gonorrhoea, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, &c. Excellent results are also recorded in the treatment of acne, syphilis, seborrhoea, psoriasis, nasal and aural infections.

In cases of gonorrhoea, local injections of *colloidal silver* (1 in 2000) diluted with one or two parts of normal saline solution reduce the period of treatment.

**COLLOIDAL SILVER** (*Collobell*) 1 in 2000 = 0.05 per cent. A greenish-grey opaque liquid, absolutely free from astringent and caustic properties. It is transparent by transmitted light, on dilution the colour passes through all stages from red to pale yellow.





colloidal silver imparts a deep colour, argenthymol does not stain

**ARGENTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE** (*Collobell*) This is a perfectly neutral and slightly soapy paste, absolutely free from gritty particles. It contains the same ingredients as argenthymol, the flavouring being very refreshing. Colloidal silver ensures a healthy mouth and many dentists order it in cases of pyorrhœa.

**COLLOIDAL SULPHUR** (*Collobell*) 1 in 100 = 1 per cent. An opaque white liquid.

Dose, by mouth, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls well diluted with water twice or three times a day directly after food.

Colloidal sulphur is more antiseptic than ordinary sulphur and combines readily with protein. It is entirely absorbed and does not give rise to sulphuretted compounds in the intestines. In the treatment of chronic skin diseases and rheumatism its beneficial effects are undoubted, e.g., acne, acne rosacea, seborrhœa, acute psoriasis and fibrositis, rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis. In obstinate cases sulphur baths should be employed (see below).

**COLLOIDAL SULPHUR** (*Collobell*) 5 in 100 = 5 per cent. Specially concentrated for use in baths. A  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint to 20 or 25 gallons of hot water is sufficient. Patient should be immersed for ten minutes.

**COLLOIDAL IODINE IN OIL** (*Collobell*) 3 in 100 = 3 per cent. When rubbed on the skin the iodine is rapidly absorbed without staining, it penetrates deeply—hence the value of the preparation in lymphadenitis, chilblains, dhobie's itch, eczema, acne vulgaris, acne, rosacea, &c., good results have been obtained in rheumatoid and gonorrhœal arthritis, synovitis, enlarged glands. It affords relief in anal fissure and hæmorrhoids.

**COLLOIDAL IODINE OINTMENT** (*Collobell*) 5 in 100 = 5 per cent. A brown ointment from which the iodine is readily absorbed, but unlike the ointment of the Pharmacopœia it does not stain or irritate.

Employed in synovitis, chronic rheumatism and dry skin diseases.

## COLLOIDAL LOTIONS

The great advantage of colloid lotions is that the solid medicaments are in the very finest possible state of division. They penetrate deeply and spread evenly. The



## LOTIO ZINCI ET HYDRARG AMMON. CO

(Collobell)

R Zinci Oxidi (colloid)	$\bar{z}j$
Hydrarg Amm (colloid)	$\bar{z}j$
Plumbi Hydroxid (colloid)	$\bar{z}ss$
Adipis Lanæ	$\bar{z}ij$
Glycerin	$\bar{z}ij$
Aq Rosæ	ad $\bar{z}viii$

## LOTIO ZINCI OXIDI (Collobell)

R Zinci Oxidi (colloid)	$\bar{z}j$
Liq Plumbi Subacet	$\bar{z}ss$
Liq Picis Carbonis	$\bar{z}ss$
Glycerin	$\bar{z}ij$
Adipis Lanæ	$\bar{z}j$
Aq Rosæ	ad $\bar{z}viii$

## CREMOR ZINCI OXIDI ET OL OLIVÆ (Collobell)

R Zinci Oxidi (colloid)	$\bar{z}j$
Liq Calcis	$\bar{z}j$
Ol Olivæ	$\bar{z}j$

This is a thick inseparable cream which is most grateful to inflamed surfaces

## COLLOIDAL MIXTURES

## MISTURA BISMUTH CARB CO (Collobell)

R Bismuth Carb (colloid)	gr x
Sodii Bicarb	gr x
Sp Ammon Arom	$\bar{m}x$
Sp Chlorof	$\bar{m}x$
Aq Dest	ad $\bar{z}j$

Dose, 2 tablespoonfuls three times daily

## MISTURA CARBONIS SALICIS (Collobell) Contains

25 per cent of colloidal willow charcoal

Dose, 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls three times daily

## MISTURA CARBONIS ET CINNAMOMI (Collobell)

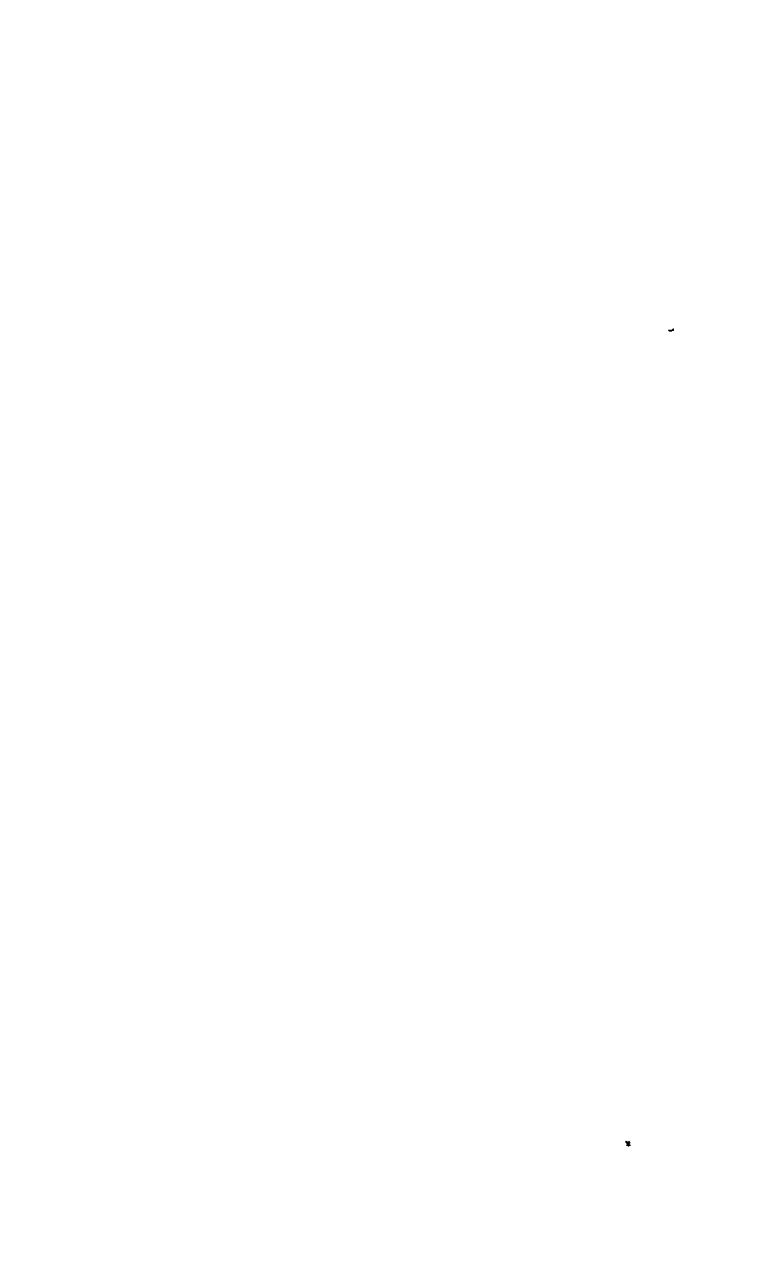
R Ol Cinnam	$\bar{m}j$
P Carbo Salicis (colloid)	gr 30
Aq Dest	ad $\bar{z}ij$

A dessertspoonful immediately after each meal

## MISTURA GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS (Collobell)

R Guaiaci Resin (colloid)	$\bar{z}ij$
Sulphur (colloid)	$\bar{z}iv$
Ol Cinnam	$\bar{m}viii$
Aq Chlorof	ad $\bar{z}viii$

Dose, 2 tablespoonfuls twice or three times daily



# INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

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This Index is intended to assist the memory of the prescriber on the occurrence of an emergency. The majority of the names are in Latin to facilitate reference. External remedies are in italics.

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**ABDOMINAL PLETHORA** Saline purges to relieve portal congestion, Scammony, Jalap, *Massage*.

**ABORTION, THREATENED** Codeine, Hydrastis, Morphia, Opium, Quinine, Viburnum.

**ACIDITY, GASTRIC.** Acids before meals, Alkalies after meals, Soda Bicarb, Potassu Bicarb, Magnesia and Magnes Carb, Liquor Calcis, Bismuth Carb, Ammon Carb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Acid Carbohc, Calcu Carb, Creosotum, Acid Sulphuros, Soda Sulphis, Soda Hypo-sulphis, Tonics, as Gentian, Calumba, Quassia, &c.

**ACNE** Sulphur, Calcu Sulphid, Tin-ox tablets, Arsenic, Magnesu Sulph, Colloidal Sulphur, Calomel, *Colloidal Sulphur, Sulphur Iodid, Sulphur Hypochlor, Alkaline Soap Lotions, Hydrarg Perchlor, Camphor, Bismuth, Glycerin, Ichthamol, Resorcin, Thymol Iodide, Zinc Oxide Lotions, especially the colloidal variety*.

**ACTINOMYCOSIS.** Salicylates, Iodides, *Iodine Injections, Actino Vaccine*.

**ADDISON'S DISEASE** Arsenic, Iron Tonics, Syr Glycerophosph Co, Phosphorus, large doses of Glycerin, Suprarenal Gland, Adrenalin.

**ADENOIDS** Cod-liver Oil, Iodine, Iron, *Irrigation with Astringent Lotion or Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*.



**ANEURISM** Potass. Iodid, Aconite, Calen Chlorid, *Ulex*, *Ulex* Chlorid, inhalation, Amyl Nitrite, Inject. *Ulex*, *Ulex*.

**ANGINA PECTORIS** Arsenic Ether Morphine, Nitroglycerin, Soda Nitri, Lythol Tetrant Mannitol, *Ulex*, Digitalis, Potass. Brom. in full doses, Spirit *Ulex* Co, *Ulex*, Chloroform or Amyl Nitrite inhalation.

**ANKYLOSTOMIASIS** See Parasites

**ANTHRAX** Calcium Sulphide (frequent doses), Picric Acid, Camphor, Acid Carbolic, Acid Boric, Glyc. *Ulex*, *Ulex*, Lythol, *Ulex* Hydrogen Perox., Iodoform, Picric Pernan., Potasses, double Cyanide dressings.

**ANTISEPTICS FOR CLEANSING INSTRUMENTS, &c** *Ulex*, Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Formaldehyde, Lythol, *Ulex*, Potassic Soap Solution.

**ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS** Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Mercuric Chloride, Mercury Bimodide, Iodine, Iodogon, Lythol, Salicylic Acid, Izal, Creolin, Cresol, Potassium Permanganate, Resorcin, Salol, Zinc Chloride or Sulphate, Copper Sulphate, Iristol, Compound Tincture of *Ulex* or *Ulex* Iodine Lotion and Ointment, Brilliant Green, Chloramine T, Colloidal Silver Hydrosol, Dakin's Solol or Hydrogen Peroxide.

**ANTISEPTICS, INTESTINAL** Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Sulphates and Sulphurous Acid, Bismuth Salicylate, Salol, Benzoylphthol, Sulphocarbolates, Hexamine, Guaiacol, Colloidal Charcoal.

**ANTISEPTICS, URINARY** Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Carbolic Acid, Hexamine after Sodium Acid Phosphate, Salol, Methylene Blue, Buchu.

**ANUS, FISSURE OF** Conf Sennæ, Conf Sulphuris, Conf Piper Nig., Ung Bellad., Ung Hydrarg. Subchlor., *Ulex* Calcis, Ung Cocainæ, Hydrastis, Ichthamol, Ung Gallæ & Opi.

**APHONIA** Alum or Potassium Chlorate Gargles, Tinct Belladonnæ, Borax slowly sucked, inhalation Tinct Benzoin, Ammon Chlorid inhalation, Sulphurous Acid inhalation.





**BERI-BERI** Rice Bran, Morphine, Pilocarpine hypodermically, Tonics, Cardiac Stimulants, Nourishing Food, Cleanliness, Mountain Air

**BILIOUSNESS** Eucalyptin, Hyd c Cretâ, Hyd Subchlor, Hydrastin, Iridin, Juglandin, Leptandrin, Sanguinarin, Seidlitz Powders and other Saline Purges, as Sodn Sulphas, Magnesi Sulphas, Sodn Bicarb Ammon Chlorid, Calumba, Gentian, Ipecacuanha, Fel Bovinum, Salol, Rhubarb

**BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS, &c** Acid Carbohc, Salicylic Acid in Alcohol, Alum, Ammonia, Liq Calcis, Menthol, Argent Nit or Potass Hydroxid as caustic in bites of animals Potass Permang applied and injected all around snake-bite, followed by large doses of Brandy or Whisky

**BLACK WATER FEVER** Diaphoretics, Water as hot as can be drunk, Morphine hypodermically, Pilocarpine hypodermically, try Quinine and Cinchona Preps, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Salines, Stimulants, Oxygen, Digitalis, Strychnine, Normal Salt Solution intravenously Change of Climate

**BLADDER AFFECTIONS** Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Boric Acid and Borates, Uva-Ursi, Betol, Juniper Methylene Blue, Salol, Alkalies, Alkaline Citrates and Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Buchu, Santal, Sabal, Cantharides, Copaiba Cubebs, Hops, Pareira

**BOILS AND CARBUNCLES** (See also Acne and Anthrax) Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates and Citrates, Colloidal Manganese, Peroxide, both internally and intramuscularly, "Tin-ox" Tablets, Calcium Sulphide, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Yeast, Nuclein, Argent Nit, Glyc Belladon, Yeast Poultices, Charcoal Poultices with little Chlorinated Lime Solution, Magnesium Sulphate Paste

**BRAIN SOFTENING** Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Hypophosphites, Syrup Hypophosphit Co, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Iron Tonics

**BREASTS, INFLAMMATION OF** Belladonna Ointment or Plaster, Glycerin Belladonna, massage with Oil, Fomentation

**BREATH, FETID** Charcoal, Bismuth Phenas, Bismuth Salicylas, Acid Carbohc, general treatment,



**CARBUNCLE** *See* Boils

**CARIES** *Calcu Chlorid, Hypophosphites, Calcu Phosphas, Ol Morrhuæ, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Calcu Glycerophosph, Phosphorus, Potass Iodid (if syphilitic), Sarsaparilla, Acid Carbohc, Aristol Iodine, Iodoform*

**CATARRH, BRONCHIAL** *See* Bronchitis

**CATARRH, GASTRIC** *See* Gastritis

**CATARRH, GENITO-URINARY** *See* Bladder

**CATARRH, NASAL** *Aconite, Camphor, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic, Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Vin Ipecac, Spirit Æther Nit, Liq Ammon Acet, Nux Vom, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinine, Salicin, Ferrier's Snuff, Cocaine Spray, Alum Powder, Tannic Acid, or Bismuth Sub-nit as snuff, Acid Carbohc, Ol Eucalypti, Menthol, Adrenalin Lotions, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Formaldehyde Inhalation.*

**CATARRH, VESICAL.** *See* Bladder

**CEREBRAL CONGESTION** *See* Apoplexy

**CHANCER** *Lolio Hydrag Flav et Nig, Hydrag Subchlor, Hydrag Perchlor, Iodoform, Aristol, Resorcin, Acetanilide, Acid Carbohc, Camphor, Caustics, Euphrophen, Liq Hyd Nit Acid*

**CHAPPED SKIN** *Ung Acid Boric, Cold Cream, Glycerin, Ung Glyc Plumbi, Ung Lanæ Co, Lin Calcis, Ung Zinci Plumbatis Co (Collobell)*

**CHICKEN-POX** *Mild Purges, Tinct Aconiti, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Cit, Effig Saline*

**CHILBLAINS** *Ung Acid Boric, Ung Acid Carbohc, Ung Aconitinæ, Lin Bellad et Aconiti, Ung Capsici, Ol Eucalypti, Lin Terebinth, Tinct Iodi, Ung Glyc Plumbi, Acid Sulphuros, Tinct Tannin, Ung Creosoti, Liq Plumbi, Iodine*

**CHLOROSIS** *See* Anæmia

**CHOLERA, ASIATIC** *Camphor, Chlorodyne, Copper Salts, Coto, Opium, Plumbi Acet, Acid Sulphuric, Tannic Acid Enema, Arsenic, Betol, Atropine hypodermically, Ol Cajuputi, Ol Cinnam, Crocote, Ether hypodermically, Potass Brom, Salol Transfusion Fluid*



Rhei Co, Ol Ricini, Pil Scammon Co, Scammony, Seidlitz Powders, Conf Sennæ, Syrup Sennæ, Syrup Ficarius, Mist Sennæ Co, Dec Aloes Co, Sodii Phosph, Sodii Sulphas, Effervescent Salines, Sulphur, Conf Sulphur, Glycerin, Glycerin Suppos or Injection, Jalap, Jalapin, Pulv Jalapæ Co, Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Phenolphthalein, Arsenic, Liquid Paraffin, Ipecac, Cod-liver Oil, Myrrh, Asafetida, Soap Pills, Euonymin, Liq Magnes Bicarb for infants Fel Bovinum, Potass Tart Acid, Paramag, Parathal

**CONVULSIONS** Camphor Monobrom, Chloral, Bromides, Belladonna, Atropine, Pilocarpine in uræmic, *inhalations Amyl Nitrite, Chloroform, or Ether, Hot Bath, Mustard Bath*

**CORNS** *See Warts*

**CORYZA** *See Catarrh, Nasal*

**COUGH.** Acid Hydrobromic, Belladonna, Benzol, Tinct Camph Co, Chloral, Codeine, Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Troch Morph et Ipecac, Liq Picis Aromat, Prunus Virg, Terpin Hyd, Terebene, Diamorphine, Dionin, Elxiv Diamorph et Terpin Co, Mist Amygd Co, Aconite, Apomorphine, Camphor, Cubebs, Grindelha in spasmodic cough, Iodoform Pastilles, Scilla, Bromides, Syrup Pruni Virg, Opium, Vin Ipecac, Ipecacuanha Wine *Creosote inhalation*

**CROUP** Aconite, Alum, Ammon Carb, Bromides, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Zinci Sulphas, Chloral, Hydrarg Subsulphas, Sanguinaria, Acid Lactic, Sulphurous Acid Spray, Tannic Acid Spray, Calomel insufflation, *Cresol Vapour*

**CROUP, SPASMODIC** Emetics—Vin Ipecac, Vin Antim, Bromides, Chloral, Belladonna, Bromoform, Codeine, Cod-liver Oil, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

**CYSTITIS** *See Bladder*

**DEBILITY** Easton's Syrup Flav, Kola, Coca, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Mineral Acids, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Arsenic, Strychnine, Quinine, Nux Vomica, Cinchona Preparations, Malt Extract, Cod-liver Oil, Sarsaparilla Compound, Vegetable Bitters, as Gentian, Calumba, Orange, Churetta, Quassia, Ceregen, Colloidal Malt and Iron

**DELIRIUM TREMENS** Ammon Carb, Bromides, Camphora Monobrom Chlorid Hyd Digitalis, Hyoscin, Hyoscyamine, Belladonna Opium Phosphorus, Strichnine, Trional, Auri Chlorid Auri Bromid Amylene Hydrate, very strong Infus Infus Capsaci, strong Coffee, Valerian Compounds. Paraldehyde

**DIABETES** Acid Lactic Codeine Convallaria, Glycerin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Opium, Sodii Salicylis Thymol, Arsenic, Creosote, Jambul, Phosphorus Saccharin, Levulose, Nuclein, Levurine, Rhus Aromat Strichnine, Nuc Vomica, Phosphoric Acid Lemonade Guaiacol Carb, Iron Preps, Pancreatin, Salicylates Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates Insulin

**DIARRHŒA** Acid Camphoric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Lactic, Acid Sulphuric Agarum Benzo naphthol, Bismuth Salicyl, Bismuth et Cera Salicyl, Calci Carb, Liquor Calci Camphor Catechu Coto Pulv Creta Arom, Cupri Sulph Bismuth Carb Gummi Rub, Ferri Salicyl, Pulv Ipecac Co Kino Naphtholin Naphthol, Opium, Plumbi Acet, Quinin Salicyl, Ol Ricini, Salacetol, Tannigen Bismuth Phenol, Tribromphenol Bismuth, Aconite Liq Alum Acet Belladonna Betol, Hyd c Creta Bismuth Subgill Ol Caput, Charcoal, Hydrag. Perchlor (very small doses), Krameria, Rhubarb, Salol, Beef Juices and Essences

**DIPHTHERIA** Antitoxin, Acid Salicylic, Ferri Perchlor, Sodii Benzoas, Potassu Chlorus, Sodii Sulphur, Aconite, Belladonna, Infus Ferri Perchlor, Pilocarpine, Acid Benzoic, Acid Carbolic, Lactic Acid Spray, Liq Chlori as gargle, Formaldehyde Spray, Oronic Lither Spray, Liq Hydrogen Peroxid, Potass Permang gargle, *Eucalypt Oil Vapour, Oxygen inhalation*

**DROPSY** See Ascites

**DROPSY, CARDIAC** Asparagus, Caffeine, Convallaria, Convallamarin, Delphine, Digitalis, P Elaterin Co, Erythrophloeum, Strophanthus, Arsenic, Cactus, Copaiba, Ol Juniper, Scilla

**DROPSY, HEPATIC** Ammon Benz, Sodii Benz, Ammon Chlor, Copaiba, Scoparius, Pil Hydrag, Hyd Subchlor, Sodii Bicarb, Potass Bicarb, Sparteine Sulphas, Tarracum, Digitalis, Colchicum, Iron and Salines Magnes Sulph, Theobromine

**DROPSY, RENAL** Apocynum Buchu, Caffene, Potash, Daphne, P. Infusum Co, Pil Hydrarg, C. Infusum Pip, Pilocarpine Potass Acet, Potass Citr Potass Lact Acid, Potass Iodid Potass Nitras, Thioars, Thiochloram, Uva Uri Scoparius, Caffene, Chamaepity, Dactyls, Spirit Etho Nu, Pulv Jalape Co, Senega

**DYSENTERY** Bismuth Subcit, Cannabis Indica, Guaiac Jerb Guarana, Hamatoxylon, Hamamelis, Kava-kava Catechu, Hydrarg, Perchlor, Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha deunctured P Ipecac Co, Opium, Hydrarg Subchlor, Naphthulin Plumbi Acet, Ierebene, Ol Tercebrith, Acid Gallic Acid Nit-Hyd Dil Acid Lenoce Alum, Liq Alum Acet Arsenic, Belladonna, Bismuth Subgall, Calomel, Cupri Arsenis, Magnes Sulphur, Acid Sulphuric, Quinine, Iannalbin Iannigen, ice cold water Enema to relieve tenesmus (?) Potassium Chlorate Tinctura, *Lupetinae Stupes*

**DYSMENORRHOEA** Cimicifuga, Spirit Aether Nit, Anemoun Phenazon, Apol Butyl Chloral, Cannabis, Chloral Hyd Gossypii Rad, Piscidia, Potass or Soda Bromid, Pulsatilla, Salix Nig, Sabal Serrulat, Soda Subcit, Viburnum Prunif, Aconite, Aloes, Mist Ferri Co, Myrrh, Pil Aloes et Myrrh, Arsenic, Belladonna, Ol Ruta, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*

**DYSPEPSIA** Acid Carbohc, Acid Hydrochl Dil, Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Aloes, Ammon Carb, Arsenic, Bismuth Compounds, Capsicum, Cern Oxalas, Creosote, Gentian, Ginger, Oleo-resin Zingib, Oleo-resin Capsici, Oleo-resin Piperis, Pil Hydrarg, Hyd c Crota, Hydrastis, Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Nux Vomica Pepsin, Papain, Pancreatin, Liq Digestivus, Liq Pepsin Neutral Glyc, Acid Pepsin, Podophyllin, Quinine, Rhubarb, Soda Bearb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Soda laurocholas, Acid Sulphuros, Myrrh, Charcoal, Anthemis, Cinchona, Cocaine, Glycerin, Ipecacuanha, Menthol, Opium, Morphine, Malt Extract, Dried Malt Extract on Bread, Nux Vomica, Tonics, Stomachics, and Carminatives, as Ol Menth Pip, Ol Caryoph, Gentian, Orange, Quassia, Chirata, &c

**DYSPNCEA** Spirit Aether, Spirit Aether Co, Erythrol Tetranit, Nitro-glycerin Tablets or Solution in Alcohol, Lobelia, Adonis Vern, Adonidin, Cimicifuga, Aether, Ethyl Iodid, Grindelia, Valerian, Strychnine, Pilocarpine, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Oxygen inhalation*



**PARACHE** Opium, Morphine, *Unc Laver Co with Delphin*, 5 per cent Sol Co am in *Uncid Oil*, 2 th or without a little *Altoph*

**ECZEMA** Arsenic, Iron Preparations, Cod liver Oil, Phosphorus, Calcu Sulphur, Sulphur Ammonu and Cinchona mixture Belladonna Aperients Jaborandi, Rhus Tox, Thyroid, Iod Boric Iod Carbolic Chrysarolin, Liq Calcis Lin Calcis, Lys Diachyl O Cadimor Naphthol Plumbi Ictas Plumb Oleas Plumb Stentax, Liq Plumbi Subacet Glyceri Jar Phymo, Zinci Oleas, Aristol Bismuth Subgall Euphorbi Ichthanol Adef's Lana Adef's Benz Lysol Liq Pict Carb, Zives Borax, Aq Laurocerast, Hyd Immer Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Subchlor Weak Alkaline Lotions, Argent Nit, Calamine, Black Wash Yellow Wash Borax, Camphor, Unc Hydrarg Nit Cocaine, Eucalyptol, Veruisol, Iodoform, Hydrarg, Oleas Zinci Oxidum

**ELEPHANTIASIS** Pituitary Extract

**ENDOCARDITIS** Belladonna Cistene Iheobromine, Digitalis, Iexurine, Nuclein Anti-streptococcus Serum, Aconite at first, Silicelates in rheumatic form Chloral Hyd Calomel, Opium, Quinine, Potass Iodid, Lithium Citrate

**ENTERITIS** See Cholera and Diarrhoea

**EPILEPSY** Ammonu, Soda, or Potassu Bromid, Amyl Nitris Argent Nit, Arsenic, Belladonna, Borax, Camphor Monobrom, Cannabis, Iron Preparations, Strychnine, Valerian, Zinci Valerianas, Ferri Valerianas, Amylene Hydras, Auri Bromid, Nitro glycerin, Strontu Brom, Liq Auri et Arsen Bromid, Acetanilid, Acid Hydrobromic, Phenazonum Asafetida Tinct Castorei, Chloralamid, Cod-liver Oil Paraldehyde, Methyl Sulphonal, Soda Fluorid, Sulphonal, Sumbul, Zinc Salts

**EPISTAXIS** Aperients, Acid Gallic, Digitalis Aconite, Ergot, Iron Preparations, Acid Tannic, Adrenalin, Hamamelis, Matico, 1 per cent Solution of Acetanilide in Liq Hamamelid Dest, Cold Water or Ice to Spine, Nose, and Head

**ERYSIPELAS** Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Soda Benz, Ammon Carb, Phenazon, Quinine, Aperients, Acid Sulphuros, P Amyli, Glycerin Amyli, Argent Nit

*Belladonna Preparations Calamine, Zinc Oxid, Cocaine, Creosote, Resorcin, Acid Picric, Ung Acid Salicyl, Creolin*

**ERYTHEMA** *Glyc Amyli, Chamomile Fomentations, Ung Diachyl, Zinc Oxid, Calamine, Liq Plumbi Dil, Picric Acid, Vernisol, Ung Lanæ Co, Cold Cream*

**EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS, SEXUAL** *Coca, Damiana, Kola, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Arsenic, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Eastonu, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Valerianates, Quinine, Cinchona Preparations*

**EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE** *Belladonna, Digitalis, Iron and Quinine Preparations, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Iodides, Thyroid Treatment, Arsenic, Coto, Zinc Valer, Fluorides*

**EYE CONTRACTORS OF PUPIL** *Pilocarpine, Morphine, Physostigmine, Opium*

**EYE, DILATORS OF PUPIL** *Belladonna, Atropine Cocaine, Daturine, Duboisine, Homatropine, Hyoscyanine, Hyoscine, Scopolamine, Euphthalmine, Mydrine*

**EYELIDS, AFFECTIONS OF** *Argyrol, Zinc Sulphate, Protargol, Copper Sulphate, Acid Boric, Acid Tannic, Borax, Alum, Ung Hyd Ox Flav, Ung Hyd Nitratis Dil, Argent Nit, Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

**FAVUS** *See Parasites*

**FISSURE OF NIPPLES** *Glyc Acid Tannic, Argent Nitratis, Ung Cocainæ, Hydrastis Lotion, Glycerin Plumbi Subacet, Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Picric, Bals Peru, Ung Zinc Plumbatis Co*

**FISTULA** *Ichthamol, Creolin, Bismuth Carb Ointment, Calomel Ointment, very weak alkaline lotions, Lysol, Hydrogen Peroxide*

**FLATULENCE** *Acid Carbolic, Acid Sulphuros, Asa-fetida, Mist Ammoniaci, Capsicum, Charcoal, Tinct Carminativa, Chlorodyne Creosote, Magnes Calc, Sodii Bicarb, Spirit Ammon Arom, Spirit Armoracæ Co, Sodii Sulphocarb, Sodii Hyposulphus, Naphthol, Salol, Belladonna, Camphor, Essential Oils, as Peppermint, Cinnamon, Clove, Bitter Tonics, as Gentian, Orange, Aperients, Pepper, Terebene*

**GASTRALGIA** (See also *Dyspepsia*) Acid Hydrocyan Dil Spirit Aetheris Spirit Ether Co Belladonna, Bismuth salts Liq Calcei Ceru Oxalac Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Cocaine Creosote Magnesia Pepsin, Acid Carbohc Soda Bicarb Bromides Codeine, Morphine subcutaneously, Nux Vomica

**GASTRITIS** Acid Hydrocyan Dil Alkaline Bicarbonates Balaouna Demulcents Opium, Ipecacuanha, Bismuth salts Pepsin Pepsin Chloride Cassine, Cinchona Preparations Bromides Cumba Colloidal Bismuth Carbonat

**GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS** Calcei Chlorid, Ferri Chlorid Iodide Cod liver Oil Iron Salts Ammon Chlorid, Ars A Iodid Liq Hydr Oicat Tinct Iodi, Tinct Iodid Liq Potass Iodid Liq Potass Iodid

**GLAUCOMA** Iodine Solution in castor oil, Pilocarpine Adrenalin (A)

**GLEET** See *Gonorrhœa*

**GOITRE** Acid Hydrofluoric and Fluorides Arsenic, Belladonna Bromine Corallina Hydrarg Iodid Rub, Hydrocyan Iodine Iodides Phosphorus Thyroid Gland Extract Treatment Bromides, Strophanthus Strychnine Ammon Chlorid Osmic Acid Injection, Ung Hydrarg Iodine Ung Hyd Oicatis Ung Iodi Tinct Iodi

**GONORRHOEA** Copaiba Cubebs Oil Santal Helmintol, Hydrarg Alkali and Alkaline Bicarbonates Potass Urate Salts Apocyns Kava-Kava, Ext, Santal Solub, Ung Picro Est Solut Serrulat Injections of Tannic Acid Hydrarg Mercuro Argent Nit Hyd Picrochlor, Potas Permang Zinc Chlorid Zinc Sulphocarb, Zinc Sulphate Arsen, Potargol Iodoform Benzoin, Chlorid Silver Hydrosol Dichloramine I, Picric Acid

*Potass Chloras, Glyc Acid Boric, Tinct Pyrethri, Pigmentum Ferri Perchlor, Extract Hamamelidis Liq, Argemithymol*

**HÆMATEMESIS** Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph Dil Adrenalin, Alum, Iron Alum, Ergot, Hamamelis, Ferric Salts, Plumbi Acet, Ol Terebinth, Ammon Chlorid, Ice, Krameria

**HÆMATURIA** Acid Gallic, Antimony, Camphor, Cannabis Ergot, Iron Alum, Hamamelis, Ol Terebinth, Ammon Benz, Camphor, Copaiba, Creosote, Digitalis, Matico, Rhus Aromat

**HÆMOPTYSIS** See Hæmatemesis

**HÆMORRHAGE** Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph Dil, Adrenalin, Calcium Chloride, Ergot, Cupri Sulph, Digitalis, Gummi Rub, Iron Alum, Hæmatostylon, Hamamelis, Ice, Ferric Salts, Ol Terebinth, Aconite, Phenazon, Creosote, Hydrastin, Cotarnin, Acid Tannic, Catechu, Alum, Bryonia, Gummi Rub, Ferri Perchlor, Hamamelis, Acetanilid, Monsel's Salt Zinc Chlorid, Adrenalin

**HÆMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM** Ergot, Cannabis, Ergotin Inj, Ext Gossypii Liq, Hydrastis, Hydrastin, Nux Vomica, Opium, Adrenalin, Acid Gallic, Cotarnin, Atropine, Cimicifuga, Digitalis, emetic dose Ipecacuanha, Quinine, Inj Ferri Perchlor or Alum

**HÆMORRHOIDS** Laxatives as Conf Sennæ, Conf Sulphur, Conf Piperis Cascara, Sulphur, Guaiacum Pulv Glycyrrhizæ Co, Sodii Sulphas in large quantity of water on rising, Glycerin, Suppos Bellad et Morph, Suppos Adrenalin, Ung Acid Boric, Ung Gallæ c Opio Ung Hamamelid, Ung Ranunculi, Ung Bismuthi Carb, Ung Hydrag Subchlor, Ung Cocainæ et Morphina Chlorate Potash Lotion, Hydrastis Lotion, Poultices

**HAY FEVER** (See also Catarrh, Nasal) Ammon Chlor, Belladonna, Camphor, Grindelia, Liq Ammon Acet Potass Iodid, Quinine, Salicin, Aconite, Ipecacuanha, Pulv Ipecac Co, Nux Vomica Salicylic and Bismuth insufflations, Cocaine Spray, Orthoform insufflation, Carbolic Smelling Salts, Borax and Iodine Friction as nasal douche Ventrol Adrenalin (the best), Sulphuric Acid diluted as douche, Formaldehyde Vapor, Ictantil de in Liq Hamamelidis Dest

**HEADACHE** Acetanilide, Phenazone, Saline Aperients, Caffeine Salts, Gran Effig Caffeine, Phenacetin, Guarana, Kola Cimicifuga Ammon Chlorid Hyd Subchlor, Soda Salicylics Bromides, *Menthol locally*

**HEADACHE, NERVOUS** Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Cimicifuga, Spirit Ammon Arom, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Arsenic Belladonna Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Caffeine, Camphor Guarana Cannabis, Chloralamid, Chloral, Valerianates Citrophene Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Spirit Chloroform (full dose) Ignatia

**HEART** See Angina, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Dropsy (Cardiac), Syncope, &c

**HECTIC FEVER, NIGHT SWEATS** Benzoates, Salicylates Agrimony Gelsemium, Picotoin, Quinine, Silica Acid Sulph Arom Acid Camphoric, Belladonna, Tinct Silice

**HERPES, HERPES ZOSTER** Quinine Preparations, Alkaline Saline Aperients Effig Salines Calomel, Belladonna Glycerin, Ung Cocain, Ung Hyd Ammon Ung Hyd Nit Dil Ung Hyd Oleat, Menthol Ung Zinc Vesical Compounds (the best). Acetanilide and Starch Bismuth Subgallat Calomel, strong Spirituous Lotions

**HICCUGH** Spirit Etheris Spirit Etheris Co, Spirit Chloroform Lix Ergote Liq Opium, Soda Bicarb, Apomorphine, Belladonna Camphor Cocaine, Valerian, Benzyl Benzoate Amyl Nitrite inhalations

**HORDEOLUM** Argent Nit Belladonna, Tinct Iod, Ung Hyd Or Flax

**HYDROPHOBIA** Anæsthetics, Cannabis Indica, Chloral Curare Morphine Nitro-glycerin, Esarine, Pilocarpine Pasteur's Treatment, Amyl Nitrite inhalation

**HYSTERIA** Cimicifuga, Asafetida, Bromides, Cannabis Indica, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Strychnine Valerian, Valerianates (especially Zinc Valerianate), Aur Chlorid and Bromid, Acid Camphoric, Mist Ferri, Pil Aloes et Myrrh Phenazonum, Belladonna Chloralamid, Syrup Glycerophosph Co and Glycerophosphates, Musk, Castor, Sumbul.

**IMPETIGO** Arsenic, Iron Salts, Mineral Acids, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Zinc Salts Salol, *Glyc Acid Tannic*, *Ung Hyd Ammon*, *Ung Zinci Oleat*, *Ung Zinci*, *Ung Diachyli*, *Liq Plumbi*, *Ung Acid Boric*, *Ichthamol*, *Benzonaphthol*, *Tar*, *Ol Cadmium*, *Tannic Acid*, *Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

**IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHOEA** Arsenic, Cannabis Ind, Cantharides, Coca, Cocaine, Damiana, Iron Preparations, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Belladonna, Easton's Syrup, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Cimicifuga, Cubebs, Zinci Phosphas

**INCONTINENCE OF URINE** Belladonna, Calcii Phosphas, Ergot, Cantharides, Iron Preparations, Phenazonum, Camphor Monobrom, Acid Camphoric, Buchu Chloral, Syr Ferri Iodid, Bromides, Quinine

**INDIGESTION** See Dyspepsia

**INFLUENZA.** Cimicifuga, Liq Ammon Acet, Spirit Æther Nit, Spirit Ammon Aromat, Ammon Carb, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Pulv Ipecac Co, Quinine Preparations (especially Tinct Quininae Ammon), Salicin, Sodii Salicylas, Phenacetin, Agaricin, Belladonna, Camphor, Sandal Oil, Cocaine Nasal Spray, inhalation Eucalyptus Oil, painting nostrils with Mentholised Oil

**INSANITY** Chloral, Codeine, Colchicine, Hyoscyne Paraldehyde, Trional, Hyoscyamine, Sulphonal

**INSOMNIA** Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Camphor, Camphor Monobrom, Cannabis Indica, Chloral, Cocaine, Codeina, Hyoscyamus, Lupulin, Morphine Opium, Paraldehyde, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Barbitone Amylene Hydrate, Chloralamid, Sulphonal Methyl Sulphonat Alcohol, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gelsemium *Hop pills* *Warm Bath*

**INTERMITTENT FEVER** Aconite, Ammon Chlorid Phenazonum Apioi, Arsenic, Atropine, Chloral, Chloral, Cimicifuga, Cinchonidine, Cinchonine Digitalis Eucalyptus Preparations, Guaricol, Hydrastis Opium Pulv Ipecac Co, Pilocarpine, Purgatives Quinine Quinine Salts, Salicin, Phenacetin, Strychnine Warburg's Linature

**INTERTRIGO** *Ung Acid Boric*, *Ung Iodine Co*, *Ung Zinci*, *Glyc Acid Tannic*, *Loto Zinc Oxide Loto Chlorine* Colloidal, *Liquor Calcis*, *Crisa Pic*, *Acid*

*Fulleis Earth Cold Cream Ung Zinci Oleatis, Tale, Acetanilide diluted with Starch Powder, Aluminium Stearates, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearates, Calomel, Tannoform, Zinc Oxide*

### INTESTINAL WORMS *See Parasites, Intestinal*

**IRITIS** Aconite, Belladonna, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Potass Iodid Opium, *Atropine Oil or Ointment*

### ITCH *See Scabies*

**JAUNDICE** Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Aloes, Ammon Chlor Benzoates, Euonymin Hyd c Creta, Pil Hydrarg, Hydrarg Subchlor Hydrastis, Iridin, Podophyllin, Mist Sennæ Co Sodii Sulphas, Sodii Phosphas, Taraxacum, Ferri Succinas Saline Purges, Arsenic, Carlsbad Salt, Lemon Juice Potass Bicarb, Rhubarb, Sodii Oleas, dark enema Ipecid Water, *Acid Nit-Hyd Dil (further diluted) as local application over Liver*

### LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS *See Croup, Spasmodic*

**LARYNGITIS, ACUTE** Aconite Liq Ammon Acet, Vin Antim Hydrarg Subchlor Pulsatilla, Bromides, Pulv Ipecac Co Gelsemium Morphine, Quinine, Zinc Sulphas (emetic), Gargle Alum or Tannic Acid, Demulcent Drinks, Benzoin Vapour, Thymol Vapour, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation, *Hot Foot-bath with Mustard*

**LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC** Bismuth Oxychloride insufflation Vapour of the following—Creosote, Menthol, Pinus Pumilio, Pinus Sylvestris, or Juniper Oil, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation

**LEPROSY** Chaulmoogra Oil Serum Treatment, Ung Sulphur Iodid Chaulmoogra Soap and Ointment

**LEUCOCYTHEMIA** Digitals Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iodine, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Zinc Phosphid, Arsenic

**LEUCORRHOEA** Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Iron Salts, Arsenic, Quinine Tonics, as Easton's Syrup, Syrup Hypophosph Co, Hydrastin, Lotion Acid Carbolic, Acid Boric Alum Hydrastis Pulsatilla, Potass Permang, Ferric Acid Krameria, Zinc Sulphas, Zinc Sulphocarb, Borax, Cupri Sulphas, Resorcin

**LOCOMOTOR ATAXY** Argent Nit, Argent Oxid, Phosphorus, Cod-liver Oil, Pilocarpine, Physostigma, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Belladonna, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Bromides, Hypophosphites

**LUMBAGO** Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum, Potass Iodid, Purgatives, Salicylates, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac Co, Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Sulphur and Guaiacum Lozenges, *Linum A B C*, &c, *Menthol Eucalyptus and Turpentine Oil in Liniments*, *Belladonna Plaster*, *Ung Capsici*, *Methyl Salicyl*, *morning with Hot Lion Massage*

**LUPUS** Iodides, Arsenic, Ol Morrhuæ, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Calcium Chloride, Calomel, Thyroid Treatment, *Acid Chromic*, *Camphor Salicyl*, *Ung Gynocaidæ*, *Iodoform*, *Pasta Zinc Chlorid*, *Acid Lactic*, *Lassar's Paste*, *Resorcin*, *Acid Cinnamic*, *Salicylic Collodion*, *Thiosinamine*, *Acid Carbolic*, *Aristol*, *Ung Sulphur Iodid*, *Carbomic Acid Pencils*

**MALARIA** See Intermittent Fever

**MANIA** See Insanity

**MEASLES** Saline Aperients, Aconite, Spirit Æther Nit, Liquor Ammon Acet, Ammon Carb, Vinum Ipecac, Lemonade, Digitalis, Jaborandi, Quinine, Glyc Acid Boric for Throat and Mouth

**MELANCHOLIA** Bromides, Camphor, Coca, Cocaine, Cannabis, Musk, Valerian and Valerianates, Nuc Vomica, Phosphorus, Damiana, Acid Hydrocyan Dil, Acid Nit-Hyd Dil, Arsenic, Belladonna, Kola, Caffeine, Cimicifuga, Opium

**MENORRHAGIA** See Hæmorrhage

**MIGRAINE** See Headache, Nervous

**MILK, TO ARREST FLOW OF** Agaricin, Belladonna, Atropine, Ergot, Saline Purgatives, Iodides, Camphor, Bromides, Quinine, *Belladonna Plaster* or *Glycerin Belladonna* to Breasts

**MILK, TO INCREASE FLOW OF** Acid Lactic, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Ext Malti, Ol Morrhuæ, Caffeine, Ext Galegæ Liq, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Strychnine, *Massage with Castor Oil*



**MORPHINE HABIT** Cactus, Cocaine, Bromides, Sparteine Sulphate Valerianates, Capsicum, Eserine, Gelsemium Strychnine

**MYALGIA** Cimicifuga, Ammon Chlorid, Atropine, Iron Salts Salicylates Camphor Monobrom, Gelsemium, Opium, Potass Acet and Citras, Salol, Iodides, *Linum* and *Glyc Belladonna*, *Lin* and *Ung Capsici*, *Tinct Iodi*, *Menthol Belladonna Plaster*, *Ol Cajeputi in Linum*, *Hot Poultices*

**MYXEDEMA** (See also Goitre) Arsenic, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine and Jaborandi Nitroglycerin, Strychnine, Nux Vomica Thyroid Treatment (best), Glycero-phosphates

**NÆVI** See Warts

**NEPHRITIS** Buchu Copaiba, Dec Hordei, Dec Tritici, Dec Lini Pareira *Ol Santal*, *Ext Santali Liq*, *Uva Ursi* *Diuratin*, Theobronine Compounds, Alkalies, Belladonna Copaiba Scoparius, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Juniper, *Ol Icturbith*, *Urea*

**NEURALGIA** Aconite, Cimicifuga, Ammon Chlorid, Arsenic, Bromides, Butyl Chloral Gelsemium, Caffeine, Chloral Hyd, Colchicum Conine Hydrobrom, Conium, Iron Salts, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites Glycerophosphates, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acetanilide Salicylates Salol, *Ether Spray*, *Lin Bellad*, *Liv Capsici Lin Chlorof*, *Chloral c Camphora*, *Chloral-Menthol Camphor* *Chloroform*, *Delphin*, *Oleat Morphina*, *Oleat Cocaina*, *Ung Atropina*, *Ung Aconitina*, *Chlorof Aconiti* *Chlorof Bellad*, *Amyl Nitrite* *Inhalat from capsule* *Blisters*, *Capsicum Plaster*, *Linum Aconiti* *Spinal Ice bag* (?)

**NEURASTHENIA** Bromides Codeine, Cocaine, Glycerophosphates Hypophosphites Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sumbul, Zinc Oxide Cod liver Oil

**NIGHT SWEATS** Acid Gallic, Acid Sulphuric, Agraricm, Atropine, Belladonna Calcium Chlorid, Coto, Homatropine Hypophosphites Pulv Ipecac Co, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Picrotoxin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations Acid Camphoric, Guaiacol Carb, Hyoscine, Ergot, *Tinct Salvere*, Methyl Sulphonal

**NIPPLES, SORE** See Fissure



*Rub*, Sulphur, *Lotto Calcis Sulphurat*, *Ol Sassafras*, *Acid Sulphuros*, *Benzol*, *Ol Cajuputi*, *Keosene*, *Quassia* (a strong decoction) *Saponin*

**PERICARDITIS** *Digitalis*, *Levurine*, *Nuclein*, *Iodides*, *Mercury Preparations* *Opium*, *Quinine*, *Soda Salicylas*, *Scilla* *Aconite*, *Belladonna Plaster*, *Poultice*, *Ice-bag over Præcordium* (?)

**PERITONITIS** *Aconite* *Liq Animon* *Acet*, *Vin Ipecac* *Ammonia* *Calomel* *Hyoscyamus*, *Opium* *Salines*, *Poultices* *Hot Steam Cloths* (?), *Ice and Cold Cloths* (?), *Leches* (?) *Rubefacients* (?)

**PERSPIRATION, EXCESSIVE** *See Night Sweats*

**PERSPIRATION, FETID** *Acid Boric*, *Acid Carbolic*, *Acid Salicylic*, *Alum*, *Tanniform*, *Liq Bellad*, *Acid Chromic* *Potass Permang*, *Zinc Oxide*, *Acid Tannic*, *Borax* *Sodium Bicarbonate Lotion*

**PERTUSSIS** *Benzoic Acid*, *Benzoates*, *Acid Hydrocyan* *Dil*, *Alum Cocaine*, *Cod-liver Oil*, *Belladonna*, *Atropine* *Bromides* *Briony*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Camphor* *Monobrom*, *Cannabis* *Chloral*, *Conium*, *Ergot*, *Gelsemium*, *Grindelia*, *Lobelia* *Opium* *Ozone* *Ether*, *Hydrogen Peroxid*, *Senega* *Stramonium* *Zinc Oxid*, *Phenazone*, *Apomorphine*, *Benzol* *Bromoform* *Naphthalin*, *Phenacetin*, *Syrup Armoracæ* *Co* *Spirit Armoracæ* *Co*, *Valerian*, *Anemonin* *Arsenic*, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*, *inhalation of Vapour of Cresol Tar*, or *Fumes of smouldering Lobelia Compound*

**PHTHISIS** (*See also* *Hectic Fever*, *Night Sweats*, *Hæmorrhage*, *Hæmatemesis*, &c) *Acid Lactic*, *Lactates*, *Aconite*, *Benzoates*, *Caffeine* *Hypophosphites*, *Calcii Chlorid*, *Lactophosphates* *Codeine* *Iron Salts*, *Cod-liver Oil*, *Glycerophosphates*, *Prunus Virg*, *Quinine* and *Cinchona Preparations*, *Salicin* and *Salicylates*, *Terebene*, *Acid Camphoric*, *Phenazonum*, *Phenacetin*, *Guaiacol* and *Compounds*, *Cresote* and *Compounds*, *Sodium Cinnamate*, *Cacodylates* (*see Arsenic*), *Diamorphine*, *Urea*, *Cimicifuga*, *Tar*, *Liquor Pius Aromaticus*, *Sandal Wood Oil*, *Ozone inhalation of Vapours of Cresote*, *Ol Piri Pumiho* or *Sikestris*, *Tar Benzoin*

**PILES** *See Hæmorrhoids*

**PITYRIASIS** *Boric Acid Ointment and Lotion, Chrysarobin, Borax, Ol Cadini, Tar, Lead Lotion and Ointment, Resorcin, Carbolic Oint and Lotion, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Hyd Perchlor (very weak lotion), Ung Hyd Oleat, Sulphur, Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

**PLEURISY** Aconite, Liq Ammon Acet, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Ammon Carb, Jaborandi, Morphine, Iodides, Quinine, Soda Salicylas, Salicin, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Calomel, Digitalis, Guaiacol, *Ol Gaultheria as paint Blister, Belladonna Plaster, Cotton-wool Jacket, Strapping*

**PLEURODYNIA** *See Myalgia*

**PNEUMONIA** Aconite, Salicylates, Alcohol (?), Liq Ammon Acet, Ammon Carb, Ammon Chlorid, Vin Antim, Vin Ipecac, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Potass Cit, Quinine Preparations, Salicin, Caffeine, Hypophosphites, Iodides, Belladonna, Camphor, Pulv Ipecac Co, Guaiacol, Senega, Spirit Æther Nit, *Ice Pack (?)*, *Cold Sponging (?)*, *Cold Compresses (?)*, *Hot Poultices (?)*, *Sinapisms (?)*

**POISONS** *See under heading of individual drug for antidotes*

**POST-PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE** *See Hæmorrhage (Post-partum)*

**PRECNANCY, VOMITING OF** Belladonna, Iodine Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Ipecacuanha Wine (one-drop doses hourly), Bismuth Preparations, Ceru Oxalas, Chloroform, Creosote, Acid Hydrocyanic, Iridin, Menthol, Morphine, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Quinine, Sp Nucis Juglandis, Arsenic, Aconite, Potass Bromid, Calumba, Nux Vomica Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Salicin

**PRURIGO, PRURITUS ANI, VULVÆ, &c** (*See also Eczema*) Arsenic, Bromides, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Syrup Glycero-phosph Co, Phosphorus, Alkaline or Acid Tonics, *Boric or Carbolic Acid Lotions and Ointments, Ung Acid Salicylic, Sulphurous Acid Lotions and Ointments, Alkaline Lotions, Alum, Argent Nit, Liq Picis Carbonis, Ung Chloroformi, Loto Nigra, Glycerin Plumbi Subacet, Cocaine Ointments and Lotions, Eucaine, Opium, Lin Calcis, Alcoholic Lotions, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Aq Lauracerasi, Resorcin, Lanolin Cream, Ung Hyd Subchlor, Hyd Perchlor, Liq Plumbi, Ung Picis, very hot Water, ice-cold Water Colloidal Silver Hydrosol*

**PSORIASIS** Arsenic, Cantharides, Ol Gynocardia, Hyd Iodid Virid, Iron Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preps, Sulphur, Tonics generally, Saline Aperients, Carbolie Acid, Chrysarobin, Pyrogallie Acid, Salicylic Acid Liq Picis Carb, Tar Ointment and Lotion, Ol Cadmi, Ol Betulae, Sulphur, Sulph Hypochlor, Euphen, Aristol, Cold Cream, Naphthol, Ung Hyd Subchlor, Ichthamol Liq Plumbi, Ung Hyd Oleat, Sulphur Iodid Warm Baths, Alkaline Baths, Sulphur Baths

**PUERPERAL FEVER** Opium, Quinine, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Aconite, Calumba, Digitalis, Aperients, Ol Terebinth, Ierebene, Phenazonum, Stimulants, Boric or Carbolie Lotion, Antistreptococcus Serum, Ice (?), Hyd Perchlor (very weak lotion), Sulphocarbolates, Potass Permang

**PURPURA** (See also Hæmorrhage) Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph Arom, Ergot Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Ol Terebinth, Lemon Juice, Calcu Chlorid, Arsenic, Malt Extract, Nux Vomica

**PYÆMIA** Salicylates, Eucalyptus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Antistreptococcus Serum, Nuclein, Ammon Carb, Ol Terebinth

**PYELITIS** (See also Bright's Disease) Acid Camphoric, Buchu, Copaiba, Ol Santal, Ol Juniper, Pareira, Salol, Scoparius, Benzoates, Hexamine

**PYROSIS** Acid Hydrocyanic, Acid Nit-Hyd, Dil, Acid Sulphuros, Bismuth Preparations, Charcoal, Ceru Oxalas, Magnesia, Soda Bicarb, Soda Sulphocarb, Acid Carbolie, Creosote, Nux Vomica, Chalk, Morphine

**QUINSY** See Throat

**RHEUMATISM, ACUTE** Benzoates, Salicylates, Aspirin, Aconite, Cimicifuga, Colchicum, Citrates, Liq Ammon Acet, Potass Bicarb, Opium, Quinine, Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Salol, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Bromides, Ammon Chlorid, Pulv Ipecac Co, Glycero-phosphates, Iodides, Lithium Salts

**RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC** Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Sulphur Lozenges, Colchicum, Iron Preparations, Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Iodides, Ol Gaultheria,

Lithii Hippuras, Lithii Bromid, Pelletierine, Piperazine, Colchicin Salicyl, Aspirin, Benzoates, Cod-liver Oil, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Rhus Tox, *Linn Bellad*, *Linn Chlorof*, *Mesotan*, *Methyl Salicyl*, *Linn Terebinth*, *Linn Eucalyph*

**RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS** Cimicifuga, Guaiacol, Arsenic, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Iodides, Guaiacol Carbonate, Lithia, Cod-liver Oil, Bromides, Thyroid

**RICKETS** Phosphates, Lactophosphates, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, as Syrup Ferri Phosph Co, Syrup Calcu Lactophosph, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, singly or combined, Cod-liver Oil with Vin Ferri, Calcium Lactate, Milk, Lemon Juice

**RINGWORM** See Tinea

**SALIVATION** Dilute Mineral Acids, general treatment with Tonics, *Boric Acid*, *Borax*, *Potass Chlorate*, *Alum*, or *Carbolic Acid* Mouth Washes and Gargles

**SARCINÆ** (See also Dyspepsia) Acid Sulphuros, Sodii Sulphur or Hyposulphur, Sodii Salicylas, Calcu Chlorid, Acid Carbolic, Creosote, *Stomach Syphon*

**SCABIES** *Loto Calcis Sulphurat*, *Hyd Perchlor*, *Naphthalin*, *Naphthol*, *Ung Potass Sulphurat*, *Sulphur*, *Sapo Molliis*, *Lysol*, *Acid Sulphuros Hyd Ammon*, *Ol Cajuputi*, *Sulphur Baths*

**SCALDS** See Burns

**SCIATICA** Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum, Lithii Cit and Bromid, Guaiacol, Guaiacum, Acetanilide, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Methyl Acetanilid, Salol, Salicylates, Salicin, Quinine, Piperazine, Ammon Chlorid, Cod-liver Oil, Gelsemium, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Iodides, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, *Ol Terebinth*, Morphine Injection, Ether Spray, *Ung Aconitinæ*, *Ung Atropinæ*, *Linum A B C*, *Menthol*, *Chloral cum Camphor*, *Ung Veratrinæ*, *Blisters*, *Galvanism*

**SCROFULA** Calcium Salts with Iron, Syrup Ferri Phosph Co, Syrup Calcu Lactophosph, Syrup Glycerophosph Co, Syrup Hypophosph Co, *Ol Morrhuæ*, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Arsenic, Iodides, Syrup Ferri Iodid, Thyroid, Ext Malt, Milk and Lime

**SPINAL CONGESTION** Aconite Ergot, Gelsemium, Nux Vomica, Cold Effluvia to spine Wet Cupping

**SPINAL IRRITATION** Acid Phosphoric Phosphorus and Phosphate Aconite Belladonna Bromides Ergot if congested, Nux Vomica Glycerophosphates Hypophosphites, Massage, Electricity, Counter-irritation as Blisters, &c

**SPINAL PARALYSIS** (See also Locomotor Ataxy) Belladonna, Cod-liver Oil Lxt Malt, Hydrocyanic in Paralysis Agitans, Ergot in Hyperemia, Phosphates, Hypophosphites Glycerophosphates Nux Vomica or Picrotoxin after febrile symptoms, Electricity, Massage

**SPRUE** Pulv Batavia Co (the best) Pulv Rhei Co, Chalk Soda Bicarb, Cinnamon, Pulv Ipecac Co, Milk Diet, Carminatives

**STOMACH CATARRH** *See* Gastritis.

**STOMACH, SOUR.** *See* Acidity, Pyrosis

**STOMATITIS** *See* Aphthæ.

**STRUMA** *See* Scrofula

**SUNSTROKE** Apomorphine and Atropine injections, Belladonna, Ergot by mouth or injection, Digitalis, Bromides, Quinine, *Cold Affusion* (?), *Venesection* (?), *Leeches* (?), *Hot Baths* (?), *Ice to Back, Chest, and Abdomen* (?)

**SYCOSIS.** *See* Tinea

**SYNCOPE** (*See also* Collapse) Alcohol, Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor, Digitalis, or Digitalin hypodermically in sudden collapse after hæmorrhage, Adrenalin, *Ether or Amyl Nitrite inhalation*, *Ammonia inhalation* (cautiously), *position head downwards, feet raised*

**SYNOVITIS** Aconite, Vin Antim, Saline Purges, Calcu Sulphid, Cod-liver Oil, Iodides, Quinine, Injection of Carbolic Acid Solution into Joint, Injection of Ethereal Iodoform Solution into Joint, *Blisters, Strapping, strong Counter-irritants, Ung Hydrarg Co, Ung Hyd Oleat*

**SYPHILIS** Iodides, Hyd c Cretâ, Liq Hyd Perchlor, Hyd Iodid Virid, Hyd Iodid Rub, Pil Hydrarg, Hydrarg Tannas, Sarsaparilla, Syrup Acid Hydriodic, Arsenic, Liq Arsenu et Hyd Iodid, Auri Chlorid, Liq Arsenu et Hyd Bromid, Cod-liver Oil, Creosote, Guaiacum, Salvarsan, Tonics and General Treatment *Acid Boric, Acid Chromic, Acid Trichloroacetic, Acid Nitric, Aristol, Hydrarg Oxycyanid, Calomel, Europhen, Iodoform, Iodol, Lotio Flava, Potassium Chlorate, Zinc Chlorid*

**TÆNIA** *See* Parasites, Intestinal

**TETANUS** Cannabis, Chloral, Conine Hydrobrom, Curare, Gelsemine, Morphine, Opium, Physostigmine, Hydrogen Peroxid, Pilocarpine, Antitoxin, Aconite (large doses), Apomorphine, *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Anæsthetics*

**THROAT, INFLAMMATION OF; TONSILITIS** Aconite, Salicylates, Vin Antim, Belladonna, Quinine,



**TONSILITIS** See Throat

**TOOTHACHE** Astringents Alcohol Butyl-Chloral, Gel  
seminum Gelsemium Opium Morphine Inf., Tinct. Quina  
Ammon and Iodine generally Arsenic Acid and  
Morphine Acid Carbolic, Cocaine, Ol. Caryoph., Menthol  
Chlorof Chloral and Camphor, Creosote, Chlorof Mastice

**TRICHINOSIS** Arsenic, Ergot Benzol, Glycerin

**TUBERCULOSIS** See Phthisis.

**TYPHOID FEVER** Salicylates, Ammon Carb, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Ergot (for Hæmorrhage), Eucalyptus, Chlorates, Arsenic with Opium, Cupri Arsenis, Hydrogen Peroxide, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Thymol, Bismuth Subgallate, Opium, Acid Phosphoric (freely diluted) as cooling drink, Aconite, Phenazonum (?), Belladonna (only during pyrexia stage), Benzo-naphthol, Calomel (very small but frequent doses), Charcoal, Guaiacol, Salol, Ol Terebinth, Liq Calcis Sacch

**TYPHUS FEVER** Vin Antim, Ammon Carb, Opium, Belladonna, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Hydrastis, Acid Phosphoric (very dilute) as cooling drink, Liq Calcis Sacch, Camphor, Hyoscyamus, Musk, Chlorates, Ol Terebinth (in stupor)

**ULCERS AND SORES** Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic, Acid Salicylic, Argent Nit, Ol Eucalypti, Hydrogen Peroxid, Potass Permang, Ung Resinæ, Glyc Bellad, Zinci Chlorid, Zinci Oleas and Stearas, Zinci Sulphas, Lolio Rubra, Iodol, Iodoform, Euprophen, Naphthalin, Acetaminide, Alcohol, Alum Ust, Bals Peru, Borax, Bismuth Subnit, Lolio Calcis Chlorinat, Liq Plumbi, Hydrastis, Hyd Perchlor, Lolio Potass Chlorat, Sanitas, Izal, Creolin, Lysol, Dakin's Solution, Colloidal Silver (Collibell)

**URÆMIA** Amyl Nitris, Caffeine, Digitalis, P Elaterin Co, Jaborandi, Pilocarpin, Jalap, Nitroglycerin, Scilla, Scopolius, Benzoates, Apocynum, Chloroform, Chloral, Erythrol Tetramit, Saline Purges, Transfusion, Venesection

**URINE, INCONTINENCE** See Incontinence

**URTICARIA** Bromides, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb, Alkaline Drinks and Saline Aperients, Boric or Carbolic Lotions, Liq Plumbi, Acid Hydrocyanic Dil, Cocaine Ointment and Lotion, Alkaline Bath, Lin Calcis, Colloidal Silver (Collibell)

**VAGINITIS** See Leucorrhœa

**VARIOLA** Aconite, Ammon Carb, Liq Ammon Acet, Belladonna, Bromides, Alcohol, Cimicifuga, Quinine, Ruby Glass Screen, Ung Acid Boric, Ung or Ol Carbolic, Lin Calcis, Collodion, Acid Sulphuros, Cocaine, Glyc Amyli (stiff), Potass Permang, Ung Zinci



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